

Request for Information on Pesticide Applications Remaining in 2003 for Oregon

Date: Tuesday, September 23, 2003

To: [Burluson Smith](#), USDA

From: Paul C. Jepson

Subject: Summaries of insecticide and herbicide uses in Oregon regarding [Washington Toxics coalition case](#)

I enclose the summaries of insecticide and herbicide uses in Oregon that we discussed yesterday. Glenn Fisher and Jed Colquhoun added expected last timings of application for these products to their previous summaries, at very short notice. They deserve particular recognition for responding so rapidly and so carefully to this request.

- [Colquhoun Summary: Word Document](#) (Response to List of 54 Late 2003 Needed Uses in Oregon: Herbicides Only in Agronomic Crops)
- [Fisher Summary: Word Document](#) (Insecticides from List of 54 Pesticides in WA That Are/May be Used in Oregon Agriculture from September 1 to December 31 to Successfully Produce Commodities and the Approximate Times of Use)
- [Memorandum to USDA: Word Document](#) (Letter from Paul C. Jepson to USDA regarding remaining uses, in selected crops, for list of 54 active ingredients that are currently under review)

I hope that this provides the information that you need. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you should need any more.

Please note that the scanned attachment includes my signature, as I think you requested yesterday.

Yours sincerely,

[Paul C. Jepson](#)

Professor and Director

Integrated Plant Protection Center

Oregon State University

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Request for Information on Pesticide Applications Remaining in 2003 for California and the Pacific Northwest

Date: Friday, August 29, 2003
To: Rick Melnicoe
From: Burleson Smith, USDA
Subject: Request for Information on Pesticides Applications Remaining in 2003 for California and the Pacific Northwest

As a result of the Washington Toxics Case, 54 pesticides used in California and the Northwest will potentially receive additional buffer requirements for ground and aerial applications. I have attached a [one-page summary](#) listing the 54 active ingredients.

My question for you is to determine what crops are in the field that may still require one or more applications of these 54 active ingredients prior to the end of 2003. The judge has recognized that eliminating any sprays necessary to harvest a crop in the field could have devastating consequences on this year's crop, so he has agreed to take input from USDA regarding when to implement his order to impose spray setback buffers.

The areas affected are the Northern Coastal areas of California, Klamath, and most of Oregon, Washington and Idaho (Columbia/Snake River drainage areas and Oregon/Washington coasts). A [map](#) that was published in the Seattle Times is attached for your information.

Let me know how you would propose that we could go about getting this information by the end of next week.

Call me on my cell phone (202-215-2149) if you have any questions about this request.

[Burleson Smith](#)

United States Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue SW
202 Whitten Building
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Jed Colquhoun, Ph.D.
Extension Weed Specialist
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Email: Jed.Colquhoun@orst.edu

September 22, 2003

TO: Paul Jepson, Integrated Plant Protection Center

FROM: Jed Colquhoun, Extension Weed Specialist

RE: Request for pesticide use in commodities for the remainder of 2003

Paul:

I have reviewed the list of 54 active ingredients under consideration in the Washington Toxics Coalition case. I have responded only for the area in which I have expertise: herbicides used in agronomic crops in Oregon. Several of these herbicides are also important tools in the horticultural and nursery crops.

There are two very important points that are not considered in the table below:

- 1) The requested information was for the remainder of 2003, however, the majority of agronomic crops are perennial (mint, grass seed, hay, clover, alfalfa, etc.). These crops have or will be planted in fall 2003, but might not be treated with one of the listed herbicides until spring 2004. Therefore, the decision to grow a particular crop has been made with the assumption that the weed control tools will be available next year. Most importantly, winter and early spring herbicide use are often most critical to a successful crop, and this use period will bridge the 2003 – 2004 calendar years.
- 2) Several of the listed herbicides are extremely important for invasive weed management in non-cropland areas adjacent to agronomic crop production. I would suggest that these uses be considered strongly, particularly in weighing the environmental and ecological risk of habitat loss due to invasive weeds.

Please let me know if I can provide further information or clarification.

Sincerely,

Jed Colquhoun



Insecticides from “the List of 54 Pesticides in WA” that are/May be Used in OR
Agriculture from SEP 1 to DEC 31 to Successfully Produce Commodities and the
Approximate Times of Use

Compiled by Glenn C. Fisher
Extension Entomologist
Department of Crop and Soil Science
Oregon State University
Submitted to Paul Jepson SEP 22, 2003
Revised List SEP 22 2003

Insecticide	Crop	USE	2003 Approximate Last Use Date in Fall
Acephate	peppermint	Late season looper infestations	SEP 7
Carbaryl	sugarbeets	armyworm infestations	OCT 10
	orchards (apple)	rust mites (apple, pear)	NOV 15
	Xmas trees	eriophyid needle mites	NOV 1
	pasture, grass seed	armyworm	NOV 1
Dimethoate	fall wheat	aphid control	NOV 1
Disulfoton	fall wheat	aphid and BYDV Management, Hessian fly	OCT 20
Methamidophos	potato	late season aphid control, net necrosis management	SEP 15
Methomyl	onion seed	thrips management	OCT 10
Propargite	potato	late season mite control	SEP 1
	Christmas trees	spruce spider mite	SEP 30

Next spring and early summer these materials will be used on many more crops
(vegetables and small fruits, field crops and orchards) not listed



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MEMORANDUM

To: Burleson Smith, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, 202 Whitten Building, Washington DC 20250

From: Paul Jepson, Director of the Integrated Plant Protection Center, and State IPM Coordinator for Oregon (jepsonp@science.oregonstate.edu)

Date: September 23rd, 2003

Subject: **Remaining uses, in selected crops, for list of 54 active ingredients that are currently under review.**

I enclose (as attachments) summaries of expected remaining uses in 2003, for selected crops in Oregon, of the list of 54 pesticides that are currently under review. These summaries, for insecticides and herbicides, have been provided by two OSU extension specialists, with responsibilities in insect and weed management for the crops that they list, and many others within the state. Drs. Glenn Fisher and Jed Colquhoun work with county-based extension agents, commercial field staff, crop consultants, commodity groups and growers, undertaking education and research programs. They are in an excellent position to know the range of products used by growers, and the frequency and timing of application. I would emphasize that a very large number of minor crops are grown in Oregon, and that a more extensive survey would probably add considerably to this list.

I made the request for this information to extension faculty in Oregon, following a request by Rick Melnicoe, Director of the Western Region IPM Center, at UC Davis. These summaries are intended to complement a similar summary submitted by Jane Thomas, of Washington State University, on September 5th, 2003. Many of her comments apply to crops throughout Pacific Northwest states, as do our own. I am State IPM Coordinator for Oregon, and Director of the Integrated Plant Protection Center, a research and education center with responsibilities for information gathering and delivery, and a number of specialized IPM programs within the state.

Contact Information

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[Burleson Smith](#)

United States Department of Agriculture

1400 Independence Avenue SW

202 Whitten Building

Washington DC 2020

Pesticide Active Ingredients Subject To Washington Toxics Coalition Lawsuit
(as of July 1, 2003)

Active ingredient
1,3-Dichloropropene
2,4-D
Acephate (Orthene)
Alachlor (Alamo, Lasso)
Atrazine
Azinphos-methyl (Guthion)
Bensulide (Prefar, Betasan)
Bentazon (Basagran, Pledge)
Bromoxynil (Buctril)
Captan
Carbaryl (Sevin)
Carbofuran (Furadan)
Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Echo, Equus, Terranil, Daconil)
Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban, Dursban)
Coumaphos (Resistox)
Diazinon
Dicamba (Banvel, Weedmaster, Trimec)
Dichlobenil (Casoron, Dyclomec, Norosac)
Diflubenzuron (Dimilin)
Dimethoate (Digon)
Disulfoton (Di-Syston)
Diuron (Karmex, Direx, Krovar)
Ethoprop (Mocap)
Fenamiphos (Nemacur)
Fenbutatin-oxide (Vendex)
Iprodione (Rovral)
Lindane
Linuron (Lorox)

Active ingredient
Malathion
Methamidophos (Monitor)
Methidathion (Supracide)
Methomyl (Lannate)
Methyl Parathion (Penncap, Declare)
Metolachlor (Dual, Cinch)
Metribuzin (Lexone, Sencor)
Molinate
Naled (Dibrom)
Norflurazon
Oryzalin (Surflan)
Oxyfluorfen (Goal)
Paraquat Dichloride (Boa, Gramoxone)
Pebulate (Tillam)
Pendimethalin (Prowl, Pendulum)
Phorate (Thimet)
Phosmet (Imidan)
Prometryn (Caparol)
Propargite (Omite, Comite)
Simazine (Princep)
Tebuthiuron (Spike)
Terbacil (Sinbar)
Thiobencarb
Thiodicarb
Triallate (Far-go)
Triclopyr (Garlon)
Trifluralin (Treflan, Snapshot, Team)

Salmon waterways may gain new no-spray zones

A federal judge is proposing no-spray buffer zones for pesticides along West Coast streams that are home to threatened or endangered salmon and steelhead. The size of the buffers as well as what chemicals will be covered is expected to be determined later this year. In Washington these streams could be affected.



Sources: StreamNET Database submitted by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in U.S. District Court