



PESTICIDE HIGHLIGHTS

For Private Pesticide Applicators

January 2006

Keep Your Permit to Yourself!

This is a reminder that **only you** can use your private applicator permit to purchase Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs). Incidences have occurred in the past where an individual provided their permit number to a non-permitted friend or neighbor to help them purchase a RUP. State pesticide inspectors conducting record inspections at pesticide dealers have revealed that this practice continues to occur. State inspectors can quickly check permit numbers on purchases and determine if the permit is current or expired. They will also verify the address of the customer. Both the persons misrepresenting themselves and the dealer could receive penalties of up to \$10,000 under authority of the Pennsylvania Pesticide Control Act for an illegal purchase or distribution of a RUP. The proposed Pesticide Regulations, which have not yet been

passed, will require positive identification for the distribution or delivery of RUPs.

Also, during the upcoming certification meeting season “be yourself.” Occasionally, people will attempt to aid another by registering as someone else at a meeting. The plan is to impersonate another and illegally gain recertification training credits for that person’s permit. Routine checking of personal identification will be conducted to verify “you are who you say you are.” Be advised that it is unlawful to falsely identify yourself for recertification or testing purposes. Fines and permit suspensions are possible for both parties under the Pennsylvania Pesticide Control Act if this occurs. The new proposed regulations will establish harsher penalties for falsification of recertification information.

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AgrAbility Strives to Help Farmers Remain on the Farm

AgrAbility for Pennsylvanians coordinates services for farmers and farm families who are coping with a disability or health condition that reduces their activities on the farm or in a farm-related occupation. The project is funded through a grant from the United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service. This statewide grant project is a partnership between Easter Seals Central Pennsylvania, Penn State Cooperative Extension, and Penn State Departments of Agricultural and Extension Education, and Agricultural and Biological Engineering.

Other groups working with *AgrAbility for Pennsylvanians* to provide services include occupational and physical therapists, Pennsylvania Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania Office of Rural Health, Pennsylvania’s Initiative for Assistive Technology, Agromedicine, and various other groups.

AgrAbility for Pennsylvanians is able to offer the following services:

- On-site assessments of farm operations
- Information on appropriate assistive technology for agricultural operations
- Professional education programs and public awareness activities
- Information and referral services
- Peer and caregiver networks

For the AgrAbility Project, a person with a disability is defined as an individual with a physical or mental condition that limits one or more major life activities. These services are offered to farmers and farm family members who may be coping with one of the following conditions: amputation, arthritis, back injury, visual impairment, respiratory conditions, spinal cord injuries, etc.

(See AgrAbility on bottom of page 2)

The 2006 CHEMSWEEP Program

Waste pesticide disposal continues to be an environmental stewardship issue. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) is addressing this issue with the CHEMSWEEP program. Over 1.5 million pounds of unwanted or unusable pesticide products in Pennsylvania have been properly collected and disposed of since 1993.

Each year, about one-third of the sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania are selected to participate in CHEMSWEEP (see 2006 list below). These locations are rotated every year allowing for manageable collections.

Bedford	Crawford	Northampton
Blair	Fayette	Perry
Bradford	Franklin	Pike
Cameron	Greene	Potter
Centre	Juniata	Schuylkill
Clinton	Mercer	Westmoreland
	Monroe	

As of 2005, each county in Pennsylvania has been included in the program at least twice.

Licensed pesticide businesses, applicators, and dealers in each of the selected counties have been sent an inventory form in December for collection/disposal in the following year. If you live in a selected county and have waste pesticides to dispose of, please complete by March 1, 2006 and return the inventory form to your PDA Regional office (see page 7 for address). Participation in the CHEMSWEEP Program is free to participants for the first 2,000 pounds. For amounts in excess of that, the participant will be charged for the overage at the PDA contracted price. If you have pesticides to dispose of but do not live in a selected county, please call 717-772-5210 for assistance.

Pennsylvania CHEMSWEEP: Helping our environment by providing an accessible disposal method while promoting proper pesticide stewardship!

For more info visit <http://www.agriculture.state.pa.us> (Search for CHEMSWEEP) or <http://www.pested.psu.edu/pdaprog/>

Pest Management and Pesticide Handling Survey Transportation Results

The Penn State Capital Region Agronomy Team partnered with the Pesticide Education Program to survey pesticide applicators, mostly private applicators, on their pest management and pesticide handling practices. During the last winter meeting season, applicators could complete the survey to earn one recertification credit. After the survey was completed, the survey questions were discussed with the applicators. In all, 1,241 applicators completed the survey. The purpose of gathering the information was to determine educational needs for future program activities, determine the extent of practice adoption, provide better written materials, and assist producers in avoiding legal action.

We have started analyzing the data and just finished the Transportation section. Only 29 percent of the applicators indicated that they obtain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) after purchasing pesticides from a dealer. This free sheet contains important toxicity and

medical information. Only 42 percent of the applicators use gloves when transporting pesticides from the dealer. Three percent indicated that most of their pesticides were delivered directly to them. Of those using gloves, 52 percent use rubber gloves and 17 percent use nitrile gloves. These are the proper gloves to be using. Cloth and leather gloves should not be used to handle pesticides.

Forty-seven percent of the applicators use straps, tarps, or rope to secure the load. Although every vehicle transporting pesticides should have a spill kit, only eleven percent indicated having one in the vehicle. Eighty-six percent transport pesticides in the truck bed. If the survey data indicates that applicators are not doing a certain safety practice, we can develop educational materials and presentations will encourage that safety practice. For example, in the next year we will be revising a fact sheet on chemical spills to include a section on assembling a spill kit.

AgrAbility continued from page 1

Clients are not charged a fee for an on-the-farm assessment or educational services. AgrAbility staff responds to initial inquiries by providing a packet of information about the project. After reviewing this information and talking with an AgrAbility Project member, an on-site farm assessment may be arranged to review farm activities, and to discuss what types of activities have become difficult because of the existing disabilities. Information is then provided regarding assistive technology, modifications, and/or equipment that enable a person to remain in production agriculture.

The AgrAbility Project is primarily an information and referral system, and does not provide funding for modifications or equipment. The most common referral for funding sources is to the Pennsylvania Office of Vocational Rehabilitation through the Department of Labor and Industry which is a state agency that works with

individuals with a disability in regards to employment issues.

The number of farmers receiving services varies. Currently, *AgrAbility for Pennsylvanians* is working directly with more than 70 clients, and has served over 500 clients to date. Project members are available to make presentations and provide training to groups of farmers, extension personnel, rehabilitation professionals, and other interested groups.

AgrAbility for Pennsylvanians may be found on the web at <http://AgExtEd.cas.psu.edu/agrab/>. Linda Fetzer serves as the Project Assistant and Outreach Coordinator for the project, and may be reached by phoning 814-863-7490. The project may also be reached toll free in Pennsylvania by phoning 866-238-4434.

Article written by: Crystal M. Smithmyer, AgrAbility Outreach Specialist

2005 Worker Protection Standard Report

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has again made the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) a priority for next year. Enforcement of all the provisions of the Standard will continue to increase along with the severity of the enforcement actions, particularly for repeat violators. During the past year, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture inspectors performed a total of 229 inspections statewide. From those inspections, enforcement actions were taken on 21 checklists (or short inspections) and 8 Tier 1 (or full inspections). These enforcement actions ranged from a Request for Compliance letter to a monetary penalty of \$800.

For more WPS information:
<http://www.pested.psu.edu/issues/wps/>

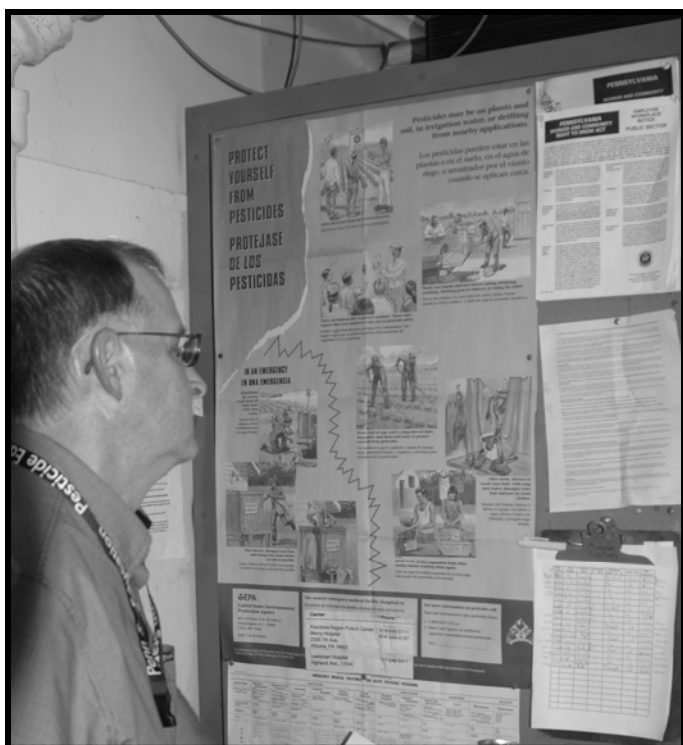
The most common checklist deficiencies for 2005 included the following:

Central Location Information:	28
Pesticide Safety Training:	38
Decontamination Sites:	7
Application Notification:	13
Personal Protection Equipment:	6
Re-Entry Interval:	1

WPS enforcement activities will be increased during the upcoming year as EPA continues to require more state WPS inspections. The number of inspections to be completed during the 2006 year should exceed 400. Additionally, all facilities that received enforcement actions in 2005 will be re-inspected. Make sure that you are up-to-date with your WPS requirements prior to a visit by an inspector. (See article below and bottom of page 4 for more WPS tips and resources.)

Worker Protection Standard (WPS) and You

The two areas identified by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) inspectors as problematic for agricultural operations that hire workers were **Central Location Information** and **Pesticide Safety Training**. If you employ any workers involved with the production of an agricultural commodity including flowers, vegetables, fruits, row crops, etc, you are required to comply with the requirements of the Federal Worker Protection Standard.



Monte Furry, PDA Region 5 Agronomic Products Inspector, checks for compliance with the WPS requirements for the "Central Location Information" during a WPS enforcement inspection at a Centre county production greenhouse.

Central Location Information: WPS requires the central location to be easily seen and always accessible to your workers. You must tell them where it is, keep it legible, inform workers of any changes to the medical facility information, and have the following information at the central location:

- An EPA WPS Safety Poster
- The name, address, and phone number of the nearest emergency medical facility
- The nearest PDA Regional office phone number
- Facts (records) about each pesticide application, from before it begins until 30 days after the end of the Restricted Reentry Interval (REI) including:
 - Date and time of the application
 - Product name
 - EPA Registration number
 - Active Ingredient(s)
 - Location and description of the treated areas
 - REI period for the application

Pesticide Safety Training: WPS requires that all workers (and pesticide handlers) must be trained to protect themselves from exposure to pesticides. This training must be completed before the 5th day of employment and repeated at least every 5 years. Training must be presented by a certified applicator, done with EPA approved materials, and in a language understood by the worker, and then documented by the employer. Even if your employee was trained before they arrived at your farm, you must review your site-specific information with them.

WPS Resources at a Glance:

EPA: <http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/awor.html>
Pennsylvania Rural Health Farm Worker Protection Safety Program: <http://www.porh.cas.psu.edu/fwpp/>
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture:
Contact the Regional Office (see page 7)
Gempler's: <http://www.gemplers.com>

(For more information about these resources see page 4.)

Spring Safety Checkup Time

In four short months, spring will be here and the farm manager's thoughts will once again turn to pesticide applications. However, when it comes to safety, it is never too early to begin preparing for the upcoming season.

You have heard all the safety practices before; all the common sense things that you should take the time to do. Unfortunately, we get into our routine and the safety practices we should be doing gets neglected even though we know not doing them can cost us time and money down the road.

Here are some things to start thinking about – a “spring checklist” if you like. Although this is not a complete list, as every operation is different, this should help you start thinking about safety for the upcoming season.

Equipment

- Check and replace worn hoses and nozzles.
- Determine the best size and type of nozzles for your application.
- Calibrate the nozzles to insure the proper pesticide coverage.
- Is the sprayer in good working condition and adequate for the intended applications?

Pesticide Storage

- Is your storage area signed and locked?
- Does the storage area have adequate ventilation?
- Is your pesticide storage located away from children, animals, and feed?
- Where would the runoff go in case of fire?
- In an emergency, do emergency services know the location, type, and quantity of pesticides you have or plan to have in your storage?

Personal Protective Equipment

- What PPE is required for the pesticides you plan to apply?
- Is the PPE clean and in good working order?

- Does your respirator have the proper cartridges and are they still in working order?
- Where is the PPE stored? To avoid contaminating PPE, do not store PPE in pesticide storage areas.

Pesticide Inventory

- Go through your storage area and determine what pesticides can be used in the spring.
- Use the older pesticides in your storage area first.
- Order only what you need to avoid storing excess pesticides.
- Are any pesticides leaking or unusable in the storage area?
- Can the CHEMSWEEP program be of assistance? (*See article on top of page 2.*)
- Review pesticide records to determine the best and least toxic pesticide that will do a good job.

Licensing and Recordkeeping

- Is your pesticide license current? If not, determine what if any credits are due. Remember you can check the status of your pesticide license on the internet at <http://www.pested.psu.edu/applicators/arci.shtml>.
- Do you need to make any changes to your recordkeeping procedure?
- Is all required information being kept in a legible and easy to read format?
- Do your farm “workers” need to be trained under the Federal Worker Protection Standard?

If you would like more information on any of the checklist items, please contact your friendly Agronomic Products Inspector (*see page 7 for phone numbers*) or local Penn State Cooperative Extension office (*contact information at <http://www.extension.psu.edu/extmap.html>*).

Article written by: Abbie L. E. Clark, PA Department of Agriculture Region 6 Agronomic Products Inspector

Available WPS Resources

Many resources are available to assist your efforts to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). You can find information on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Penn State Pesticide Education Program web sites or you can call your regional Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) office.

EPA Worker Protection Standard posters are available from EPA's web site at <http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/awor.html>. These posters are titled “Protect Yourself from Pesticides” (document Number #22017). Posters are also available from PDA regional offices and other sources such as Gempler's at 1-800-551-1128 or <http://www.gemplers.com>. Other WPS training materials can be found at the above EPA web site and Gempler's.

Pennsylvania now has a new resource to help you understand and comply with the Worker Protection Standard. Based at Penn State in the Pennsylvania Office of Rural Health, the Rural Health Farm Worker Protection

Safety Program's sole purpose is to assist growers and applicators in complying with WPS. The program staff associate is Jim Harvey and, who is available statewide to offer:

- Group presentations on Worker Protection Standard compliance.
- On-site assessments of Worker Protection Standard compliance for interested parties, dependent on advanced scheduling and time availability.
- Assistance in the training of agricultural handlers and workers using language-appropriate resources.
- Educational programs on the Worker Protection Standard for migrant and immigrant labor.

Jim can be contacted at 814-863-8214 or by email at jdh18@psu.edu. The Pennsylvania Rural Health Farm Worker Protection Safety Program web site is <http://www.porh.cas.psu.edu/fwpp/>.

Understanding the Basics of Soybean Rust

Soybean rust was first reported in the continental United States in November 2004. However, the winter conditions that cause volunteer soybean plants to freeze and other plants to drop their leaves likely prevented the survival of the fungus in many areas of the United States, including Pennsylvania.

The saying “timing is everything” is particularly true about the potential spread and management of soybean rust. If soybean rust becomes established in the southern states or in the Caribbean islands, the potential exists for the disease to spread into the northern and northeastern soybean producing regions each growing season.

The timing of the arrival of the infestation relative to the growth stage of the soybean crop not only dictates the potential economic impact the disease will have, but also the management strategy necessary for control. If the disease migrates into the production areas early, when the plants are in the reproductive stages, multiple fungicide applications may be necessary and yields can be more significantly affected. However, if soybean rust does not affect the crop until late in the season and the crop is near maturity, yield losses will likely be minor and chemical controls will not be cost efficient, or likely even necessary. To help you choose the appropriate pest management option based on growth stage at time of infestation, see the 2005 Soybean Rust Fungicide Use Guidelines for Pennsylvania at <http://cornandsoybeans.psu.edu/pdfs/SBRtable.pdf>.

Disease Identification

Symptoms of soybean rust are not only subtle; they can be easily confused with other diseases that are common in Pennsylvania, such as Downy mildew or Septoria brown spot. Soybean rust can be identified by symptoms that include tan to reddish-brown lesions that contain fruiting structures that rupture the outer layers of the leaf tissue. Reproductive structures may be more prevalent on the lower surface of the leaves. The lesions tend to be round or slightly irregular and range in diameter from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch.

Fungicide Basics

Fungicides can be divided into “contact” and “systemic” products. Contact fungicides do not enter the plant cells but form a protective barrier on the plant surfaces. They are considered protectant products and must be applied before the fungus infects the plant. Systemic fungicides can move into and redistribute within the plant tissues. Fungicides for soybean rust are “locally systemic” meaning the product will move within a treated leaf but not to new leaves as they develop. Some systemic fungicides have curative activity and can kill the fungus after it infects the plant.

Fungicides registered for use on soybean rust fall into three basic categories: triazoles, strobilurins, and chloronitriles. Triazole fungicides have both a curative and preventative activity. The strobilurin fungicides are effective at stopping the infection of the fungus. Strobilurin

Scouting for Soybean Rust

Begin checking fields when the crop begins to flower (R1) and continue scouting 1-2 times per week until pods containing full-sized green seeds are detected at one of the four uppermost nodes on the main stem with a fully developed leaf (R6). The following is the recommended scouting procedure:

- 1) Walk through the entire field in a standard scouting pattern such as a “W” or “Z” shape.
- 2) Stop at multiple sites and examine the soybean canopy for disease symptoms. At each site, observe 100 leaves per canopy level. Be sure to check the lower leaves for rust symptoms.
- 3) Examine suspect lesions carefully for fungal reproductive structures rupturing through the outer layers of the leaf tissue. Magnification of at least 20X will be required to see key features of the disease.
- 4) Target areas with distinct yellow or brown discoloration in addition to the standard scouting pattern. Areas of the field shaded by trees or that have dense canopy should also be checked.
- 5) More intensive scouting 10-14 days after a rain event may increase detection.

fungicides are considered protectants with only limited curative activity and should be used before soybean rust is found in a field. The chloronitrile fungicides will only inhibit infection and interfere with fungal reproduction. These fungicides are not systemic and act as protectants.

Chemical Controls

Growers have a variety of fungicides they can use to control soybean rust if it becomes a problem in Pennsylvania. The table below indicates the products available for use.

Fungicides currently registered in PA for soybean application*	Fungicides with Section 18 Exemption in PA for soybean application*	
Bravo Ultra	Bumper	Orius 3.6F
Bravo Ultrex	Domark 230 ME	Propimax
Bravo Weather stik	Folicure 3.6F	Quilt
Echo 720	Headline SBR	Stratego
Headline	Laredo EC	Tilt
Quadris	Laredo EW	

*For the most current list of fungicide products see: <http://cornandsoybeans.psu.edu/soyfungicidetable.cfm>

Information for this article was taken from the “*Soybean Rust Identification and Management*” fact sheet available from the Penn State Publications Distribution Center by calling 1-814-865-6713 or can be downloaded online at <http://pubs.cas.psu.edu/FreePubs/pdfs/UL213.pdf>.

For More Soybean Rust Information see: <http://www.usda.gov/soybeanrust/>

Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program

Environmental stewardship also applies to the disposal of pesticide containers. As landfill space is at a premium, and open burning is not a good disposal method, the Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling (PPCR) Program fills the disposal void very nicely. Clean, empty pesticide containers can be recycled through the PPCR Program. This is easily accomplished by taking your triple-rinsed containers to any one of seventy-three recycling locations statewide (see list below).

Personnel at these sites will inspect your containers

prior to recycling. Proper condition of the containers is extremely important. Please assure that your containers are free of all pesticide residue, and remove all label booklets, lids, and other contaminants such as dirt or gravel.

Please contact Tony Bloom at 717-705-5858 for additional information about the PPCR Program.

For more PPCR information:

<http://www.pested.psu.edu/pdaprog/>

Cooperating Businesses in the Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program

Please bring pressure-rinsed or triple-rinsed plastic pesticide containers during posted business hours.

City	Business	Phone #
Adrian	Growmark FS	724-543-1101
Arendtsville	Helena Chemical	717-677-4599
Bedford	Growmark FS*	814-623-9061
Belleville	Ag Star Agronomy	800-379-3341
Belleville	Union Mill Chemgro	717-935-2185
Bethlehem	Lesco, Inc.	610-866-6665
Brogue	Growmark FS	717-927-6975
Carlisle	Growmark FS	717-249-4988
Clearfield	W&W Farm Supply (Clearfield Agway)	814-765-9044
Cochranville	Milford Fertilizer	610-869-8006
Columbia Crossroads	Judson's, Inc.	570-297-2153
Coplay	Growmark FS	610-799-3115
Curryville	Growmark FS	814-793-3664
East Berlin	Growmark FS	717-259-9573
East Petersburg	Mel Weaver & Sons	717-898-9050
Eighty Four	Growmark FS	724-222-4303
Elizabethville	PACMA/Upper Dauphin Grain	717-362-8440
Ephrata	Henry B. Hoover Agway	717-733-6593
Erie	Lesco, Inc.	814-455-7850
Gettysburg	Ag Com, Inc.	717-334-6224
Gettysburg	Ag.&Natural Resource Ctr.	888-337-9827
Greencastle	Horstdale Farm Supply	717-597-3994
Gibsonia	Lesco, Inc.	724-443-7200
Harrisburg	Lesco, Inc.	717-657-9034
Harrisburg	PA Dept. of Agriculture*	717-705-5858
Jefferson	Codorus Fertilizer	717-229-2311
Jersey Shore	Eck's	570-398-2770
Johnsonville	Growmark FS	610-588-1095
Kinzers	Mr. Gideon King	N/A
Kreamer	Kreamer's Feed Store	570-374-8148
Lancaster	Lesco, Inc.	717-291-4434
Leck Kill	Steve's Custom Application	570-648-4465
Leesport	Growmark FS	610-926-3717
Leola	Daniel's Farm Store	717-656-6982
Malvern	Fisher & Son	610-644-3300

City	Business	Phone #
Mechanicsburg	Lesco, Inc.	717-691-9570
Mercersburg	Agronomy, Inc.	717-328-3145
Mifflin	Ag Star Agronomy	717-436-7501
Mifflinburg	Farmer's Exchange	814-671-1884
Mifflinville	Helena Chemical	570-759-1311
Mill Hall	Webb's Super Gro	570-726-4525
Millerstown	N.O. Bonsall & Son	717-589-3146
Montrose	Andre & Son	570-278-1131
Montrose	Palmatier Enterprises	570-278-3350
Moosic	Lesco, Inc.	800-650-1936
Mt. Joy	Snyder's Crop Service	717-426-4830
Myerstown	Growmark FS	717-933-4343
Myerstown	James Patches	717-949-3860
New Holland	Martin's Ag Service	717-354-4996
New Holland	Raymond Nolt	717-354-0198
New Wilmington	Deerfield Farms Service	724-946-3551
Norristown	Lesco, Inc.	610-631-5333
Northeast	Northeast Fruit Growers, Inc.	814-725-3705
Oxford	Cochranville Ag Service	610-869-9627
Pleasant Gap	Growmark FS	814-359-2725
Quarryville	Little Britain Agri Supply	717-529-2196
Reading	Timac USA	610-375-7272
Richland	Ag Land Crop Protection	717-933-7000
Sandy Lake	Lakeview Fertilizer	724-376-3615
Seven Valleys	Growmark FS	800-421-5682
Shippenville	J.M. Truck & Trailer	814-226-6066
Shippensburg	Cumberland Valley Coop	717-532-2197
Somerset	Walker's Farm Service	814-445-5177
Thompsontown	Agronomy Center	717-535-5151
Tionesta	Longacre Potato Farm	814-744-8454
Towanda	Growmark FS	570-265-8141
Warminster	Lesco, Inc.	215-957-4747
Warriors Mark	Helena Chemical	814-632-5177
Washingtonville	Crop Production Services	570-437-3121
Waterford	Hurst Potato Sales	800-562-1657
Waterford	Troyer Farms	814-671-1884
Westford	Westford Milling	724-927-2221
Williamsburg	Agway Mill Hill	814-832-3458

* Call before going to location.

Commercial Floriculture Production to be Measured

HARRISBURG, PA, November 21, 2005 -- Pennsylvania ranked 7th nationally in wholesale sales of floriculture crops in 2004 with a wholesale value of sales by commercial flower and foliage producers that totaled \$186.1 million. Sales of bedding and garden plants in flats, pots and baskets totaled \$84.9 million. The total covered growing area for Pennsylvania in 2004 was 23.0 million square feet.

The Commercial Floriculture Production Survey will be used to produce reliable, accurate data on key items such as area of production, number sold, value of sales, and production. Leaders from the floriculture industry encourage participation in this survey, knowing accurate industry statistics are crucial to obtaining research funding and government support on various issues. Complete and timely reporting by growers will ensure that reliable, objective data on current commercial floriculture production are available to the public and the industry.

In December, approximately 1,500 Pennsylvania floriculture operations received questionnaires for this survey in the mail. Starting in mid January and continuing through late February, non respondents to this production survey will be contacted by an interviewer for either a

telephone or personal interview. Summarized results help measure the economic contribution of the floriculture industry to the U.S. economy, so it is vital to record this growth so supporting industries and policy makers can provide necessary resources.

Individual operation information is completely confidential by law. The Pennsylvania Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service safeguards the confidentiality of all survey responses and publishes State and U.S. data only, ensuring that no individual operation or grower will be identified.

Results from the Commercial Floricultural Production Survey will be released on April 26, 2006 in the 2006 Floricultural Crop Summary report. The surveys will also be available on the Internet at <http://www.usda.gov/nass/>. For additional information, e-mail nass@nass.usda.gov or call 1-800-727-9540. To order a printed copy of any NASS report, call the NASS Order Desk at 1-800-999-6779.

Article taken from the Pennsylvania Field Office of the USDA's National Agriculture Statistics Service web site: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/pa/surveys.htm>.

Contacting Your Regional PA Dept. of Agriculture Office

Region #	Counties Included	Address, Telephone, & FAX
I	Clarion, Crawford*, Elk, Erie, Forest, McKean, Mercer, Venango, and Warren	13410 Dunham Road Meadville, PA 16335-8344 (814) 332-6890 FAX (814) 333-1431
II	Cameron, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming*, Montour, Northumberland, Potter, Snyder, Tioga, and Union	542 County Farm Road, Suite #102 Montoursville, PA 17754-9209 (570) 433-2640 FAX (570) 433-4770
III	Bradford, Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming*	Route 92 South, P.O. Box C Tunkhannock, PA 18657-0318 (570) 836-2181 FAX (570) 836-6266
IV	Allegheny*, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Washington, and Westmoreland	#6 McIntyre Road Gibsonia, PA 15044-7829 (724) 443-1585 FAX (724) 443-8150
V	Bedford, Blair*, Cambria, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Somerset	1307 7 th St., Cricket Field Plaza Altoona, PA 16601-4701 (814) 946-7315 FAX (814) 946-7354
VI	Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin*, Franklin, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry, and York	P.O. Box 5184 Harrisburg, PA 17110-0184 (717) 346-3223 FAX (717) 346-3229
VII	Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery*, Northampton, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill	Route 113, P.O. Box 300 Creamery, PA 19430-0300 (610) 489-1003 FAX (610) 489-6119

* County in which the regional office is located.

PENNSTATE



Pennsylvania Department of
AGRICULTURE

Pennsylvania

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The Pennsylvania State University
114 Buckhout Lab
University Park, PA 16802-4506
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Bureau of Plant Industry
PA Department of Agriculture
2301 N. Cameron Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110-9408
Telephone (717) 772-5231

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