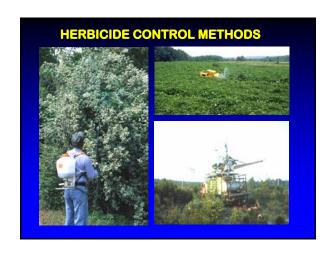
# The Latest Tools in Herbicide Technology & Extending Labels for Invasives Dave Moorhead & Chuck Bargeron Warnell School of Forest Resources & Bugwood Network The University of Georgia



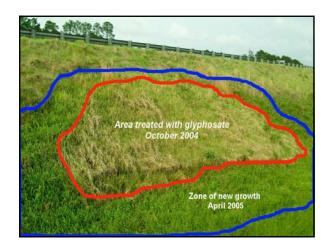




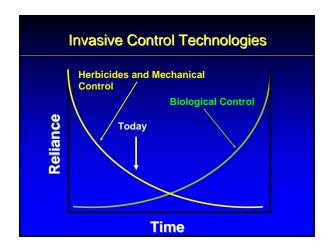






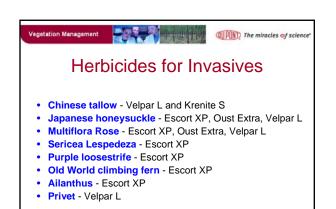




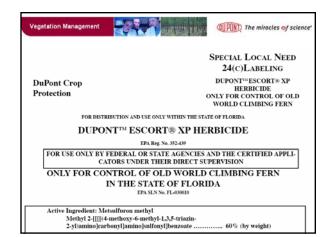


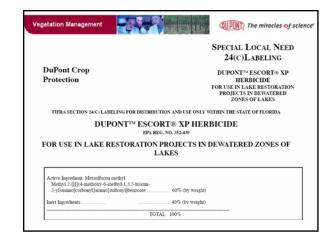






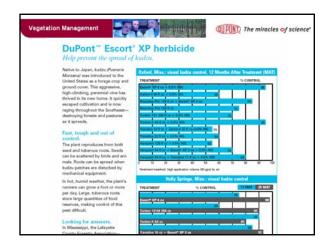






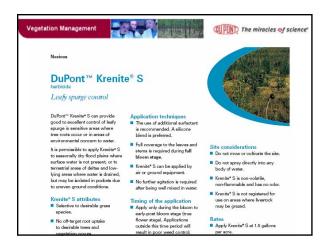


Vegetation Management (I) PONT The miracles of science **NATIVE GRASSES** ESCORT® XP is recommended for weed control and suppression in the establishment and maintenance of native grasses. It may be used where blue grama, bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww spar) bromegrasses (meadow), buffalograss, green sprangletop, indiangrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, sideoats grama, switchgrass (blackwell), wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent Siberian, slender, streamband, tall, thickspike, western), and Russian wildrye are established. It may also be applied over these species in the seedling stage, except for orchardgrass and Russian wildrye. Application Information Apply ESCORT® XP at the rate of 1/10 ounce per acre for the control and suppression\* of bur buttercup (testiculate),















- Garlon 4 may be used on almost any site with invasives, used mainly as a basal spray, but is also good for foliar application
- Garlon 4 may be used in non-irrigation ditchbanks, seasonally dry wetlands, flood plains, marshes, swamps, bogs, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites. Do not apply to open water such as lakes, rivers, creeks, bays.





### **Accord Concentrate**

- There is no restriction on the use of treated water for irrigation, recreation or domestic purposes.
- Consult local state fish and game agency and water control authorities before applying this product to public water.
   Permits may be required to treat such water.



### Accord XRT

- New terrestrial formulation
- 5.4 #s active + surfactant. This formulation contains enough surfactant for most uses. Most concentrated formulation available.
- Labeled for Forests, Parks, Natural areas, wildlife refuges, recreation areas, non-crop area, habitat management, and similar sites



### Other Dow Products for Invasives

- Spike Potent long term vine, brush and tree control.
   Herbaceous vegetation will cover the site in 6 months to 1 year.
- Transline Very specific formulation for legumes, composites, and a few other weeds
- Tordon Excellent on kudzu, wisteria, and many other invasive vines, brush, and tree species.



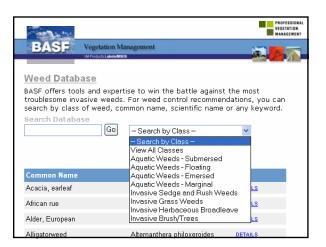






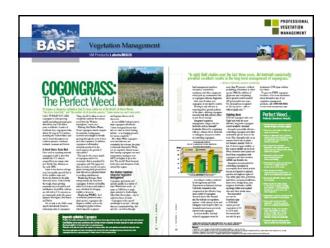
















# Herbicide Registration Standardized procedure to ensures product safety Defines hazards What is the toxicity? What are the non-target impacts? How does the product breakdown? How is it used and handled?

## **Herbicide Registration**

- Section 3: Full Federal Use Label
  - Experimental Use Permit (EUP)
    - Only approved after significant development completed
  - Increases acreage that can be treated for data collection
- Section 18: Emergency Use Label\*
  - State specific
- Section 24-C: Special Local Need\*
  - State specific
- \* Initiated by states

Jim Bean, BASF

## **Herbicide Registration**

- Inter-regional 4 Project: IR-4
  - Established for the labeling of existing products for minor crop uses – market too small for manufacturers to justify expenditure
  - Funded by Federal Government

Jim Bean, BASF

# **Registrations & Sites**

- Crop
- Non-crop
  - Terrestrial
  - Aquatic
  - Forestry
  - Pasture / Range

Jim Bean, BASF

# **Development & Registration**



Section 3: Terrestrial sites
Over 120 studies

14 years

\$140 Million

Note: Aquatic, Forestry, Pasture / Range sites require additional testing

Jim Bean, BASF

# Label Enhancements/Amendments

- New weeds & crops
- New application methods
- New restrictions
- Required regulatory language (WPS, Drift, Weed resistance management)
- All changes must be approved by EPA
  - -3 6 months time frame

Jim Bean, BASF

# **State Registrations**

- Annual fee for each product
- New products and uses must be approved by each state
- · Requirements vary by state
  - Most extensive: CA, NY, FL, AZ

Jim Bean, BASF

# **New Invasive Species Listing**

- Identify site(s) where the new invasive species grows
- REMEMBER: Products are labeled by site!
- Establish product efficacy
- Review list of sites on existing product label

Jim Bean, BASF

# **New Invasive Species Listing**

### Scenario #1

- Site is listed on existing product label
- Applications OK

### Scenario #2

- Site is not listed on existing product label
- Apply for Section 18: Emergency Use Exemption
- State(s) must initiate request

Jim Bean, BASF



### **Aminopyralid Characteristics**

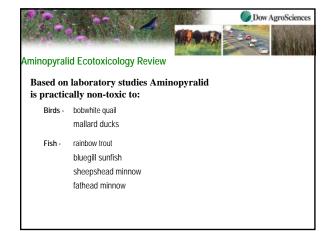
- Target registration date of Q<sub>4</sub> 2005
- Controls noxious and invasive plants, and other undesirable broadleaf weeds in rangeland, pastures and roadsides
- Selective to most cool- and warm-season perennial rangeland, pasture and IVM grasses
- Label submitted carries no grazing or haying restrictions for dairy and non-dairy animals
- Accepted for review under U.S. EPA's Reduced Risk Pesticide initiative





### Aminopyralid Mammalian Chronic Toxicity Profile

- Based on laboratory studies no significant adverse effects, including:
  - No reproductive or endocrine effects.
  - No developmental effects.
  - No genotoxicity.
  - No neurotoxicity.
  - No carcinogenicity.





### ECOTOX PROFILE

- In laboratory studies aminopyralid exhibited low acute and chronic toxicity to mammals, birds, fish, aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates, algae and aquatic vascular plants
- Risk of adverse effects is substantially below all of the EPA levels of concern (LOC) for non-target organisms
- Studies show that aminopyralid produces no significant soil or water metabolites other than CO2 and NH3 and has a low bioaccumulation potential



- Environmental Toxicology:
  - Practically non-toxic to birds, fish, honeybees, earthworms, and aquatic invertebrates
- Acute Mammalian Toxicity:
  - Low acute mammalian toxicity
  - Caution as the label signal word anticipated
- Chronic Mammalian Toxicity:
  - Not carcinogenic or mutagenic
  - Does not cause birth defects (not teratogenic)
  - Causes no neurological problems
  - Does not cause any endocrine or adverse reproductive effects



- Soil
  - Aerobic microbial degradation is the primary route of breakdown in soil
  - Moderate soil half-life of about 30 days
  - Limited movement in the soil profile
  - No degradation metabolites of concern
- - Photolysis is primary route of degradation, with a half-life under standard conditions of 0.6 days
  - Groundwater contamination potential is low because of low use rates combined with moderate field degradation rates
- Air
  - Low vapor pressure reduces potential for volatility

# **Acknowledgements**

- Jim Bean & Scott Houston, BASF
- Jack Hartrim & Mike Link, DuPont
- Jimmie Cobb, Dow Agrosciences