

Look What's Out There

in

Integrated Pest Management

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New Ornamental Peppers Heading to Market

Ornamental plant enthusiasts now have more pepper varieties to add to their gardens. The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) has entered into a license agreement with McCorkle Nurseries, in Dearing, Ga., for propagation and distribution of these eye-catching peppers. The new plants, “Midnight Creeper” and “Solar Eclipse,” are the latest in a line of ornamental pepper varieties released by ARS. They were created by geneticist John Stommel of the ARS Genetic Improvement of Fruits and Vegetables Laboratory and Rob Griesbach, a former researcher with the ARS Floral and Nursery Plants Research Unit, both in Beltsville, Md. Best used as bedding plants, Midnight Creeper and Solar Eclipse are particularly striking due to their dark purple to black coloring. Once a novelty, these colors are now standard elements to consider in garden design. Black foliage provides long-lasting color in short-season climates and year-round color in warmer climates. Midnight Creeper has purple flowers and produces fruit that’s black when immature, but red when mature. Attractive in mass plantings as a dense ground cover, the plant is unique in that it grows outward instead of upward like other pepper plants. In contrast, Solar Eclipse is tall, bushy and prized for its striking black foliage, providing a novel foundation for garden designs. The plant produces very few flowers and fruit when grown

under summer field conditions, contributing to its season-long usefulness. Taste evaluations for Midnight Creeper and Solar Eclipse indicated that the fruit are “extremely hot” and “very hot,” respectively. However, because the plants are intended for ornamental use, Scoville ratings—measures used to verify a pepper’s pungency—were not determined. Stommel and Griesbach’s research on ornamental peppers has dual benefits. The research provides new, interesting cultivars for consumers while also laying a foundation for anthocyanin research to help create plant colors that the ornamental industry and consumers enjoy. Anthocyanins are water-soluble pigments that give fruit, leaves, flowers, stems and roots their color. They also protect the plant from damaging ultraviolet sunlight and act as antioxidants when eaten. ARS is the principal intramural scientific research agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(By Stephanie Yao, Agricultural Research Service March 16, 2009)

EPA Identifies Pesticides to be Screened for Endocrine Disruption

(Beyond Pesticides, April 17, 2009) Thirteen years after the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) ordered EPA to develop a screening process for endocrine disrupting chemicals, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has released a final list of chemicals to be included in Tier 1 testing for endocrine disrupting effects of

pesticides in use. While the list has been reduced from the 73 chemicals announced two years ago, trials will begin this summer to determine human risk from some of the chemicals to which we are most commonly exposed. “Endocrine disruptors can cause lifelong health problems, especially for children,” stated EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson. “Gathering this information will help us work with communities and industry to protect Americans from harmful exposure.” EPA’s recent announcement of these chemicals can be found on EPA’s Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) page. According to EPA, “The Agency deleted 6 chemicals from the draft list of 73 based upon recent information showing that the chemicals are no longer expected to be found in 3 exposure pathways.” To be included on the initial list, EPA established that chemicals need to be found in three of EPA’s four exposure pathways: food, drinking water, residential use, and occupational exposure. Azinphos-methyl and fenvalerate were removed from the draft list because all uses will have ended by 2012, when Tier 2 begins. Aldicarb, allethrin, dichlorvos, and methiocarb were removed because by that year, they will be found in fewer than three exposure pathways. Once EPA has tested the first 67, any remaining registered chemicals should be entered in the same review. According to the EDSP manager, Linda Phillips, it will take about two years for EPA to generate full data for these chemicals, and then take another year to determine the effect each has on the endocrine system. The pesticide industry, led by CropLife America, submitted a petition to EPA last summer that called EDSP “unnecessary and redundant,” given the current data requirements for pesticide toxicity. Of the result, CropLife’s president and CEO, Jay Vroom, said, “In arriving at this formal response, we worry EPA have not taken into account the unique aspects of pesticide regulatory requirements as they intersect with the overarching, new endocrine screening process.” Since then, however, Mr. Vroom has stated that he is “very confident our products will come through with flying colors,” and “If we do learn something about our products that raises a cause for concern, our industry will be at the table, ready and willing to step forward and take action

to mitigate risk.” A wide variety of pesticides, however, have been found to affect both human and animal hormone systems at low levels. For an overview of endocrine disruptors, view *Beyond Pesticides’* article, “Pesticides that Disrupt Endocrine System Still Unregulated by EPA.”

(Sources: Washington Post, New York Times)

Call for Action Against Bed Bug Resurgence

(Beyond Pesticides, April 16, 2009) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) convened the first ever National Bed Bug Summit (April 14-15, 2009) to solicit recommendations from scientists, state and local officials, pest control operators and the general public on how to tackle the resurgence of the blood sucking insects. Bed bugs have rebounded in significant numbers for the first time since World War II, partly due to increased global travel and their increasing resistance to commonly used pesticides. Bed bug outbreaks have tripled since 2005, according to a survey of 800 pest control firms across the country, infesting apartment buildings, college dormitories, hospital wings, homeless shelters and top-rated hotels. Bedbug outbreaks have been reported in at least 27 states, including Honolulu, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Chicago, Houston and Miami. In 2006, a Chicago woman sued a New York hotel for \$20 million after suffering more than 500 bed bug bites. Persistent outbreaks are normally concentrated in low-income neighborhoods, where people cannot afford to replace or professionally clean bedding and soft furnishing. Both New York and San Francisco have passed city legislation to help control the spread of the bugs. In San Francisco, the legislation centers on landlord and tenant rights while in New York, it involves controlling the sale and transport of used mattresses. Bed bugs are reddish brown and range in size between 1/8 – 1/4 of an inch. They live in the crevices and folds of mattresses, sofas and sheets, cracks in walls, behind picture frames or other wall hangings, or inside the bindings of books or even on stuffed animals. While they do

not transmit disease, bites can become infected, which occurs in about 30% of those bitten, leaving behind red raised welts. Signs of a bed bug infestation include a pungent odor, and blood or fecal spots on pillow casings and sheets. A bed bug can live up to one year on a single blood meal. "The problem seems to be increasing and it could definitely be worse in densely populated areas like cities, although it can be a problem for anyone," said Lois Rossi, director of the registration division in the EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs. In 2002, EPA classified bedbugs as a public health pest. The use of broad spectrum insecticides, which kills common household insects, such as cockroaches, ants and other insects including bed bugs, exposed these organisms to a range of chemicals and allowed them to gradually build up resistance to these chemicals. Many of the chemicals used against bed bugs, such as esfenvalerate and various pyrethroids (permethrin, deltamethrin, cyfluthrin, etc) are also associated with adverse human effects including skin irritation (important if applied to mattresses) endocrine disruption, cancer and neurotoxicity. "Generally I can guarantee that they will be tolerant to at least one or more of the things that are being used against them," said Harold Harlan, the leading bug expert for the U.S. military. "They've been exposed to chemicals so they are more resistant to chemicals." Saul Hernandez, an aide to the Rep. G.K. Butterfield, D-N.C who introduced H.R. 6068 -The Don't Let the Bed Bugs Bite Act of 2008, says he plans to reintroduce the legislation next week, which establishes grant programs to assist States with inspection programs for bed bugs. Federal funding for research into alternative solutions, such as heating, freezing or steaming the bugs out of bedrooms will also be sought by other stakeholders. There are several habitat modifications and least-toxic alternatives available to prevent, control and treat bed bugs which are all be part of a sound integrated pest management (IPM) strategy. These include sealing cracks and crevices where bed bugs can hide, regular laundering of bed linens and clothing in hot water (120oF), as well as regular vacuuming and steam cleaning of carpets and

other soft furnishings which can destroy bed bugs and their eggs. There are also several least-toxic chemical alternatives on the market, including diatomaceous earth. For more information on detecting and preventing a bed bug infestation in your home, read our factsheet "Bed Bugs- Back with a Vengeance" or contact Beyond Pesticides.

(Source: Associated Press)

EPA Upholds Clean Water Act to Protect Waterways from Pesticides

(Beyond Pesticides, April 13, 2009) Rebuffing the Department of Agriculture, the Justice Department announced that it will not seek rehearing of a recent significant environmental decision that enables improved protection from pesticides under the Clean Water Act. In a letter dated March 6, 2009, Agriculture Secretary Vilsack had asked EPA Administrator Jackson to request reversal of the 6th Circuit's decision (*The National Cotton Council et al. v. EPA*) in January that invalidated a Bush EPA rule exempting pesticide spraying around waterways from the Clean Water Act regulations. "This decision means that EPA recognizes its responsibility to move forward with implementing the Clean Water Act, instead of trying to circumvent this bedrock public protection statute as was attempted by the Bush EPA," stated Charlie Tebbutt of the Western Environmental Law Center, who argued the case for the environmental plaintiffs. "We now look forward to working with EPA and the states to bring about meaningful changes in site specific uses of pesticides to protect our nation's waters," continued Mr. Tebbutt. In this same announcement, EPA stated that it will seek to continue the Bush rule for two years, despite the court ruling it illegal. "This part of the EPA's decision is troubling," said Mr. Tebbutt, but he added, "I expect that the 6th Circuit will deny the request to keep an illegal rule in place." The court decision simply reinstates the law as it was before Bush's intervention in 2006 and numerous states had permits in place prior to the rule change. "It will not be the great hardship that the

pesticide industry has concocted. It is time to reinstate the full protections to our nation's rivers, lakes and streams envisioned by the Clean Water when it was passed in 1972," Mr. Tebbutt concluded. In January, the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a Bush EPA decision that the spraying of pesticides into the nation's waters should no longer be regulated by the Clean Water Act. The Court held that pesticide residuals and biological pesticides constitute pollutants under federal law and therefore must be regulated under the Clean Water Act in order to minimize the impact to human health and the environment. With this decision, virtually all commercial pesticide application to, over and around waterways will now require National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. The NPDES permits will allow for local citizen input, and provide for accountability and oversight. The permits will also require the regulatory agencies to evaluate effects on fish and wildlife from individual applications, to monitor exactly how much of a pesticide application goes into in our nation's waters, and to evaluate the cumulative impact this residual effect has on aquatic organisms.

(Source: National Environmental Law Center)

Pesticide News Story: EPA Makes Available Revised Test Guidelines for Series 830, 835, and 860

(April 15, 2009) In the April 15, 2009, Federal Register (FR), EPA announced the availability of revised test guidelines under Series 830—Product Performance Test Guidelines, Series 835—Fate, Transport and Transformation Test Guidelines, and Series 860—Residue Chemistry Test Guidelines. These guidelines are for use in testing chemicals or pesticides where appropriate to develop data for evaluation by EPA under the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, or the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. The guidelines are available on the Web site and in the EPA-established docket under docket identification number EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-0639 at <http://www.regulations.gov>. For more

information about test guidelines for pesticide data requirements, visit:
<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/science/guidelines.htm>

(Source: EPA April 2009)

Pesticide News Story: Motion Filed to Stay Court Decision in Aquatic Pesticide Application Case

The Government has decided not to file a Petition to Seek Rehearing in *National Cotton Council et al. v. EPA*, the January 7, 2009, decision by the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals that vacated EPA's Aquatic Pesticides Rule. In this decision, the Court held that Clean Water Act permits are required for both chemical pesticide applications in and over, including near, waters of the United States that leave a residue or excess pesticide in water, and all biological pesticide applications that are made in and over, including near, waters of the United States. Because the Government recognizes the significant implications of this vacatur, on April 9, the Government filed a Motion for Stay of the Mandate for a period of two years. EPA estimates that the ruling will affect approximately 365,000 pesticide applicators that perform 5.6 million pesticide applications annually. If the stay is granted, the requested two years will provide EPA time to develop, propose, and issue a final National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit for pesticide applications covered under the decision that will authorize these discharges to waters of the United States consistent with the requirements of the Clean Water Act. During the stay, EPA will work closely with NPDES-authorized states to develop their permits and provide outreach and education to the regulated and environmental communities. EPA plans to work closely with states and the regulated and environmental communities in developing a general permit that is protective of the environment and public health. More information is available at http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=41.
(Source: EPA April 2009)

EMERALD ASH BORER FOUND IN MIFFLIN COUNTY

Quarantine Imposed; Campers Urged to Stop Transporting Firewood

(February 25, 2009, Harrisburg, PA) Emerald Ash Borer beetles, an invasive species that destroy ash trees, were identified in Granville, Mifflin County, Agriculture Secretary Dennis Wolff announced today. The beetle was first detected in Pennsylvania in the summer of 2007 in Butler County and was found again the following summer in Mercer County. To help slow the spread of the beetle, a state-imposed quarantine for Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer counties will now be expanded to include Mifflin County. State and federal Emerald Ash Borer quarantines restrict the movement from the quarantine area of ash nursery stock, green lumber and any other ash material, including logs, stumps, roots and branches, and all wood chips. “Our survey crews are assessing the extent of the infestation in Mifflin County and surrounding areas,” said Wolff. “We remind consumers to heed the quarantine when traveling and camping this spring and summer—not just in the quarantined areas but throughout Pennsylvania—to prevent any further spread of the beetle.” Due to the difficulty in distinguishing between species of hardwood firewood, all hardwood firewood—including ash, oak, maple and hickory—are considered quarantined. Since many species of wood-boring insects, including the Emerald Ash Borer, can be spread by transporting infested firewood and logs, campers and homeowners are encouraged to use only locally harvested firewood, burn all of the firewood on-site, and not carry it to new locations. Emerald Ash Borer is a wood-boring beetle native to China and eastern Asia. The pest likely arrived in North America hidden in wood packing materials commonly used to ship consumer and other goods. It was first detected in July 2002 in southeastern Michigan and neighboring Windsor, Ontario, Canada. The beetle has since been blamed for the death and decline of more than 20 million ash trees in Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Virginia and Illinois. Typically, the beetles will

kill an ash tree within three years of the initial infestation. Adults are dark green, one-half inch in length and one-eighth inch wide, and fly only from early May until September. Larvae spend the rest of the year beneath the bark of ash trees. When they emerge as adults, they leave D-shaped holes in the bark about one-eighth inch wide. There is no known practical control for this wood-boring pest other than destroying infested trees. People who suspect they have seen Emerald Ash Borer should call the department’s toll-free pest hotline at 1-866-253-7189. For more information about the quarantine, contact Walt Blosser at 717-772-5205, and for more information about Emerald Ash Borer, contact Sven-Erik Spichiger at 717-772-5229. Information is also available at: www.agriculture.state.pa.us/emeraldashborer. For more information contact: Jean Kummer, Press Office, 717-787-5085

EPA Opens Twelve New Pesticide Registration Review Dockets for Comment

EPA has established registration review dockets for the following pesticides, and is opening the public comment period for these registration reviews:

- Acephate (docket ID# EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0915)
- Chlorpyrifos (docket ID# HQ-OPP-2008-0850)
- Tribufos (docket ID# EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0883)
- Dimethoate (docket ID# HQ-OPP-2009-0059)
- Disulfoton (docket ID# EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0054)
- Fenitrothion (docket ID# HQ-OPP-2009-0172)
- Methidathion (docket ID# EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0723)
- Naled (docket ID# HQ-OPP-2009-0053)
- Nithiazine (docket ID# EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0847)
- Phorate (docket ID# EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0055)
- Pirimiphos-methyl (docket ID# EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0056)
- Trichlorfon (docket ID# EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0097)

Comments must be received on or before May 18, 2009.

For more information on other openings for comments on pesticides go to:

<http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/napr.html>

Solicitation of Input From Stakeholders on the Roadmap for Agricultural Research, Education, and Extension

The Research, Education, and Extension Office (REEO) of the Research, Education, and Economics (REE) Mission Area of the Department of Agriculture (USDA) is requesting written stakeholder input on the preparation of a roadmap for agricultural research, education, and extension at USDA. The preparation of the Roadmap is mandated by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act (FCEA) of 2008. By this notice, the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics has been designated to act on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture (Secretary) in soliciting public comment from interested parties regarding the preparation of the Roadmap.

All written comments must be received by 5 p.m. EST, May 31, 2009, to be considered.

(USDA April 2009)

Funding Opportunity

- **Integrated Pest Management: Crops at Risk Program.** The goal of the CAR program is to enhance the development and implementation of innovative, ecologically based sustainable IPM system(s). Preferably, this should involve a diversity of tactics and approaches for a single or specific food or fiber commodity in commercial production for pre- and/or post-harvest system(s). The program addresses either a major acreage or high value crop commodity such as key fruits and vegetables. The primary emphasis is on crop productivity and profitability, while addressing critical environmental quality and human health issues. The CAR program will fund integrated multifunctional/multidisciplinary research, education, and extension projects for crops with high priority IPM needs as identified by stakeholders. **Deadline: May 11, 2009.** For more Information go to: <http://www.csrees.usda.gov/fo/cropsatrisk.cfm>

- **Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act (PRIA 2).** Partnership Grants Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) is soliciting initial proposals to advance partnerships that focus on pesticide risk management issues with a special focus on integrated pest management (IPM) approaches. Awards are intended to support a diverse set of project types, including, but not limited to demonstrations, transfer of innovative IPM technologies, outreach, and education. This announcement provides qualification and application requirements to those interested in submitting initial proposals for fiscal year 2009. The total amount of funding available for award is expected to be \$1 million which is authorized by the Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act and from the Science and Technology appropriation from the Office of the Science Advisor. The number of awards to be made under this announcement will depend on individual proposal costs, the availability of funds, and the quality of proposals received. This competition begins with a call for initial proposals from which candidates will be selected and offered an invitation to submit full applications. This announcement contains information on the format and content for the initial proposals as well as criteria for the evaluation of invited applications. The maximum funding level is \$250,000 per project. The project period of performance is limited to two years from the award date. **Deadline: April 15, 2009** Links to the announcement are available at: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/grants/> <http://epa.gov/pestp/> Grants.gov posting is forthcoming
- **OFRF Education and Outreach Grants.** Organic Farming Research Foundation (OFRF) will fund the development of educational opportunities and materials that are: pertinent to organic agricultural production or marketing; and aimed at organic producers and/or those considering making the transition to organic certification. OFRF will also accept proposals to fund activities that promote information sharing among organic agricultural researchers and organic farmers and ranchers. **Proposals are**

due May 15, 2009. Learn more at:
http://ofrf.org/grants/apply_education&outreach.html

- **Integrated Pest Management: Methyl Bromide Transitions Program.** The goal of the Methyl Bromide Transitions (MBT) program is to support the discovery and implementation of practical pest management alternatives to methyl bromide uses or minimize methyl bromide emissions for which the United States is requesting critical use exemptions. The program is focused on integrated commercial or field scale research that targets short- to medium-term solutions. **Deadline: May 11, 2009.** For more information :
<http://www.csrees.usda.gov/fo/methylbromidetransitions.cfm>
- **Integrated Pest Management: Risk Avoidance and Mitigation Program.** The goal of the Risk Avoidance and Mitigation (RAMP) program is to enhance the development and implementation of innovative, ecologically based sustainable IPM strategies and system(s) for (a) multi-crop food and fiber production systems; (b) an area-wide or a landscape scale agroecosystem; or (c) a documented pesticide impact on water, human or environmental health. RAMP applications may address major acreage agricultural production systems, high value crops such as key fruit and vegetable systems, or other agroecosystems. The primary emphasis of the application should be on productivity and profitability while addressing critical environmental quality and human health issues. The intent of RAMP is to fund medium-term projects that emphasize systems approaches. **Deadline: May 11, 2009.** For more information:
<http://www.csrees.usda.gov/fo/riskavoidanceandmitigation.cfm>
- **Agriculture and Food Research Initiative Competitive Grants (general program announcement).** This is a Program Announcement (PA) for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI). AFRI combines elements of the former National

Research Initiative (NRI) and Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems (IFAFS) programs and is the new core competitive grant program for research, education, and extension. It is anticipated that the complete Request for Applications, which will contain the application submission instructions and be accompanied by required application forms, will be made available in early 2009 on the CSREES Web site and the Grants.gov Web site. This AFRI PA contains opportunities for support of research, education, and extension priorities. This PA is being released prior to the passage of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 Agricultural Appropriations Act. The release of this PA is to inform the applicant community of upcoming research, education, and extension opportunities through the AFRI program to fund issues critical to agriculture. The enactment of the FY 2009 Appropriations Act may impact the overall level of funding for the AFRI program. Hence, the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) reserves the right to amend, delete, or otherwise alter any programs. Depending on the FY 2009 Appropriations Act, CSREES may be issuing a supplemental RFA to address topics already identified in this PA. **Deadline: ??????** Updated information about the AFRI program will be made available on the AFRI Web site:
<http://www.csrees.usda.gov/funding/afri/afri.html> and the CSREES funding page <http://www.csrees.usda.gov/fo/funding.cfm>

- **USDA - CSREES – AFRI. Enhancing Ecosystem Services from Agricultural Lands: Management, Quantification, and Developing Decision Support Tools.** This program is offered in partnership with the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Proposals must be submitted through EPA. The program will support research on the ecosystem services in agricultural settings, including both agroecosystems and ecosystems that are impacted by agriculture, with the goal of quantifying these services, identifying risks due to different stressors, and developing strategies to reduce negative environmental impacts while

enhancing ecosystem services provided by working lands. Ecosystem services are the goods and services derived from natural and managed ecosystems upon which human welfare depends. Because of the global intensification of land use, these services are in decline, especially in agricultural ecosystems. Ecosystem services of interest will be related to climate change, water availability, reactive nitrogen, pests, weeds, invasive species, and soil and land degradation. **Deadline: May 26, 2009.** For more information: <http://www.csrees.usda.gov/fo/enhancingecosystemservicesafri.cfm>

• USDA - CSREES – AFRI. Rapid Response Food and Agricultural Science for Emergency Issues. This program provides a mechanism to quickly provide the science necessary to more effectively respond to important emerging issues vital to agriculture, food science and related natural and human resources. Considerable effort in working with stakeholders goes into structuring the programs and priorities for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) Request for Applications (RFA) across the six emphasis areas. However, as time moves on there are emerging issues in agriculture and food science that are so critically important that a rapid response before the next AFRI RFA release is justified. This program is designed to meet that need. **Deadline: July 30, 2009.** For more information: <http://www.csrees.usda.gov/fo/rapidresponseafri.cfm>

Don't Forget to Take Advantage of Online First Detector Training

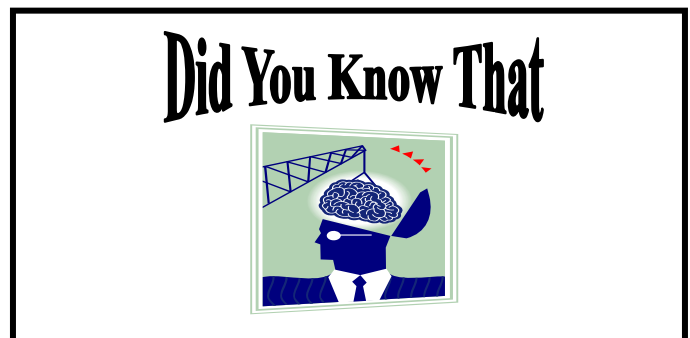
The National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN) is pleased to announce that the Online First Detector Training modules are up and running and can be found at: <http://cbc.at.ufl.edu/>. The site allows anyone to participate in the First Detector Program. The course is composed of several modules, and includes topics such as:

- The NPDN Mission
- Agricultural Biosecurity

- Purpose of a First Detector
- Monitoring for Exotic Pests
- How to Submit a Suspicious Sample
- The Art and Science of Plant Pest Diagnostics
- And more....

Each module takes anywhere from 40 to 60 minutes and the course can be completed at your own pace. To get started, first register for the First Detector Training Workshops to get your user name and password.

The general goal of the program is to get the public involved in protecting our plant related industries and our natural plant resources from being impacted by exotic and potentially damaging plant pests be they insects, weeds or pathogens. Upon completion of the training, First Detectors receive a certificate of training completion. Trained First Detectors are also provided with the opportunity to receive the national NPDN First Detector newsletter as well as pest alerts via e-mail through the National First Detector registry. For more information, go to <http://cbc.at.ufl.edu/> or contact Dr. John Baniecki at: John.Baniecki@mail.wvu.edu.



You cannot indiscriminately use pesticides

There are an enormous number of pesticides available for use. However, each state has its own guidelines and requirements for registered pesticides and what may be registered and legal in one state may not be in another. Furthermore, just because a pesticide is applicable for a given pest does not mean it is applicable on any host affected by that pest. You must **ALWAYS** be sure that a pesticide in use is registered and legal in your state, applicable to the pest, and applicable to the host. You also must **ALWAYS** follow label instructions on the pesticide container.

Events



FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel Meeting on mechanism of action of pyrethroid pesticides - June 16-18, 2009, Arlington, VA

For information contact: Joseph E. Bailey, DFO, Office of Science Coordination and Policy (7201M), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 564-2045; fax number: (202) 564-8382; e-mail address: bailey.joseph@epa.gov.

Soil and Water Conservation Society 2009 Annual Conference

July 11-15, 2009, Dearborn, MI

For information:

http://www.swcs.org/en/conferences/2009_annual_conference/program_committee/

5th National Small Farm Conference September 15-17, 2009 Springfield, Illinois

For information contact: Deborah Cavanaugh-Grant, Conference Chair Extension Specialist, Small Farm and Sustainable Agriculture University of Illinois Extension SARE Coordinator
P.O. Box 410
Greenview, IL 62642
217-968-5512
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USDA/CSREES Grantsmanship Workshops November 18-19, 2009, Washington, D.C.

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Questions?

If you have any comments or questions regarding any of the material presented, please let us know by sending an e-mail to:

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