

Pesticide Update

In this Issue:

- Auxin Herbicides Update
- DriftWatch
- NC Pesticide Board Actions

Auxin Herbicides Update

New Labels

The master labels for the auxin mimicking herbicides have been updated. The dicamba products (Engenia, Fexipan, and Xtendimax) are now restricted use pesticides. The 2,4-D products (Enlist One, Enlist Duo) currently remain general use pesticides. The North Carolina 24(c) labels have also been approved for 2018. Continue reading for more information about these changes.



New Training Requirement

Prior to applying these products postemergence in-crop on dicamba or 2,4-D tolerant cotton or soybeans for the 2018 growing season, **all applicators, including commercial applicators, private applicators, and non-certified applicators working under their direct supervision,** must complete the auxin-specific training before applying these products. The training: **“Auxin Herbicides – Best Management Practices”** must be approved by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA&CS).

Applicators who attended an auxin herbicide training in 2017 will need to attend an approved course this year as well before using these products. Licensees that attend the training will earn 1.5 continuing education credits in the N, O, D, and X categories. For more information on this training, contact the NCDA&CS at 919-733-3556 or your local County Cooperative Extension Service office.

New Record Keeping Requirements

In addition to the record keeping requirements on each product label, the NC 24(c) label now requires:

- All applicators must complete each record within 72 hours of completing the application.
- Include the name of each applicator who made the application
- A record must be kept for every individual application (each field). For example, applications made to 5 different fields require 5 separate records of application, even if those applications are made on the same day.



NCD&CS has developed an auxin herbicide specific record keeping manual to assist applicators in recording the additional information. They are available at the training sessions.

Sensitive Species Information

Failure to follow label requirements could result in severe injury or destruction to desirable sensitive broadleaf crops and trees when contacting their roots, stems or foliage.

- Before making an application, the applicator must survey the application site for neighboring non-target susceptible crops; for example, tobacco, tomatoes, grapes, watermelon, sweet potato, peanut, pepper, beans, non-dicamba or non-2,4-D tolerant cotton and soybeans. The applicator must also consult applicable sensitive crop registries to identify any commercial specialty or certified organic crops that may be located near the application site.
- DO NOT apply these products when the wind is blowing toward adjacent susceptible crops, including but not limited to: tobacco, grapes, watermelon, sweet potato, peanut, pepper, beans, non-dicamba or non-2,4-D tolerant cotton and soybeans, commercially grown tomatoes, fruit trees, flowers, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, sunflower, EPA crop group 8 (fruiting vegetables such as tomato, pepper, eggplant, others) and EPA group 9 (cucurbits vegetables such as cantaloupe, cucumber, squash, watermelon, others), and other broadleaf plants, including plants in a greenhouse.

Buffer Zones

The master label on these products requires a downwind buffer zone be maintained between the area of application and sensitive areas. The required buffer area is dependent on the product and the application rate. Be sure to check the label and calculate the appropriate buffer area before application.

If you have any questions regarding the new label requirements for these products, please contact the NCD&CS at 919-733-3556 or your local County Cooperative Extension Service office.



RECERTIFICATION REMINDERS

When you add a category to an existing license, your certification expiration date **does not change**.

Certification credits for the new category must be earned by your current certification expiration date, **unless** the new category was added in the same year that you recertify.

For commercial and public licenses, credits for **each** category must be obtained in at least **2 different calendar years**.

If your certification date is 6/30/2018 or 9/30/2018 but your license does not expire until 12/31/2018, **you must get your credits by your certification date**.
You do not have until 12/31/18 to get your credits.

Check out DriftWatch

DriftWatch, BeeCheck and FieldWatch are intended to help specialty crop producers, beekeepers, and pesticide users be good neighbors and work together to protect our pollinators and avoid drift on sensitive crops. The program is voluntary, non-regulatory and free to use.

Growers, beekeepers and other pesticide users can access DriftWatch, BeeCheck and FieldWatch at www.driftwatch.org. The website offers detailed instructions on how to sign up and use the mapping tools. Producers of high-value specialty crops, such as tomatoes, tobacco, fruit trees, grapes and vegetables can map their sites and provide contact information about their operation on **DriftWatch**. Using **BeeCheck**, beekeepers map their hives using pins with half-acre circles and can choose which details of hive information are displayed to the public. Additionally, State Registered Apiaries show a circle with a one mile radius around the apiary for beekeepers to be notified of an aerial application of pesticides toxic to bees. Pesticide applicators can view the mapped locations of **FieldWatch**.



Pollination is crucial to the success of North Carolina's \$78 billion agricultural economy.

Up to a third of the food we eat can be directly attributed to the work of pollinators.

That includes the local cucumbers, berries, watermelons, apples, squash and other produce your family enjoys.

What are pollinators?

Bees, butterflies, moths, beetles, birds and other animals.



HAVE YOU RECERTIFIED?

2018 recertification dates are approaching!

Check your credits online here:

<http://www.ncagr.gov/SPCAP/LicenseSearch.htm>

Find approved continuing education courses here:

<https://apps.ncagr.gov/Pesticide/CourseCalendar>

See how many continuing education credits are required for your license category here:

<http://www.ncagr.gov/SPCAP/pesticides/RECRECRE.DRE.HTM>

North Carolina Pesticide Board Actions



At the March and May 2018 meetings of the North Carolina Pesticide Board, the following settlement agreements, were approved for alleged violations of the NC Pesticide Law of 1971. Consent to the terms of the settlement agreement does not constitute an admission of guilt to any alleged violation.

Settlements are listed by county below:

(Duplin) **Michael J. Sutton**, employee and pesticide dealer for **Calypso Farm Supply in Calypso**, agreed to pay \$1,000 for selling restricted-use pesticides to an individual without a valid private applicator license.

(Halifax) **Thomas Keeter of Scotland Neck** agreed to pay \$1,500 for drift damage to three non-Auxin tolerant soybean fields from a pesticide application to a dicamba-resistant soybean field. N.C. law states that no person shall apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors results in adverse effects. Keeter did not attend mandatory Auxin training before applying the dicamba-resistant pesticides. He also used the wrong type of sprayer nozzle and did not have a 24C label, which addresses the maximum wind speed in which the product can be used.

(Harnett) **Charles Marvin Tart Jr.**, agreed to pay \$600 for drift damage from a pesticide application on a soybean field to a neighboring garden and grapevine. N.C. law states that no person shall apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors results in adverse effects.

(Hertford) **Charles Raphael Tyner Jr.** of Murfreesboro agreed to pay \$600 for drift damage from a pesticide application on a soybean field to a nearby pine plantation. N.C. law states that no person shall apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors results in adverse effects.

(Jones) **Larry E. Riggs**, a private applicator in Maysville, agreed to pay \$2,400 for violations resulting from a soil fumigation to a tobacco field leased by him. These violations included failure to: have soil fumigation certification on his private applicator license, post signs and notify neighbors of treatment, properly fit test for respirators and medically clear employees performing the fumigation, provide training documentation and properly disposing of pesticide containers. Riggs has since taken and passed the soil fumigation certification.

(Lenoir) **Anthony W. Hardy of Deep Run** agreed to pay \$1,000 for drift damage to a tobacco field from a pesticide application to a dicamba-resistant soybean field. N.C. law states that no person shall apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors results in adverse effects.

(Lenoir) **Hobart K. Sanderson**, a private applicator at **Sanderson Farms**, agreed to pay \$600 for purchasing and applying restricted-use pesticides without a valid pesticides license, and for drift damage from a pesticide application on a soybean field to a nearby corn field. N.C. law states that no person shall apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors results in adverse effects.

(Lenoir) In a related settlement, **David J. Dawson**, manager of **Helena Chemical Company**, agreed to pay \$1,400 for selling a restricted-use pesticide to Sanderson Farms when no one associated with the business had a valid private applicator license.

North Carolina Pesticide Board Actions Continued

(Lenoir) **Donald B. Howard of Kinston**, a commercial pesticide applicator operating a residential lawn care business, agreed to pay \$1,500 for applying pesticides in a manner inconsistent with its labeling and not being licensed in the proper categories for applying pesticides on agricultural land

(Martin) **Kenneth H. Roberson III of Robersonville** agreed to pay \$600 for drift damage from a pesticide application on a soybean field to a neighboring tobacco field. Roberson applied an auxin product that can damage sensitive crops such as tobacco. N.C. law states that no person shall apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors results in adverse effects.

(Nash) **Danny S. Brite**, commercial pesticide applicator license holder for **Crop Production Services in Rocky Mount**, agreed to pay \$750 for drift damage to a tobacco field from a pesticide application to a dicamba-resistant soybean field. N.C. law states that no person shall apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors results in adverse effects.

(Pitt) **Tanner J. Eason of Farmville** agreed to pay \$600 for drift damage from a pesticide application on a soybean field to a neighboring tobacco field. Eason applied an auxin product that can damage sensitive crops such as tobacco. N.C. law states that no person shall apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors results in adverse effects. Eason also did not hold a pesticide applicators license and he did not attend mandatory Auxin training before applying the dicamba-resistant pesticides.

(Sampson) **William Tracey Pope**, private pesticide applicator from **Clinton**, agreed to pay \$900 for a fumigant application to a field that made several neighbors experience symptoms such as burning eyes and respiratory issues. The application failed to meet buffer-zone requirements, as listed on the label, and Pope did not post fumigant treated area signs at all entrances to the application block. Pope had a current private applicator certification but he was not certified for fumigation. He has now taken and passed the fumigation exam.

(Union) **John E. Rodgers**, employee of **Frank Howey Family Farms in Monroe**, agreed to pay \$1,000 for drift damage to three soybean fields from a pesticide application to a dicamba-resistant soybean field. N.C. law states that no person shall apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors result in adverse effects. Rodgers did not follow label requirements in regard to buffer zones and wind speeds for the applications.

(Washington) **Harry Thomas Phelps Jr.**, pesticide applicator from **Creswell** agreed to pay \$1,000 for drift damage to two soybean fields from a pesticide application to a dicamba-resistant soybean field. N.C. law states that no person shall apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors results in adverse effects. Phelps did not attend mandatory Auxin training before applying the dicamba-resistant pesticides.

(Yadkin) **Zeb L. Saunders**, pesticide applicator and pesticide dealer for **Crop Production Services in Yadkinville**, agreed to pay \$800 for drift damage from an aerial application of pesticides to a wheat field adjacent to an apiary that is registered with the N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Plant Industry Division. The apiary owner stated that Saunders neglected to properly notify him before spraying and that his bees could have been foraging near the wheat field which would have resulted in their death.

Resources

PESTICIDE SECTION

- INFORMATION & ASSISTANCE WITH PESTICIDE REGULATORY & COMPLIANCE
- PESTICIDE CERTIFICATION & LICENSING QUESTIONS
- EXAM SCHEDULES & REGISTRATION
- RECERTIFICATION CREDIT QUESTIONS & APPROVED COURSES

NC Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
Structural Pest Control and Pesticides Division
James W. Burnette, Jr., Director

1090 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1090
Phone - (919) 733-3556 • Fax - (919) 733-9796
<http://www.ncagr.gov/SPCAP/pesticides/>

POLLINATOR PROTECTION:

<http://ncagr.gov/spcap/bee/>

PESTICIDE WASTE DISPOSAL:

Derrick Bell
<http://www.ncagr.gov/SPCAP/pesticides/pdap/>

PESTICIDE SCHOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR CERTIFICATION & RECERTIFICATION

CONTACT: Andrea Crozier, Dept. of Horticultural Science
Box 7609, NCSU, Raleigh, NC 27695
(919) 515-3113
www.pesticidemanuals.com