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IR-4 Newsletter

Minor Crop Pest Management, IR-4 - A National Agricultural Program to Clear Pest Control Agents for Minor Uses

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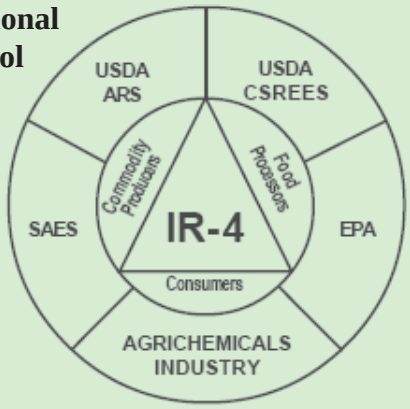

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*July through September 2003

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Record Number of Specialty Crop Clearances Supported by IR-4

See Inside

USDA ARS

United States Department of Agriculture
Major funding provided by USDA-CSREES and USDA-ARS for the IR-4 Project through Congress in cooperation with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations

IR-4 Highlights

--by Bob Holm

Please join me in saying "goodbye" to the "Green Monster" as this Newsletter has been affectionately called by some in the IR-4 Program. Don't get me wrong, the Newsletter will not disappear with this issue, but rather it will reappear in a new format for the Winter Newsletter issue. The Newsletter has served as an important communications tool for IR-4 in recent years and we thank Professor George Markle (recently retired) and current Editor, Cheryl Ferrazoli for their dedication and excellent contributions. However, the Project Management Committee (PMC) asked Sherri Novack, Publications and Communications Coordinator, to evaluate our entire communications program that includes not only the Newsletter but also the News Briefs initiated by Sandy Perry (recently retired National Outreach Specialist), State Report Cards, the IR-4 Website, PowerPoint presentations, Bilog/Biweekly Reports, Pamphlets, Brochures, etc. Sherri presented a Communications Plan to the PMC at our July meeting which was tentatively accepted with a request for further work on a new logo. Sherri reminded the PMC that successful organizations create unique looks by branding, logos and design (think of the Gerber baby or the McDonald golden arches). Sherri has solicited the help of the Cornell University graphics group who have provided several logo and signature graphic looks. The PMC has selected a final version which will be used by Headquarters and all regions when delivering presentations and posters. The website is also in the process of being reformatted to include the new streamlined appearance to make navigation easier. The state report cards will be upgraded and targeted to act as annual reports to each experiment station and extension director on IR-4 activities relevant to their state.

This brings us back to the Newsletter which will undergo a dramatic transition from a 24 plus page data dump to a streamlined 8 to 12 page snappy information piece. The articles will be much shorter (like this one compared to my previous IR-4 Highlights) and will include articles of current interest with color pictures (did I mention that this new Newsletter would be in color on a white background?). All of this for a price less than the current Newsletter! For those of you that liked all the facts and figures of the old Newsletter sections like the New Food Use Requests Received and Assigned Project Clearance Requests, Food Use Program Clearance Successes, and Summary of IR-4 Minor Use Petitions and Petition Amendments sent to EPA, you will be able to find this information on the website.

The Project Management Committee and I believe these changes will be a positive step forward for the Program. We hope you feel the same way and look forward to the Winter Newsletter issue.

IR-4 HQ Welcomes New Colleagues

IR-4 HQ recently welcomed two new colleagues to the Headquarters staff, Bob Herrick, the new Ornamental Manager, and the new Quality Assurance Project Associate, Jane Forder.

Bob will be responsible for the overall management of IR-4's research and registration activities with crop protection chemicals and biopesticides for the environmental horticulture industry. Bob brings over 30 years of product development and business experience in the agricultural chemical industry. He earned a Ph.D and MS in Soils & Crops from Rutgers University. Bob can reached by email at herrick@aesop.rutgers.edu or by calling IR-4 Headquarters at 732-932-9575 ext. 629.

IR-4 also welcomes our new Quality Assurance Project Associate, Jane Forder. Some of Jane's responsibilities will include, serving as an auditor for IR-4 studies, final reports and raw data packages. She will also be responsible for coordinating the receipt, routing and data base tracking of IR-4 QA inspection reports, communicating information from audits to IR-4 participants and notifying them as to the status of active QA reports and their responses.She holds a BA in Biology from Douglass College, Rutgers University and has over six years experience in auditing research reports for compliance to SOPs, GLPs and EPA/FDA regulations.

Ethnic and Tropical Crops Corner

--by Hong Chen

The earliest herbal medicine book - *The Classic of Materia Medica* (around 2700 B.C.*)* by Shen Nong, a Chinese herbalist, described 252 herbal plants. Today, there are many food and feed crops, and non-food and non-feed plants (such as ornamentals, forest trees, or grasses) that are used as herbal medicines or as food supplements. There are more than 100 plants which are considered medicinal herbs on store shelves in the U.S. Many of these are commercially grown in the U.S. ranging from alfalfa to yucca and others that are produced in such small quantities, they are noted under “other” commodity monographs in Food and Feed Crops of the United States. Commercial production of medicinal herbs has been established in New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois, New Mexico, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Hawaii to help provide a uniform domestic product with an adequate and predictable supply.

One could ask, how many medicinal plant species exist on earth? We don't know. Neither do we know how many total plant species exist on earth. Does every single plant species have some medicinal properties? Every plant has its own chemical components, and these chemical components could potentially interfere with our bodies in certain ways. When they act in a way to enhance our health or correct our illnesses they are considered herbal medicines. These herbs are too numerous to mention here, but a list can be obtained by contacting Hong Chen at: chen@aesop.rutgers.edu.

Northwest Minor Crops IPM Symposium

IR-4 representatives, Tammy White, Sherri Novack and Stephen Flanagan were invited to participate in the Northwest Integrated Pest Management Symposium in August. The purpose of the tour was to offer federal and state regulatory and legislative officials a first-hand view of production practices used to grow, harvest and process several important minor crops in the Northwest, with specific emphasis on Integrated Pest Management programs and activities.

The symposium highlighted challenges facing Northwest growers and processors of minor crops in the area of insect and disease control. The symposium was held in the Yakima Valley and Columbia Basin of Washington.

The tour began with a brief dinner meeting and introduction of the tour guides, Ann George, US Hop Industry Pant Protection Committee; Alan Schreiber, Washington Asparagus Commission; Craig Smith, Northwest Food Processors Association; Michelle Palacios, Oregon Hop Commission; and Rocky Lundy, Mint Industry Research Council. Ann and Rocky are members of the IR-4 Commodity Liaison Committee (CLC) and Rocky serves as the current CLC Chair.

Day One — Corn Processing, Mint, Hops

Our first stop on the tour was at the Del Monte Processing plant in Toppenish, WA. The plant produces canned peas, whole kernel corn, cream style corn and lima beans. The morning we arrived, the plant was processing corn that had been harvested only hours prior to our arrival. We were given a presentation about some of the pests — such as seed corn maggot cutworms, leaf minor, armyworm, aphids, mites sap beetles, birds, and corn earworm — that affect sweet corn in Washington. The presentation discussed the steps Del Monte uses in the Pest Management of Sweet Corn, which includes: contracting, planting and mapping. Maps are the basis for all scouting activities and spraying schedules. Traps using pheromones are also used for monitoring male moth flights. Additional IPM steps are low pressure, moderate pressure and heavy pressure corn earworm spraying that is completed at various intervals.

From Del Monte's point of view, IPM is their risk reduction measure of choice. Since FQPA forced transition from older pesticides to newer ones, they are finding it takes time to implement the new materials and the learning curve is very steep. They applaud the EPA for funding IPM projects, and IR-4 for supporting minor crop registrations. They also acknowledged the work of university (WSU and OSU in particular) research support and diagnostics, and the USDA/ARS (Prosser and Wapato) research support in corn IPM and green pea production.

The next stop was Labbeemint in Harrah, WA. Here, participants learned about mint production and pest management and were given a presentation on the plastic pesticide container recycling program. According to the Mint Industry Research Council, "The

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Food Use Workshop Sets IR-4 Priorities for 2004

Portland, Oregon was the location of the 2003 Annual IR-4 Food Use Workshop (FUW). The three-day workshop, which began on September 16, is the place where IR-4 study priorities are determined. Crop growers, industry representatives and researchers spend each of the days in eight-hour discussions to establish a total of 45 "A" priorities. These priorities become the projects that will be the focus of IR-4 research in the next year. The "A" priorities receive total IR-4 funding and are targeted for completion within a 30-month timeframe. Workshop participants also identify 125 "B" priorities and the remainder are considered "C" priorities. Some "B" priorities will be added to the 2004 IR-4 Project Workplan after all "A" priorities are selected.

In order for a project to be considered for an "A, B, or C" priority, it must begin with the submission of a Project Clearance Request (PCR). PCRs can be submitted by any grower, researcher, grower group or commodity group. When PCRs are received by IR-4, they are sorted according to active ingredient (AI) and crop. Description of the application of the AI is also included in the PCR. Prior to the FUW, study directors from IR-4 headquarters visit with the EPA and chemical manufacturers to discuss the viability of completing a study and including the chemical and crop on the manufacturer's label. Once viability has been established and manufacturers and EPA agree that the request will result in adding the crop to the label, the request is given an identification number for tracking purposes.

This information is then compiled in a workbook and mailed out to FUW registrants four weeks prior to the workshop. The workbook becomes the basis of discussions and allows for requestors to collaborate with others to gain support for their request. At the workshop, they are able to voice their needs to the audience. A moderator facilitates the group discussions that lead to priority determinations. If requestors cannot attend the FUW they can inform the Regional Field Coordinator of their needs and the Coordinator will present their case to the workshop participants.

The three-day workshop was broken down into one-day sessions, each attended by over 200 participants, and focused on a particular discipline. This year, Tuesday focused on Weed Management, Wednesday focused on Insect Management and Thursday focused on Disease Management. There is discussion of changing this process to focus future workshops on crop groups and discussing all pest management requests within the crop groups, however this new format is pending as of this writing.

The IR-4 "A" priorities for the 2004 study plan are listed below and include some carry over projects from 2003. A list of the "B" and "C" priorities can be obtained by visiting the IR-4 website at www.cook.rutgers.edu/~ir4.

Weed Management

PR#	PRIORITY	GROUP	CROP	HERBICIDE
01243	A	01AB	CARROT	GLYPHOSATE
08981	A	01AB	CARROT	S-METOLACHLOR
07281	A	01CD	POTATO	HALOSULFURON
08646	A	04B	CELERY	FLUMIOXAZIN
08806	A	05A	BROCCOLI	OXYFLUORFEN
02255	A	05B	GREENS (MUSTARD)	S-METOLACHLOR
08048	A	08	PEPPER (BELL & NON-BELL)	SULFENTRAZONE
07957	A	08	TOMATO	SULFENTRAZONE
08318	A	09B	SQUASH	FLUMIOXAZIN
06630	A	09B	SQUASH (WINTER)	S-METOLACHLOR
06873	A	11	APPLE	CLETHODIM
06877	A	12	CHERRY	CLETHODIM
06875	A	12	PEACH	CLETHODIM
02616	A	13B	BLUEBERRY	S-METOLACHLOR
05234	A	13B	BLUEBERRY	CLETHODIM
07682	A	15-16	CORN (SWEET)	FLUFENACET
08970	A	15-16	CORN (SWEET)	FORAMSULFURON
09000	A	17	GRASSES (SEED CROP)	FLUCARBAZONE-SODIUM

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IR-4 FUW Priorities for 2004 *continued from page 4*

Insect Management

PR#	PRIORITY	GROUP	CROP	INSECTICIDE
08870	A	01AB	BEET (GARDEN)	INDOXACARB
08018	A	01CD	SWEETPOTATO	TEFLUTHRIN
07429	A	04A	SPINACH	THIAMETHOXAM
04945	A	04B	CELERY	BIFENTHRIN
06884	A	05A	BROCCOLI	FIPRONIL
06885	A	05A	CABBAGE	FIPRONIL
06886	A	05B	GREENS (MUSTARD)	FIPRONIL
08420	A	05B	GREENS (MUSTARD)	NOVALURON
08673	A	06A	BEAN (SNAP)	ACEQUINOCYL
08929	A	06C	BEAN (DRY)	BIFENAZATE
08848	A	08	PEPPER (BELL & NON-BELL)	BUPROFEZIN
08880	A	08	PEPPER (BELL & NON-BELL)	FIPRONIL
08419	A	08	TOMATO (FIELD & GH)	NOVALURON
09018	A	09A	CANTALOUP	ETOXAZOLE
09044	A	12	CHERRY	ETOXAZOLE
07235	A	12	CHERRY	INDOXACARB
08544	A	12	PEACH	CLOTHIANIDIN
08099	A	13A	CANEBERRY	NOVALURON
07053	A	13A	CANEBERRY (RASPBERRY)	BIFENAZATE
08736	A	13B	BLUEBERRY	BIFENTHRIN
07587	A	14	PECAN	THIAMETHOXAM
09037	A	17	GRASSES	BIFENAZATE
08968	A	99	HOPS	SPIRODICLOFEN
09015	A	99	OLIVE	BUPROFEZIN

Disease Management

PR#	PRIORITY	GROUP	CROP	FUNGICIDE
08522	A	01AB	CARROT	CYAZOFAMID
07090	A	01AB	CARROT	CYPRODINIL + FLUDIOXONIL
00988	A	01AB	GINSENG	CHLOROTHALONIL
08791	A	01AB	GINSENG	FLUAZINAM
09019	A	01AB	RADISH	CYPRODINIL +FLUDIOXONIL
08363	A	01AB	RADISH	TRIFLOXYSTROBIN
08969	A	01CD	POTATO	ZOXAMIDE
08402	A	01CD	SWEETPOTATO	FLUDIOXONIL
08499	A	04A	LETTUCE (HEAD & LEAF)	FAMOXADONE + CYMOXANIL
08431	A	04A	SPINACH	MEFENOXAM + COPPER
08758	A	04B	CELERY	(GH TRANSPLT & FIELD) FAMOXADONE + CYMOXANIL
08795	A	05A	BROCCOLI	FLUAZINAM
07121	A	05A	CABBAGE	CYPRODINIL + FLUDIOXONIL
08865	A	05B	GREENS (MUSTARD)	TRIFLUMIZOLE
08297	A	10	LEMON	CYPRODINIL + FLUDIOXONIL
08700	A	12	PEACH	PYRIMETHANIL
06129	A	13B	BLUEBERRY (HIGHBUSH)	FLUAZINAM
09087	A	15-16	BARLEY	PYRACLOSTROBIN
08792	A	19A	BASIL	BOSCALID + PYRACLOSTROBIN
08691	A	19A	DILL	BOSCALID + PYRACLOSTROBIN
08886	A	99	ALL CROPS	IODOMETHANE
08972	A	99	KIWIFRUIT	CYPRODINIL

Northwest Tour *continued from page 3*

mint industry believes that we will continue to depend on conventional synthetic pesticides as part of our IPM programs for some time to come. When selecting new candidates for pesticide registration, emphasis is placed on products that are safe to the environment and are selective toward natural and beneficial insects."

From there, particpants visited Puterbaugh Farms to witness their hop harvesting process and production plant and were given a visual presentation of chemigation via drip irrigation systems. Ann George, Administrator of the Washington Hop Commission and one of the tour organizers, recently commented, "IR-4 has been instrumental in getting 15 new clearances for hops, and has supported numerous Section 18 Emergency Exemptions. Additional new products are in the registration pipeline, with several scheduled for approval by 2004. I can safely say that without IR-4, there would be no domestic hop industry."

Day Two — Potatoes, Asparagus, and Pesticide Application-Columbia Basin

On the second day of the tour, our first stop was Pfister's aviation where we witnessed an aerial example of pesticide application. From there we visited a nearby corn field and witnessed an application of center pivot chemigation system. Following this demonstration, we visited a potato farm where Range Russet processing potatoes were grown.

One of the highlights of the tour was next. We visited the ConAgra/LamWeston potato processing plant. Here we witnessed the processing of potatoes into French fries. We were able to sample a variety of French fry recipes and no one left hungry!

Our final stop on this day, before a special pig roast on the Schreiber farm, included a visit to Alan's asparagus crop. Many participants had no idea how asparagus is grown and harvested. We were able to view asparagus in the fern stage of growth. Alan had mowed a few rows of ferns for demonstration purposes and new crop of asparagus was growing. Some of the asparagus had been harvested for use at dinner that evening; a treat for all. According to the Washington Asparagus Commission, in a report on the Asparagus Industry, "In Washington, 60% of asparagus is processed and 40% is packed fresh. Asparagus crops in Washington are on the decline with only one canner, Seneca Foods Corporation, one pickling processor (of significance) Foster Family Farm, and one freezer Johnson Fruit and nine fresh packed operations remaining." Reasons cited for the decline are the "rising costs of labor and production and the influx of less expensive imported asparagus from Peru."

Also from the Asparagus Industry report, "In the past 20 years, manufacturers have registered a single product for apparagus pest control; halosulfuron-methyl. The US asparagus industry is almost completely dependent on the IR-4 program for access to pesticides." The report concludes with an overview of the challenges to the industry by stating, "The industry is caught between two independent forces; the constantly increasing cost of production and the Federal government's free trade policies."

While at Alan's research farm we held a discussion about the diversity of crops grown in the Columbia Basin and how much of the acreage was currently under a water management regime.

Day Three — Pears, Endangered Species Act, Water Monitoring, Buffer Zones, Grapes

The last day of the tour took us to the Snokist Growers to witness pear packing and storage. We continued on to the WSU-IAREC facility where we discussed Endangered Species Act (ESA) issues -WSDA surface water monitoring program- with Jim Cowles, Environmental Toxicologist, at Washington State Department of Agriculture and a discussion of buffer zones with Doug Walsh, Entomologist at Washington State University, Prosser.

After lunch, we took the grape foundation block tour. Ann showed us how to recognize the difference between concord and wine grapes from a distance. *(You'll have to take the tour to find out.)* We also discussed organic juice grape production and how they are moving away from OP's and carbamates, and non-organic juice grape production, mechanical cane positioning, mechanization vs. worker exposure, wine grape production and post-harvest handling. The wine grape industry is very prevalent in this area but the acreage of juice grapes (Concords) has been increasing in the last ten years. Concords are less susceptible to many of the pests that plague wine grapes. Mites in particular are less of a problem in juice grapes and do not reach economically threatening levels.

IR-4 representatives were grateful to be invited to this tour. Our thanks go out to the tour committee and the sponsors.

Label Acceptances for TELONE* Products Enhance Grower's Use in Minor Crops --by Jack Norton

The Telone products have been evaluated in most of IR-4's methyl bromide alternatives trials since 1998. In most strawberries, tomatoes and peppers trials, these products have performed as well as the methyl bromide standard in terms of yields and fruit quality when coupled with a good weed control partner like metam sodium, trifloxysulfuron sodium or halosulfuron methyl.

The USEPA has been working closely with USDA, IR-4, University researchers and industry to identify and register products that can be used as alternatives to methyl bromide. In some cases, label restrictions prevent products from being fully effective methyl bromide replacements. As part of the methyl bromide alternatives program, The USEPA's Registration Division, Office of Pesticides Programs, has recently approved amendments to the labels of Telone products that will significantly improve their utility as alternatives for methyl bromide. These amendments affect buffer zones and required personal protective equipment (PPE).

The minimum buffer zone for all Telone products is now 100 feet from an occupied structure. The drip irrigation formulations, InLine* and Telone EC*, already had a 100 foot buffer zone and this amendment reduces the buffer zone from 300 to 100 feet for Telone II* Telone C-17* and Telone C-35*. This refinement minimizes the impact of buffer zones and significantly increases the number of fields that can use Telone products as alternatives to methyl bromide.

The USEPA has also approved several changes that affect the PPE required. The changes apply to workers that do not have liquid contact potential. The required PPE for these workers includes shoes, socks, long pants, loose-fitting long sleeved shirt and eye protection plus a half face respirator for broadcast and in-bed applications only. Workers that fall into this category are applicators, tractor drivers, shovelmen, workers on the treated field during the day of application that do not disrupt the soil at the depth of injection and early re-entry workers (day 1 to day 5) that do not disrupt the soil at the depth of injection. Previously, a full-face respirator was required for use of Telone C-17 and Telone C-35 that contain chloropicrin. This requirement was a significant problem for workers in hot, humid areas. The new amendment is now identical to the chloropicrin label that requires a full-face respirator only when air concentrations of chloropicrin exceed 0.1 ppm.

The final amendment defines the PPE requirement for pre-bed, row applications of Telone II, Telone C-17 and Telone C-35. Tractor drivers, applicators and shovelmen will not need to wear respiratory protection for these applications.

The USEPA has been working to refine the labels of a number of existing products to enable them to be used as viable alternatives to methyl bromide. These recent registration decisions will make Telone products more useful tools for the US producers of minor crops.

* Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

Conventional IR-4 New Uses Registered by Registration Division in FY2003

Summary:

26 Chemicals

146 New Uses associated with these chemicals

726 Food Uses/Crops associated with these chemicals

56 Reduced Risk Uses

17 OP Alternative Uses

1 Methyl Bromide Alternative Use

1 New Chemical (Quinoxyfen)

Information provided by the EPA Office of Pesticide Programs

EPA/IR-4 Technical Working Group Meetings -- by Ken Samoil

The EPA/IR-4 Technical Working Group (TWG) has convened for a series of meetings between the IR-4 Headquarters staff and key scientists from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), intended to produce a more efficient system of IR-4 data submission and EPA review. These meetings have been held at approximately quarterly intervals, generally at the offices of one or the other organization. The 18th meeting in this series was held on June 18, 2003, in Crystal City, Virginia. Participants included representatives of EPA, IR-4, USDA, California Dept. of Pesticide Regulations (CDPR), and PMRA Canada.

Dan Kunkel reported that registrants have been responding positively to IR-4's requests that they submit notices of filing (NOF's) more rapidly following petition submission. Hoyt Jamerson (EPA) said that EPA management may soon request that NOF's be submitted at the same time as the petitions. EPA was targeting October 1st as the date that a final Workplan for 2004 would be established.

Johannes Corley, Dan Kunkel, and Jeff Herndon (EPA) discussed electronic petition submissions and the new Data Evaluation Record (DER) format that is being phased in for data summary tables. Johannes is now submitting all of his petitions electronically (as well as on paper), and is training other IR-4 Coordinators to do the same. He will provide input to EPA on the use of the DER's.

Bernie Schneider (EPA) and Hong Chen discussed the arrangement whereby Hong will be working in Washington to assist EPA with the implementation of the proposals from the Crop Grouping Symposium. Hong began her sabbatical in July, learning about Registration Division and Health Effects Division operations. She has been dividing her time between EPA Headquarters and IR-4 Headquarters, in order to continue her work as an Associate Coordinator in the Fungicide Working Group at IR-4.

Keith Dorschner proposed that EPA use imidacloprid residue data developed from foliar applications to cover soil uses for all tree, berry, and vine crops. He presented data from a number of crops in these categories that demonstrated that the residues resulting from foliar applications were always higher than the residues resulting from soil applications. For certain pest species, soil applications are the most effective means of treatment. The total a.i. applied per year would not be changed under this proposal; i.e., if a Provado label allows 0.5 lbs. active ingredient per year on a particular crop for foliar applications, then the amended Provado and Admire (used for soil applications) labels would allow 0.5 lbs. active ingredient per year, regardless of formulation, on that same crop. This proposal will not cover annual crops.

Bob Holm reported on the Peer Review conducted at IR-4 Headquarters in May, and noted the panel's approval of the partnerships that have been forged between IR-4 and EPA, as well as other regulatory agencies. Pete Caulkins (EPA) discussed the Fees for Service proposal for registration submissions. IR-4 will continue to be exempt from paying fees for its petitions. The proposal contains incentives for submitting multiple tolerance proposals for the same product, and would continue to provide faster review times for Reduced Risk chemistries.

Wes Carr of California DPR reported via conference call that DPR had reviewed the bifenazate, tebufenozide, azoxystrobin, and fenhexamid petitions on the 2003 Workplan. David Supkoff, also of DPR, reported on the state budget shortfall that could result in cuts in their department.

Bill Boddis of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada reported that the new minor use program in Canada had hired a study director and assistant study director, and that a Quality Assurance Manager would be on board soon. He also noted that Shirley Archambault will join the group to coordinate joint field programs with IR-4, a role that she has been filling as an employee with the Canadian Horticultural Council for several years.

Michael Braverman reported that several Section 18 registrations had been approved for Api Life Var, a product whose registration has been supported by IR-4. This is the first biopesticide registration under Section 18.

Ken Samoil discussed the Ornamentals Tour that was scheduled for the following day. This tour was described in the Summer 2003 edition of the IR-4 Newsletter.

The next TWG meeting was scheduled for October 1st, with an agricultural tour scheduled for October 2nd.

July to September 2003 Clearance Successes

Product: Pyridaben (I) BASF
Trade Name: PYRAMITE
Crop(s): Strawberry, Hops, Tomato (Greenhouse only), Stone Fruit, Papaya, Black Sapote, Canistel, Mamey Sapote, Mango, Sapodilla, Star Apple
Federal Register: 03 JULY 03 (Rule)
PR No: 6902, 6705, 8034, 6737,6695, 8265

Product: Zinc Phosphide (R) HACCO
Trade Name: PROZAP
Crop(s): Alfalfa, Barley, Dry Bean, Sugar Beet, Potato, Timothy, Wheat
Federal Register: 09 JULY 03 (Rule)
PR No: 6632, 6626, 6536, 3951, 6123, 6055, 2440

Product: Fenpyroximate (I) NNAI
Trade Name: ACABAN, ASALTO
Crop(s):Pome Fruit
Federal Register: 11 JULY 03 Notice of Filing
PR No: 8346

Product: Aspergillus flavus AF36
Trade Name:
Crop(s): Cotton
Federal Register: 14 JULY 03 (Exemption from tolerance requirement)
PR No: 52B

Product: Thiophanate Methyl (F) CEREXAGRI
Trade Name: TOPSIN M
Crop(s): Fruiting Vegetables
Federal Register: 23 JULY 03 (Time-limited Tolerance [TLT] expires 31DEC05)
PR No:8614, 8506, 6682

Product: Spinosad (I) DOW AgroSciences
Trade Name:CONSERVE, SPINTOR
Crop(s): Dry Bulb Onion
Federal Register: 06 AUG 03 (Time-limited Tolerance [TLT] expires 31 DEC 06)
PR No: 6651

Product: Flumioxazin (H) VALENT
Trade Name: VALOR
Crop(s): Sweet Potato
Federal Register: 27 AUG 03 (Time-limited Tolerance [TLT] expires 30 JUNE 06)
PR No: 8710

Product: Diflubenzuron (I) CROMPTON
Trade Name: ADEPT, DIMILIN, MOCRONITE
Crop(s): Wheat, Barley
Federal Register: 27 AUG 03(Time-limited Tolerance [TLT] expires 31 DEC 05)
PR No: 8024

Product: Thiamethoxam (I) SYNGENTA Crop Protection
Trade Name: ACTARA, PLATINUNA, CRUISER
Crop(s): Bean (Dry), Bean (Succulent), Hops
Federal Register: 27 AUG 03(Time-limited Tolerance [TLT] expires 31 DEC 06)
PR No:7675, 7589, 8451

Product: Trifloxystrobin (F) BAYER Crop Science
Trade Name:FLINT
Crop(s): Leaf Petioles, Root Vegetables (except sugar beet and radish)
Federal Register:10 SEPT 03(Rule)
PR No:7046, 7543, 7045

Product: Thiamethoxam (I) SYNGENTA Crop Protection
Trade Name: ACTARA, PLATINUM, CRUISER
Crop(s): Coffee, Pecan, Stone Fruit, Succulent Bean, Sunflower
Federal Register: 17 SEPT 03 (Rule)

Product: S-Metolachlor (H) SYNGENTA Crop Protection
Trade Name: DUAL MAGNUM
Crop(s):Asparagus, Carrot, Horseradish, Green Onion, Rhubarb, Swiss Chard
Federal Register: 19 SEPT 03 (Rule)
PR No:2154, 6470, 6717, 6666, 6391,

Product: Cyprodinil (F) SYNGENTA Crop Protection
Trade Name: SWITCH *petitions were submitted Cyrodinil + Fludioxonil
Crop(s): Brassica (Head & Stem), brassica (Leafy Greens), Carrot, Herb, Subgroup 19A, Longan, Lychee, Pulasan, Rambutan, Spanish Lime, Turnip Greens
Federal Register: 19 SEPT 03 (Rule)
PR No:7090, 8924, 7122, 7121, 7622, 7123, 7126, 8401, 7760

Product: Fludioxonil (F) SYNGENTA Crop Protection
Trade Name: SWITCH *petitions were submitted Cyrodinil + Fludioxonil
Crop(s):Brassica (Head & Stem), Brassica (Leafy greens), Carrot, Herb (Fresh & dried), Longan, Lychee, Pulasan, Rambutan, Spanish Lime, Turnip Greens **Federal Register:** 03 JULY 03 (Rule)
PR No: 7457, 7121, 7122, 7622, 7457, 7760

Product: Cymoxanil (F) DUPONT Crop Protection
Trade Name: CURZATE
Crop(s): Hops
Federal Register: 16 JULY 03
PR No:6941, 8487

For more information, visit the IR4 web site at www.cook.rutgers.edu/~ir4.

Petition/Petition Amendments sent to Industry 3rd Quarter 2003

Product	Crop(s)	PR	Req State	Petition Type	Manufacturer
Ethofumesate (H)	Onion(dry bulb)	5398	OR, CO, ID, ND, WA, CA, AZ, NM, MI	Tolerance	BAYER 16JULY 03
Bifenthrin (I)	Soybean	8851	NE	Tolerance	FMC 22JULY03

Petition/Petition Amendments sent to EPA 3rd Quarter 2003

Product	Crop(s)	PR	Req State	Petition Type	Mfg/Date Sent
Buprofezin (I)	Avocado, Sugar, Apple, Guava	7740, 6972, 6977, 6979	FL, PR	Tolerance	NNAI-07JULY03
Carfentrazone(H)	Vegetable, root and tuber, Group 1 carrot, radish.....	8630, 8631	FL	Tolerance	FMC-11JULY03
	Veg, Leaves of root and tuber Group 2.....	_____		Tolerance	FMC-11JULY03
	Veg Bulb, Group 3, dry bulb onion, green onion.....	8519, 8520	WA, CA, OH	Tolerance	FMC-11JULY03
	Veg leafy, except brassica, Group 4 Lettuce(leaf&head), parsley, celery.....	8517, 8529, 8648	OH, CA, WA, AR	Tolerance	FMC-11JULY03
	Veg brassica, leafy, Group 5, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower.....	8650, 7445, 8649	CA, TX, MD, OK	Tolerance	FMC-11JULY03
	Veg Legume, Group 6, snap bean, edible-podded pea, Southern pea, dry pea.....	8559, 8518, 8805, 7163	AR, FL,NC,WA	Tolerance	FMC-11JULY03
	Veg foliage of legume, Group7.....	_____		Tolerance	FMC-11JULY03
	Veg, cucurbit, Group 9 cucumber, pumpkin, summer squash.....	8510, 8512, 8511	NY, NC, MI, GA	Tolerance	FMC-11JULY03
	Berry, group 13.....	_____		Tolerance	
	Herbs & spice, Group 19 cilantro, dill.....	8530, 8531	OH	Tolerance	FMC-11JULY03
	Rapeseed seed(canola) mustard seed, mustard seed, black, flax, seed; sunflower, seed; safflower, seed; crambe, seed; borage, seed;	8562, 8478	OR, ND	Tolerance	FMC-11JULY03
	Strawberry.....	7972	FL, CA	Tolerance	FMC-11JULY03
	Sugarcane.....	8632	FL	Tolerance	FMC-11JULY03
	Peanut.....	_____		Tolerance	FMC-11JULY03
	Grass, forage, fodder and hay Group 17, (Grasses).....	8906	OR, AZ, WA, ID, NM	Tolerance	FMC-11JULY03

Petition/Petition Amendments sent to EPA 3rd Quarter 2003

Product	Crop(s)	PR	Req State	Petition Type	Mfg/Date Sent
Fludioxonil(F)	Pome fruits, yams, melon	7568, 7569, 8107, 7618	WA, OR, PR CA, TX	Tolerance	SYN-14JULY03
Azoxystrobin(F)	Oil seed crops (Sunflower & Safflower)	8656, 7258	MT, ND, SD, CO	Tolerance	SYN-18JULY03
Pyriproxyfen(I)	Onion (dry bulb)	7886	TX, WI, WA, OR, CO	Tolerance	VAL-21JULY03
Reynoutria Sachalinensis	All food commodities	0142B		**Biologicals Program	24JULY03
Quinoxyfen(F)	Peppers & eggplant	8006	AR, NB, FL	Tolerance	DOW-01AUG03
Paraquat(H)	Ginger	7824	HI	Tolerance	SYN-25AUG03
Paraquat(H)	Vegetable, Cucurbit	A1476, A2982, 3069,3926, 6224, 2978, 3070, 2982,6503	MI, NC, KY, TN AR, TX, NY, FL, OR, OH, MS, PR	Tolerance	SYN/GRIFFIN-27AUG03
Oxyfluorfen(H)	Safflower	5454	CA	Tolerance	DOW/MAA-05SEPT03
Methoxyfenozide(I)	Mint, Dill	7755, 7533	WA	Tolerance	DOW-09SEPT03
Trifloxystrobin(F)	Barley	8892	ID, OR, ND, SD	Tolerance	BAYER-23SEPT03

Calendar

2004

January

13-15— Vegetable Growers Association of New Jersey
Atlantic City, NJ
for information: 856-797-1686

February

7-11— Weed Science Society of America Annual Meeting
Kansas City, Missouri
Contact: WSSA www.wssa.net

23-25 — PMC Meeting, Washington, DC

March

1-3— IR-4 Training, Orlando, FL
for more information visit
www.cook.rutgers.edu/~ir4

September

22-24 — IR-4 Food Use Workshop
Rosen Plaza Hotel
Orlando, FL

If you would like your event listed in the new IR-4 Newsletter, please send an email with a brief decription of the event, the date, location, and contact information to Sherri Novack at: novack@aesop.rutgers.edu

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