

VegNet Vol. 5, No. 3. March 25, 1998  
Ohio State University Extension Vegetable Crops

Section 18, Specific Exemption for Dual and Dual 8E on Transplanted Tomatoes:  
March 12, 1998 to July 10, 1998.

R. Precheur

Dual or Dual 8E may be applied preplant incorporated or preplant before transplanting. It is effective in controlling black nightshade and yellow nutsedge. Dual will not control emerged weeds. Rates are dependent on soil type and percent organic matter. See the label for specific rate information. The record keeping application form must be returned to ODA at the end of the application season. Follow all application directions, restrictions and precautions, including statements pertaining to the Worker Protection Standards, on the EPA-registered Dual or Dual 8E label. The specific exemption expires July 10, 1998.

Precautions: 1) For varieties with unknown tolerance, treat only a small area to determine if Dual can be safely used. 2) Dual may damage transplants that have been weakened by any cause. To prevent damage, plant only healthy transplants. Do not plant when wet, cool, or unfavorable growing conditions exist.

See the label for a complete list of restrictions and notes.

For questions concerning the specific exemption, contact: Tom Camm, ODA, 614-728-6388.

#### Thrips, Vegetable Transplants and Bedding Plants

From: Information supplied by H. Kneen, N. Taylor and J. Steele.

Many OH vegetable transplant growers also grow ornamentals (bedding plants, etc). Two of the many viruses infecting ornamentals are also of importance to vegetable producers. These viruses are: Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus (INSV) and Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV). If greenhouses are having a problem with Western flower thrips, either or both of these viruses can be transmitted to peppers and tomatoes. Long term effects on vegetable hosts infected with INSV and TSWV include: stunting, dwarfing or severely mottled fruit.

Vegetable transplant growers should be growing their peppers and tomatoes separately from ornamentals, if possible. If isolation is not feasible, then a careful program of thrips monitoring and control should be practiced.

Recently, the Plant and Pest clinic received several ornamental samples of which one tested positive for both INSV and TSWV. We are also receiving reports of thrips on ornamentals in several other locations. Thrips can go from egg, through 2 instar stages, to a flying adult in 10-15 days at temperatures between 76 to 80 degrees F. Some preferred ornamental hosts are petunia and verbena and flowers are preferred over leaves but they also survive well on leaves. Be sure to use yellow and

blue sticky cards to determine if thrips are present in your house. Place the cards just above plant height. A quick test some people use is to shake or tap flowers and leaves over a white piece of paper. Then check for yellow or brown spots that move. Also, be sure to check empty houses for the presence of thrips before placing a crop inside.

Follow recommended control measures for thrips on ornamentals. See TIPS ON MANAGING FLORICULTURE CROP PROBLEMS: PESTS, DISEASES, AND GROWTH CONTROL, a 114-page text containing application rates and updated information about the Worker Protection Standard, pesticide application, new methods of managing crop problems without chemicals, and integrated pest and disease management. Available through (Ohio Florists' Association, 1/98) #107 \$10 for OFA members; \$15 for non-members, call 614-487-1117, FAX: 614-487-1216 to place an order.

In vegetables, only a few pesticides are labeled for use; see page 164 of the '98 Ohio Vegetable Production Guide

For more information on virus diseases, see Ohio State Extension Fact Sheet: "Virus Diseases of Greenhouse Floral Crops" by Dr. S. Nameth, HYG-3065-96"

#### KEY PESTICIDES THREATENED BY the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) -- EDITORIAL

By Joanne Kick-Raack, From Pep-Talk, Vol 3 Issue 3 March 1998

In August 1996, the President signed the Food Quality Protection Act into law. The FQPA is the most significant piece of pesticide and food safety legislation passed in many years. While agriculture prematurely celebrated the demise of the Delaney Clause, the new policies and procedures set in place by the law now threaten key groups of agricultural pesticides, notably the organophosphates (OP's) and the carbamates. In recent months, EPA has made it clear that the potential exists to cancel many organophosphate uses in the near future. OP's include insecticides such as malathion, diazinon, Orthene, Lorsban, Guthion, Disyston, and Imidan. Sevin and Furadan are examples of the carbamate insecticides. These two groups represent a significant portion of pesticides available for agricultural use. As a result, minor crop producers face the loss of significant tools for their IPM programs and serious challenges in altering their production practices since, in many cases, replacements for these products do not exist. In the future, another group of pesticides that include the EBDC fungicides, such as Bravo and Dithane, face review as well. FQPA requires EPA to evaluate groups of pesticides together with common modes of action as well as all sources of exposure, not just dietary. As a result the "risk" cup for exposure is already overflowing for the OP's. EPA must decide on cancellations. In recent meetings EPA has been vague in outlining their actual decision-making schedule. But, the clock is ticking on Congress's mandate to review and to take action by August 1999 on 33% of all pesticides of which the OP's are the first targeted group.

As grower groups and the chemical industry have come to realize that the OP's and other products are in serious danger of being lost, they have begun to challenge EPA's decision-making process and underlying assumptions. In the meantime, environmental groups have stepped up their efforts to push for discontinuing the OP's and other classes of pesticides.

In the meantime, some food processors are already requiring contract growers to restrict or eliminate some products from their spray programs this season. Pesticide manufacturer's may ultimately make the decision regarding what remains in the market based on economics. They may sacrifice minor uses to keep more profitable uses.

What EPA will do and when is anyone's guess. Certainly, growers need to make their voices heard NOW on what uses are absolutely essential to them. Another need is accurate use data. Various agricultural organizations are surveying and working to find out actual use information so that EPA will not use default, worst-case assumptions in their decisions. Growers can help by taking the time to provide good, accurate information on how various pesticides are actually used in their production and how much is used. Whether enough pressure can be placed on Congress to revisit the law they blindly passed two years ago remains to be seen. One thing is certain, if the EPA continues on the path they are suggesting, FQPA will change the face of agricultural food production.

Joanne Kick-Raack, Coordinator, Pesticide Applicator Training. For more information, check out the FQPA website

#### CONGRESS WARNS EPA ON PLANNED FQPA ACTION ITINERARY

From Pep-Talk, Vol 3 Issue 3 March 1998

On January 16, 1998, the House Agricultural Committee sent a warning letter to EPA. The committee advised the Agency that their current approach to carrying out the FQPA using default assumptions could result in numerous unnecessary losses of organophosphate and carbamate insecticidal products or product uses critical to producers, residential and non-residential users.

The committee further told EPA that using these default assumptions "is unnecessary and that the law clearly provides the Agency with broad authority to delay the effective date of an order or regulation to provide registrants and others the opportunity to develop data to support the continuation of the tolerance."

Review schedules set out in the Act "need not drive the Agency to make hasty decisions which could result in negative consequences for U.S. agricultural producers and non-agricultural users." (Chemically Speaking, February 1998)

On March 10, the House Commerce Committee also sent a letter. The Congressmen stated "this law in no way was intended as the beginning of an agency race to remove products from the market, but as the continuation and enhancement of responsible, reasoned, scientific decision-making, which balances public health goals with real needs of American agriculture," they concluded. (P & T News, March 12, 1998)

## FOOD QUALITY PROTECTION ACT BROCHURE INFORMATION

"Consumers and Pesticides: The Brochure That's Annoying Everyone." (Washington Post, 11 March 1998)

A recent article in the Washington Post took a detailed look at the controversy over a draft version of EPA's brochure "Pesticides on Food: Consumer Information." The brochure has been called "negative and alarming" by the grocery industry, and environmental and consumer groups have called it milquetoast and written through "rosy-colored glasses." A final version of the brochure must be available in stores by August and will answer these questions about pesticides: "why they're used on food, how harmful they may be, what the government is doing to protect consumers from harmful amounts of them, and ways to remove some of the residues on food." The brochure can be viewed on EPA's Web site. You will need Adobe Acrobat Reader to view the file which can be downloaded from other sites on the WWW. The Pesticide Applicator Training office has downloaded this brochure and we can send you a copy if you do not have access to the web. Call: 614-292-4070. (Forwarded by Mike Weaver, Virginia Tech, March 13, 1998)

### Additional Vegetable Field Days, Mark Your Calendars Now

July 7, The Piketon Horticulture Field Day. Call Tom Wall at 614-292-4900.

July 30 Muck Crops Day is Thursday, from 10-12. Call Bill Evans at 419-935-1201.

August 13, Horticulture & Crop Science Field Day, Waterman Farm-Columbus. Call 614-292-7234

Aug. 17. Horticulture Field Night, OSU Enterprise Center at Helleboro. Call: 740-289-3727

### What's New At The VegNet Web Site

1998 Ohio Vegetable Production Guide - Online. Visit: "The Library

Bee Keeping Links to fact sheets including the new "Protecting Honey Bees from Pesticides, HYG-2161-97" by Dr. Jim Tew. Visit: "The Library

Vegetable Budgets. Link to Univ. of KY, Ag Economics for vegetable production budgets.. Visit: "The Library

### Return to Vegetable Crops Homepage Ohio State University Extension

We appreciate very much the financial support for this series of vegetable reports which we have received from the board of growers responsible for the Ohio Vegetable and Small Fruit research and Development Program. This is an example of use of Funds from the "Assessment Program".

Where trade names are used, no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Ohio State University Extension is implied. Although every attempt is made to produce information that is complete, timely and accurate, the pesticide user bears the responsibility of consulting the pesticide label and adhering to those directions.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Keith L. Smith, Director, Ohio State University Extension.

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