



## Pesticide Review

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## USEPA Activities

The Region 5 office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is active in promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in schools and pesticide safety in urban areas. Region 5 covers the states of the upper Midwest—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Following is a summary of what they have been sponsoring in recent years and their plans for the future in these areas. USEPA influences these activities primarily by providing grant funds in these areas.

Over the past 5 years, the Pesticides Program Section of USEPA has funded designated state lead agencies (SLAs) (usually state departments of agriculture), university extension, and advocate organizations to promote school IPM. These projects have involved state-wide workshops (IL, IN, MI, WI), statewide school surveys of pests and pesticide uses (MN, WI), pilot projects implementing IPM at select schools or school districts (IN, WI, MN), and video production targeted at schools to promote IPM (IL). In 1997, EPA Region 5 hosted a six-state regional school IPM workshop to bring together all states for exchanging information and promoting communication to foster school IPM. Purdue University is currently funded as the nation's first School IPM Technical Resource Center to serve schools and structural pest-control operators in Illinois and Indiana. This past year, Region 5 has been the primary region (and only, besides Region 9) participating on the new national EPA School IPM Work group, which was formed to direct EPA's involvement. Three states (IL, MI, MN) currently have state legislation covering school IPM and pesticide notification.

EPA Region 5 will continue to actively support school IPM activities at the state level through offering funds, participating in state workshops, and attempting to further coordinate our pesticide activities with related grants available through other programs (Air Div., P2, EJ, Environ. Education, etc.). School IPM legislation has been proposed also in Indiana and Wisconsin. Ohio is holding its first school IPM workshop this spring (funded by EPA), pilot schools have been selected, and a statewide survey will be conducted. Purdue has been selected by EPA for the new School IPM Technical Resource Center for the entire six-state region for 2001–2003.

The misuse of methyl parathion (MP) and other illegal pesticides such as Compound 1080 rodenticide and insecticidal chalk in homes in Chicago, Detroit, and Lorain County, Ohio, has alerted EPA and the states to a large, potential national problem in the marketing of cheap pesticide products and services for low-income urban residents.

Region 5 has been a national leader, along with EPA Region 4, in the promotion of the Pesticides Urban Initiative—the deterrence of illegal sale/distribution of illegal pesticides in urban environments and the safe use of pesticides by legal applicators or the general public. This initiative focuses on safe pesticide use in and around the home, while also incorporating IPM methods.



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opportunities in programs and employment.

Region 5 has held a couple of related workshops on this initiative for state regulators and has strongly supported state compliance assistance and enforcement targeted at illegal applicators and illegal products in urban environments. Numerous grants have been provided to SLAs, as well as advocate organizations, to help educate the communities and detect misuses. Starting in 1999, EPA regularly provided enforcement funds to states for related Urban Initiative compliance assistance and compliance monitoring.

Starting in 2001, a series of citywide community workshops funded by Region 5 using national EPA specific funds will be held in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Indianapolis. These workshops will further educate residents in illegal pesticide products, the hiring of legal applicators, and the least-hazardous management of household pests. It is envisioned that these workshops will help empower community organizations and residents to protect themselves from unnecessary and potentially hazardous pesticide exposures. Most of these workshops will lead to the creation of a community-based city pest-advisory board, which will ideally continue to meet annually to maintain community involvement in city pesticide issues.

Through 2001 and extending into 2002, Region 5 will continue to work with grantees to conduct the pesticide community workshops just described. Region 5 will continue to provide enforcement funds to all six states to support continued compliance assistance and compliance monitoring under the Pesticides Urban Initiative. Region 5 representatives believe that urban pesticide misuse will resurface to threaten hundreds of additional families unless a continual effort is maintained to detect illegal products and applicators. Urban communities need to be brought "into the fold" as partners through education and involvement so that they may also

empower themselves to reduce pesticide misuse. (*Don Baumgartner, USEPA; and Phil Nixon*)

## Choose the Proper Gloves When Handling Pesticides

As every applicator knows, gloves—as well as other personal protective equipment (PPE)—should be worn to protect yourself from contact with pesticides. However, choosing the right glove for the job may be a bit confusing, especially when using a variety of pesticides. All pesticide labels give options for the type of glove material to wear. These options are not random selections but are based on the ability of materials to withstand the pesticide formulation for the longest time.

Pesticide active ingredients are dissolved in carrier solvents such as water, alcohols, and petroleum distillates. All solvents (except water) are able to penetrate glove materials faster than the pesticide active ingredient alone. In other words, the solvents carry the pesticide through the glove material and into contact with your skin. Glove materials differ in their resistance to particular solvents—the ones that hold the solvent at bay the longest are the ones that protect from pesticide contamination the longest. Solvents are classified as part of the inert ingredients and, in most cases, are not disclosed on the label.

Although some pesticide labels may specify the exact type of glove to be used, other labels may simply indicate the general type of glove that is appropriate, such as waterproof or chemical-resistant, and then provide acceptable options. In addition, some labels provide chemical-resistance category letters, which indicate the type of solvents used in the pesticide

formulation. Where specific information is given, use only the glove materials listed on the label for that product—do not assume that one type of glove will work for all the pesticides you may use. In addition, if you are tank-mixing pesticides, follow the most restrictive pesticide label when selecting gloves and other personal protective equipment.

### Categories (A-H) on Pesticide Labels and the EPA Glove Chart

The letter designation refers to the carrier solvent and its concentration in the pesticide formulation, not the type of pesticide. The letter designation, if provided, is found on the pesticide label under "Precautionary Statements." Usually, the label will also list several choices of glove materials. The letter designations for various pesticide solvents follow:

- A. Any dry or water-based pesticide formulation
- B. Any pesticide with acetate as the carrier solvent
- C. Any pesticide with alcohol as the carrier solvent
- D. Any pesticide with halogenated hydrocarbons as the carrier
- E. Any pesticide with ketones (such as acetone) as the carrier solvent
- F. Any pesticide with a ketone and aromatic petroleum distillates mixture as the carrier solvent
- G. Any pesticide with aliphatic petroleum distillates (such as kerosene, petroleum oil, or mineral oil) as the carrier solvent
- H. Any pesticide that has aromatic petroleum distillates (such as xylene) as the carrier solvent

### Glove Materials

*Barrier laminate* (foil type): the most chemically resistant, but uncomfortable,

## USEPA Chemical-Resistance Category Selection Chart

For use when the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section on the pesticide label lists a chemical-resistance category.

Chemical-resistance category	Type of personal protective material							
	Barrier laminate	Butyl rubber	Nitrile rubber	Neoprene rubber	Natural rubber*	Polyethylene	PVC	Viton
A	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high
B	high	high	slight	slight	none	slight	slight	slight
C	high	high	high	high	moderate	moderate	high	high
D	high	high	moderate	moderate	none	none	none	slight
E	high	slight	high	high	slight	none	moderate	high
F	high	high	high	moderate	slight	none	slight	high
G	high	slight	slight	slight	none	none	none	high
H	high	slight	slight	slight	none	none	none	high

**High:** Highly chemical-resistant. Clean or replace PPE at end of each day's work period. Rinse off pesticides at rest breaks. **Moderate:** Moderately chemical-resistant. Clean or replace PPE within an hour or two of contact. **Slight:** Slightly chemical-resistant. Clean or replace PPE within 10 minutes of contact. **None:** No chemical resistance. Do not wear this type of material as PPE when contact is possible.

\*Natural-rubber type includes natural rubber blends and laminates.

with poor dexterity because of design limitations. Common brand names include Silver Shield and 4-H. Chemical resistance: high for categories A–H (\$7/pair).

*Butyl rubber* (at least 14 mils): a synthetic rubber that is resistant to gas and water vapors. A good choice for certain fumigants. Good dexterity. Chemical resistance: high for categories A–D and F; slight for E, G, and H (\$20/pair).

*Natural rubber (Latex)* (at least 14 mils): good only for dry or water-based formulations (\$12–19/pair).

*Nitrile rubber* (at least 14 mils): resists punctures better than other materials. Good dexterity and slip-proof grip. Comes in a range of lengths, thicknesses; and lined or unlined. Chemical resistance: high for categories A, C, E, and F; moderate for D; and slight for B, G, and H (\$3–9/pair).

*Neoprene rubber* (at least 14 mils): a synthetic rubber with good dexterity;

remains flexible at low temperatures. Some versions have a two-color process, allowing you to tell when the coating material is wearing thin. Chemical resistance: high for categories A, C, and E (\$2–34/pair).

*Polyethylene:* no information available.

*PVC* (at least 14 mils): liquid-proof PVC-coated gloves can be used for protection against anhydrous ammonia. Chemical resistance: high for categories A and C; moderate for E; slight for B and F (\$4/pair).

*Viton* (at least 14 mils): the most chemically resistant "rubber" glove available. Thick, but very flexible and comfortable to wear. Chemical resistance: high for categories A, C, and E–H; slight for B and D (\$150–175/pair).

### Glove Use Tips

Keep one set of gloves for pouring and mixing concentrates and another set for spraying. The 4-H glove is so named because it is able to keep out most

solvents for at least 4 hours. Because the 4-H and other barrier laminates are the most chemically resistant gloves, realize that other glove materials are likely to keep out some solvents with their pesticides for even shorter periods. Reduce the exposure time by washing your gloves and other personal protective equipment after each use. Allow them to dry before placing them in a storage area.

Because the manufacturers label the glove packages, but not the gloves themselves, with the name of the material, write the name of the glove material on the inside of the glove cuff with a permanent magic marker. This will save confusion later.

Finally, don't use gloves that contain a lining because the lining absorbs pesticides. Gloves that contain a thin lining of flocking are acceptable. These gloves have a thin, white coating, making the gloves more comfortable to wear. (*Bruce Paulsrud and Phil Nixon, adapted from Mississippi State University Extension.*)

## Tolerance Reassessment and Reregistration Information on the Web

EPA has created a new Web page as a central point for tolerance-reassessment and reregistration information. It is located at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/>. The Web page includes information on the pesticide-reregistration and tolerance-reassessment programs and lists the candidate pesticides for which the risk-management decisions may be completed through these programs during fiscal year (FY) 2001.

The site also includes links to "Status of Pesticides in Registration, Reregistration, and Special Review," commonly known as the Rainbow Report, which was published in 1998, and to the tolerance-reassessment status Web pages. In addition, it lists pesticides going through the reassessment and reregistration process, with links to the documents that are available for each pesticide, such as the risk-assessment and risk-management documents. EPA has developed this page as part of its effort to increase the transparency of the review process and to promote increased public understanding and participation. (*U.S. EPA Pesticide Program Update 03/05/01*)

## Upcoming Pesticide Spray Drift Conference

The second Pesticide Spray Drift Conference has been scheduled for September 5 and 6 in Sacramento, California. The tentative agenda includes

- Spray Drift Task Force Data Summary
- Spray Quality—New Droplet-Size Standard, Atomization Models, and Applicator Guide
- Spray Quality Referenced in Nozzle Booklets
- Product Registration and Labeling
- Buffer Zones and Drift Labeling
- Tank Mixes and Adjuvants
- Drift and Its Legal Implications
- Low-Drift Application Technologies: Ground, Airblast, and Aerial Applications
- Pesticide Regulations and Compliance
- Resources for Pesticide Education
- How AgDRIFT Will Be Used
- Tools You Can Use to Demonstrate Drift
- Mini-Trade Show

Professional applicators, pest-control advisers, agrichemical industry representatives, pesticide educators, and pesticide regulators: Mark your calendars and stay tuned. The organizing committee will finalize the agenda and registration information (including the fee) in early May. Keep an eye on the conference Web site (<http://pep.wsu.edu/ncodm/conf01.html>) in late May for more particulars.

The Pesticide Spray Drift Conference is sponsored by Spray Drift Task Force, EPA, and the American Association of Pesticide Safety Educators (AAPSE). For more information, contact

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(Bruce Paulsrud)

## Mark Your Calendars for Upcoming U of I Field Days at Urbana

### Agronomy Day

7 a.m. to 2 p.m., August 23, 2001, the Crop Sciences Research and Education Center

Questions? Please call (217)333-4424. You can also check the latest updates and view last year's tour booklet on the Web at [www.cropsci.uiuc.edu/agronomyday](http://www.cropsci.uiuc.edu/agronomyday).

### Turfgrass and Landscape Field Day

August 2, 2001, Landscape Horticulture Research Center

Watch for more information in the July issue of *IPR*.

## Pesticide Update

*The following information provides registration status of particular pesticides and should not be considered as pesticide recommendations by University of Illinois Extension.*

### Agronomic

*AIM (carfentrazone-ethyl)—FMC—* Received a new label to use postemergence on soybeans. [herbicide]

*BASIS (rimsulfuron/thifensulfuron-methyl)—DuPont—* Received a new label to use as a burndown application prior to corn emergence. [herbicide]

*CAPTURE (bifenthrin)—FMC—* Received a new label to use at planting time on corn to control the corn root-worm.

*ETHYL PARATHION—Cheminova—* In an agreement with EPA, they will allow use of this product until 10-31-03.

The current labels have been amended to exclude use on seed corn. Uses in 2001 are on alfalfa (except seed alfalfa), barley, corn, cotton, canola, sorghum, soybeans, sunflower, and wheat. It may be distributed and sold through 8-31-03 and used until 10-31-03. After that, any remaining product must be disposed of under federal and state laws. [insecticide]

**EVEREST (flucarbazone-sodium)**—*Bayer*—EPA has conditionally registered this new active ingredient for the postemergence control of wild oats and green foxtail in spring and winter wheat. (FR, vol. 66, 1-21-01)

**OUTLOOK (dimethenamid-p)**—*BASF*—The new product will be available in limited quantities this year for use on corn. It can be used preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence, and postemergence as a lay-by application. [herbicide]

**SELECT (clethodim)**—*Valent*—Received EPA registration to use on sunflowers as a postemergence application to control annual and perennial grasses as well as volunteer cereals.

**TRACER (spinosad)**—*Dow AgroSciences*—New label additions include chemigation on corn, the control of thrips on cotton, and the control of various insects on corn, sorghum, millets, grain amaranth, soybeans, wheat, barley, buckwheat, rye, oats, and triticale.

**TREFLAN TR-10 (trifluralin)**—*Dow AgroSciences*—Added to their label a 21-day preharvest interval for grazing and haying. [herbicide]

**VALOR (flumioxazin)**—*Valent*—Proposed to EPA to establish residue tolerances on soybean seed at .02 ppm. The comment period expired 3-16-01. (FR, vol. 66, 2-14-01) [herbicide]

**WEEDMASTER (dicamba-2,4-D)**—*BASF*—Registration is expected this spring for use on wheat as a postemergence burndown of weeds.

## Fruit/Vegetable

**BLOCKADE 50 WG (acibenzolar-s-methyl)**—*Syngenta*—A new plant activator used in lettuce and spinach to prevent downy mildew and white rust.

**DANITOL 2.4 EC (fenpropathrin)**—*Valent*—Received a supplemental label to use on cucurbits to control various insects.

**ENDOTHALL**—*Cerexagri*—Proposed to EPA to amend residue tolerances on apples to .05 ppm. The comment period expired 3-9-01. (FR, vol. 66, 2-7-01) [herbicide]

**FAMOZATE (famoxadone)**—*DuPont*—Being developed for use on potatoes to control early and late blight.

**KETCH (B.t.)**—*Rohm & Haas*—A new formulation for use on fruit and vegetable crops. [insecticide]

**LEVERAGE (imidacloprid/cyfluthrin)**—*Bayer*—Received EPA registration to use on potatoes to control many insects, including the green peach aphid and the Colorado potato beetle.

**MONCUT (flutolanil)**—*Gowan*—Being developed for use on potatoes to control rhizoctonia stem canker and verticillium wilt.

**MONCOAT MZ (flutolanil/mancozeb)**—*Nihon Nohyaku America*—A new fungicide combination used as a potato seed-piece treatment to control Rhizoctonia disease, silver scurf, and dry rot seed decay. It is formulated on alder bark.

**NEXTER (pyridaben)**—*BASF*—Registration is pending for use of this miticide on grapes, stone fruits, nut crops, and citrus.

**OMEGA (fluazinam)**—*Syngenta*—A new fungicide being developed for use on potatoes to control early and late blight and scab.

**PCNB 4F (PCNB)**—*Amvac*—Added to their label the control of stem canker and black scurf on potatoes.

**PRISM (clethodim)**—*Valent*—Added to their label chemigation use on onions and garlic. [herbicide]

**PROCLAIM (emamectin-benzoate)**—*Syngenta*—Added to their label the control of leaf miners in celery and head lettuce. Registration is pending on fruiting vegetables, leafy vegetables, and leafy brassica crops.

**QUADRIS (azoxystrobin)**—*Syngenta*—Added to their label the use on leafy vegetables. [fungicide]

**RELY (glufosinate-ammonium)**—*Aventis*—Received an EPA label to use on potatoes as a desiccant before harvest.

**RIDOMIL GOLD (mefenoxam)**—*Syngenta*—Received a label to use as a soil treatment on potatoes to control pink rot and pythium leak.

**RITE SIZE (GA 4 A 7/6 BA)**—*Agtrol*—A new growth regulator being developed for use on apples to control the crop load.

**SAVEY (hexythiazox)**—*Gowan*—Received a new label to use on apples in season with a 28-day preharvest interval. Previously it was restricted to petal-fall applications only. [insecticide]

**TARTOS (famoxadone/cymoxanil)**—*DuPont*—Being developed for use on potatoes to control early and late blight.

## Turf/Ornamental

**AMICARB/KALIGREEN (potassium bicarbonate)**—*Church & Dwight/Toagosei Co.*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on 14 new ornamental species. [fungicide]

**APOLLO (clofentezine)**—*Aventis*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on spirea, cotoneaster, Indian hawthorne, juniper, maples, photinia, privet, and yew. [insecticide]

**BARRICADE (prodiamine)**—*Syngenta*—Added to their label the control of annual bluegrass in bermudagrass turf overseeded with perennial ryegrass.

*CADRE (imazapic)*—*BASF*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on the ornamental blanket flower and tickseed. [herbicide]

*CITATION (cyromazine)*—*Syngenta*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on the ornamental species iris, phlox, day lily, hosta, salvia, and Shasta daisy. [insecticide]

*DECIS (deltamethrin)*—*Aventis*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on the ornamental species periwinkle and schefflera. [insecticide]

*DIAZINON*—*Syngenta*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on 12 new ornamental species. [insecticide]

*ENVOY (clethodim)*—*Valent*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on the ornamental species azalea, day lily, fir, juniper, hosta, and rhododendron. [herbicide]

*GALLERY (isoxaben)*—*Dow AgroSciences*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on white ash. [herbicide]

*HERITAGE (azoxystrobin)*—*Syngenta*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on over 250 ornamental species. [insecticide]

*HEXYGON (hexthiazox)*—*Gowin*—Removed from their label the statement "Do not use this product on crops growing in greenhouses." [insecticide]

*KERB (pronamide)*—*Rohm & Haas*—Added to their label the use on warm-season grasses, including zoysiagrass, centipedegrass, and St. Augustine grass. [herbicide]

*MEDALLION (fludioxonil)*—*Syngenta*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on over 125 new ornamental species. [fungicide]

*MYCOSTOP* (*Streptomyces griseoviridis strain K61*)—*Ag Bio Develop-*

*ment*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on geraniums. [fungicide]

*NEEM (azadirachtin)*—*Thermo Trilogy*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on 13 new ornamental species. [insecticide]

*ORNAMENTAL HERBICIDE II (oxyfluorfen/pendimethalin)*—*Scotts*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the usage on Formosa azalea.

*ORNAMITE (propargite)*—*Uniroyal*—Label changes include the limitation of applications on field-grown roses and other field and nursery ornamentals to three per year at 14-day intervals (minimum). [insecticide]

*PROSTAR (flutolanil)*—*Aventis*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on over 80 additional ornamental species. [fungicide]

*PYLON (chlorfenapyr)*—*BASF*—EPA approved an application to register this new active ingredient for use on greenhouse-grown ornamentals to control mites. (*FR*, vol. 66, 3-14-01)

*RONSTAR (oxadiazon)*—*Aventis*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on Colorado spruce. [herbicide]

*SUMAGIC (uniconazole)*—*Valent*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, this growth regulator can now be used on azaleas.

*TOPSIN-M (thiophanate-methyl)*—*Cerexagri*—As a result of the IR-4 Project, they can now add to their label the use on cineraria. [fungicide]

## Many

*ACTIGARD (acibenzolar-s-methyl)*—*Syngenta*—A plant activator used to prevent blue mold in tobacco, bacterial spot and speck in tomatoes, and downy mildew and white rust in spinach.

*AT-EZE (Pseudomonas chlororaphis)*—*Agrium Inc.*—A new biological fungicide registered to control *Fusarium* spp.,

*Rhizoctonia solani*, and *Pythium* spp. on greenhouse ornamentals and vegetables.

*Benlate (benomyl)*—*DuPont*—The company announced it will voluntarily discontinue manufacturing this fungicide. It expects to phase out distribution and sales of all benomyl products by the end of 2002. (Source: *EPA Desk Statement*)

*FENPYROXIMATE*—*Nihon Nohyaku*—Being developed in the United States to control mites on apples, grapes, cotton, pears, citrus, and hops.

*FULFILL (pymetrozine)*—*Syngenta*—Registration is pending for use on leafy vegetables, cole crops, pecans, and hops. [insecticide]

*MESA/ULTRIFLORA (milbemectin)*—*Gowan*—The company is developing this insecticide/miticide for use on ornamentals, pome fruit, strawberries, and citrus. Registration is expected next year.

*METHYL PARATHION*—*Cheminova*—EPA has revoked tolerances on apples, artichokes, beets, birdsfoot trefoil, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, collards, grapes, kale, lentils, kohlrabi, lettuce, mustard greens, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, rutabagas, spinach, tomatoes, turnips, leafy vegetables, vetch, and succulent peas and beans. This change was effective 1-31-01. The comment period expired 3-6-01. (*FR*, vol. 66, 1-5-01) [insecticide]

*PONCHO/DANTOTSU (clothianidin)*—*Bayer/Takeda*—This new neonicotinoid insecticide will be marketed in 2002 in various countries as a seed treatment and foliar insecticide on various crops.

*PRISM (clethodim)*—*Valent*—Added to their label the control of canarygrass and rabbitsfoot grass.

*SPINTOR (spinosad)*—*Dow AgroSciences*—Received a new label to apply by chemigation on sweet corn, potatoes, and tuberous vegetables. Also labeled for use on tree farms and plantations and on tropical fruit grown in

Florida and Texas. Added to the label was the control of thrips, diamondback moth, imported cabbage worm, codling moth, and Oriental fruit moth. Deleted from the label on stone fruits was the control of peach twig borer, Oriental fruit moth, and cherry fruit fly.

**SUCCESS (spinosad)**—Dow AgroSciences—EPA established time-limited residue tolerances on forage and hay of alfalfa and grass. Also modified were tolerances for livestock commodities. They expire 12-31-02. (FR, vol. 66, 1-9-01) [insecticide]

**DACTHAL (chlorthal-methyl)**—Amvac—Added to their label aerial application. [herbicide]

**DI-SYSTON (disulfoton)**—Bayer—Due to the high cost of reregistration, the company has requested from EPA to delete from their label the use on corn, oats, pecans, and tomatoes. This change was effective on 3-9-01. (FR, vol. 66, 2-7-01) [insecticide]

**FINALE (glufosinate-ammonium)**—Aventis—Removed from their label the control of certain woody species. Added to their label the use on dormant bermudagrass, added aerial application, and added use in greenhouses.

**INTREPID (methoxyfenozide)**—Rohm & Haas—Proposed to EPA to establish residue tolerances on field corn and sweet corn. The comment period expired 4-16-01. (FR, vol. 66, 3-18-01) [insecticide]

**INTREPID 2E (methoxyfenozide)**—Rohm & Haas—Received EPA registration to use on cotton and pome fruits. It is an insect-growth regulator that affects only Lepidopteran species.

**PYRELLIN (pyrethrins/rotenone)**—Wright Webb Corp.—Due to the high cost of reregistration, the company has requested from EPA to delete the uses on barns, milking parlors, milk rooms, dairies, poultry houses, harvested

tomatoes, fruit, and grain from their label. This change was effective 3-9-01. (FR, vol. 66, 2-7-01) [insecticide]

**ROUNDUP (glyphosate)**—Monsanto—Added to their label the use by aerial application on various crops and noncrop areas. [herbicide]

**TERRAZOLE (etridiazol)**—Uniroyal—Label changes include the use on golf courses now be limited to tees and greens, and the use on fairways be prohibited. Only 10 ounces per 1,000 square feet can be used per year, and the application interval may not be less than 10 days. Also, the use in potting soil has been deleted. [fungicide]

## Other

**AGTROL INT'L**—The company reached an agreement with Plant Health Technologies to market their Blight Ban A506 globally to suppress fire blight, fruit russetting, and frost damage.

**AVENTIS**—The company sold its Dodine fungicide [also known as Syllit (doguadine)] to Chimac Agriphar of Belgium.

**BASF**—The company has signed an agreement for Scotts Co. to market Cygnus (kresoxim-methyl) fungicide and Sanmite (pyridaben) miticide in the U.S. turf and ornamental market. Also, the company has reached an agreement with Saskatchewan Wheat Pool of Canada to jointly develop new imidazolinone-tolerant varieties of Clearfield brand canola. The first new varieties should be available in 2002. Finally, the company has sold its rights to Cyanazine (Bladex) herbicide, which it acquired from Cyanamid in Europe, to Feinchemie Schwebda of Germany.

**DOW**—The company has agreed to purchase the agricultural chemicals division of Rohm & Haas for \$1 billion. Rohm & Haas sales of ag chemicals was

\$531 million last year. Also included in the transaction were manufacturing facilities in the United States, Europe, South America, and China.

**EMERALD BIO AGRICULTURE**—This is the name of the company created by the merger of Auxiem Corp and Mycotech Corp. It is based in Lansing, MI. Products include Auxi Gro, Mycotrol, Botani Gard, Nemasys, Valero, and Cinnamite.

**MONSANTO**—The company plans to introduce Roundup Ready wheat in the United States and Canada from 2003 to 2005.

**NISSO TM**—This is a new U.S. company that is owned 51 percent by Nisso America (Nippon Soda) and 49 percent by Atofina (Elf Atochem), to market the fungicide Topsin-M (thiophanate-methyl) in the United States. The new company is based in Delaware.

**UHS (United Horticultural Supply)**—A subsidiary of ConAgra has purchased the rights to the Agri Bio Tech assets, which are in bankruptcy. The new company will be called USP (United Seed Production), and the seed will be sold under the Signature brand name.

(Michelle Wiesbrook, unless otherwise noted, adapted from Agricultural Chemical News, March and April, 2001.)

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