

Pesticide Update



Structural Pest Control and Pesticides Division, www.ncagr.com/pesticide/

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Mosquito Control Clarification

At its recent meeting on October 2, 2013 the NC Structural Pest Control Committee approved the document, "Mosquito Control Directed Towards Structures—Frequently Asked Questions." This document is included in this newsletter to assist our applicators.

These questions continue to arise because mosquitoes are listed as Structural Pests under the NC Structural Pest Control Law, and as such, anyone in that industry who elects to provide mosquito control services directed towards structures, would need to be licensed in the Structural "P" Phase, "Household Pest Control."

That said, mosquitoes are also public health pests, and as such, an individual licensed in Public Health Pest Control, Category "B," under the N C Pesticide Law of 1971, can also perform mosquito control treatments outdoors—but such treatments cannot be directed in, on, under or over any structure.

The Structural Pest Control Committee wanted to provide information to all applicators and operators to clarify when one license or the other would be required and the situations in which each license type would/ would not be appropriate.

If we can provide any additional information, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Jim Burnette
SPCP Division Director
NCDA&CS

Mosquito Control Directed towards Structures Frequently Asked Questions

This Question & Answer article was created to provide clarification on the type of license that is required to do mosquito control directed towards structures.

Q: What kind of license do I need to treat mosquitoes if the treatment is directed toward a structure or is made in, on, over or under a structure?

A: If the intended target site of treatment is in a structure, on a structure, over a structure or under a structure such as crawl space or deck, you must have a "P" phase Structural Pest Control (SPC) License

Q: If I am controlling mosquitoes and the treatment is directed towards a garage, deck or gazebo at a residence what license do I need?

A: Those sites are all structures and a "P" phase SPC License is required to do mosquito control.

Q: If I have a pesticide license in the "Public Health" category, can I do mosquito control in landscape areas away from a structure?

A: Yes, the NC Pesticide Law of 1971 allows you to use your Public Health License to control pests of public health concerns. However, your Public Health License cannot be used to do any pest control in, on, over, or under a structure. Pest control in or on those sites requires a Structural Pest Control License.

Q: If I am maintaining an automated pesticide misting system to control mosquitoes at a residence, do I need a Structural Pest Control License?

A: Yes, if the intent of the misting system is to control mosquitoes in, on, over or under the structure, you are required to have a "P" phase SPC License. No, if the system is set up to control mosquitoes away from the structure, for example: Control of mosquitoes on bushes and lawns can be done with a pesticide license in the Public Health category.

Please see Mosquito FAQ, page 3

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Emerald Ash Borer in N.C.

Earlier this year the N.C. Forest Service confirmed the presence of the emerald ash borer in Granville County, marking the first time that the borer has been found in our state. Additional surveys found signs of emerald ash borer activity in the bordering counties of Person and Vance. North Carolina is the 20th state in the country to confirm the presence of this destructive pest.

Following the discovery, the NCDA&CS implemented an emergency quarantine for Granville, Person, Vance, and Warren counties; this means that ash trees, the ash borers and any hardwood firewood cannot be moved out of a quarantined county into a non-quarantined county.

Symptoms of emerald ash borer in ash trees include a general decline in the appearance of the tree, such as thinning from the top down and loss of leaves. Clumps of shoots, also known as epicormic sprouts, emerging from the trunk of the tree and increased woodpecker activity are also symptoms. Keep in mind that the emerald ash borer is not the only pest that can cause these symptoms.

According to the N.C. Forest Service, emerald ash borers overwinter as larvae. Adult beetles begin to emerge from May to June and can be found in the summer months. The adult beetle is one-fourth to a half-inch long and is slender and metallic green. When the adults emerge from a tree, they leave behind a D-shaped exit hole. The larvae can also create serpentine tunneling marks, known as feeding galleries, which are found under the bark of the infested trees.

Detecting and preventing the spread of this pest is a huge undertaking; please report any symptomatic activity in ash trees to the NCDA&CS Plant Industry Division hotline at 1-800-206-9333 or by email at newpest@ncagr.gov.

The N.C. Forest Service is currently implementing a biological control strategy as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program for controlling this pest. Please see article "Sting like a wasp..." for additional details regarding the biological control method being used in forest areas.

Cam McDonald
Certification & Training Specialist
NCDA&CS

Sting like a wasp: Small wasps released to attack invasive emerald ash borer

Small wasps (bottom) are being released in north-central North Carolina to combat the invasive emerald ash borer (top).

Earlier this year, the emerald ash borer was found in North Carolina for the first time. Dead and dying ash trees are already found in four N.C. counties and the beetle is likely to continue spreading. This wood-boring insect, which is native to Asia, was found in Michigan in 2002 and has rapidly spread throughout the states, leaving tens of millions of dead ash trees in its wake. To date, 22 states have detected emerald ash borer.

The emerald ash borer is killing ash and taking names. It has the potential to kill all of the approximately 258 million ash trees in our state. Ash trees can be protected or helped to recover with pesticides, but the treatments must be applied to individual trees, must be reapplied after several years, and are not economically feasible for the forest setting. For these reasons, pesticides are a viable and recommended option for urban, landscape or otherwise valuable ash trees, but there is not much that can be done to protect the ash trees of our forests.

Can we save our ash? The answer to that question just might lie in the hands – or legs, rather – of a very small wasp. In September 2013, the N.C. Forest Service began releasing parasitoid wasps at sites in N.C. known to be infested with the emerald ash borer. These wasps, which do not sting humans, lay eggs in immature emerald ash borer larvae as they feed on tree tissue beneath the bark. When the wasp eggs hatch, the immature wasp larvae feed on the emerald ash borer, eventually killing it.

In areas of China, where the wasp is native, the wasps can kill up to 50 percent of emerald ash borer larvae, playing a major role in keeping the population of this beetle at non-damaging levels. The hope is that they can play the same role here, once established.

The wasps, which are reared and sent to the N.C. Forest Service by USDA Plant Protection and Quarantine, were subject to an environmental assessment before their release. They were found to have no significant impact on our native ecosystems or species. Sixteen states have already released wasps.

It will likely be a long and sawdust-filled battle, but releasing these wasps is the first step towards long-term, sustainable management of the emerald ash borer. In years to come, the success of these wasps will be monitored and we are all hoping for a happy ending.

Dr. Kelly Oten
Forest Health Specialist
N.C. Forest Service



Invasive emerald ash borer



Small wasps are being released in north-central North Carolina to combat the invasive emerald ash borer



Parasitoid wasps being released onto bark of a tree

Cogongrass discovered in Stanly County

Small clump is second confirmed infestation in N.C.

RALEIGH — A small patch of cogongrass, considered by many experts to be one of the world’s worst weeds, was discovered recently in Stanly County by the N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

This is the second confirmed infestation in North Carolina; the first was in Pender County in May 2012.

The Stanly County stand covers an area less than 200 square feet. It is not clear how this small clump started, but cogongrass can easily become established if seeds or rhizomes are transported as a contaminant on equipment or on commodities, such as hay, that are moved from other states where the weed is established. The department’s N.C. Forest Service and Plant Industry Division are surveying land around the infestation and will treat the stand with herbicide.

Cogongrass has surpassed kudzu in the number of acres it covers in the Southeast. The largest infestations are in Alabama, Florida and Mississippi.

Cogongrass was inadvertently introduced into the U.S. in 1912 near Mobile, Ala., arriving in a shipment of Satsuma



Cogongrass has cylindrical seed heads that measure 2 to 8 inches long. Photo: Pender County Cooperative Extension

oranges from Japan that used the grass as packing material. It was also introduced intentionally into Florida and Mississippi as a potential feed, but research trials proved cogongrass unsuitable for that use.

Considered a federal noxious weed, cogongrass has the ability to invade diverse habitats and quickly displace native vegetation, changing the way the ecosystem functions. For example,

cogongrass will make longleaf pine communities susceptible to more frequent and hotter wildfires than normal. Even though longleaf pine is adapted to fire, seedlings are unable to tolerate the more frequent and hotter fires created by established cogongrass.

N.C. Forest Service workers discovered the Stanly County infestation during a routine evaluation of a stand of trees that had recently been thinned to improve tree health. It was confirmed by the Plant Industry Division.

The public is encouraged to learn more about cogongrass and how to identify it by visiting www.cogongrass.org. Suspected infestations should be reported to the department by calling 1-800-206-9333 or sending an email to newpest@ncagr.gov.

Cogongrass can be easily distinguished from other grasses during May and June when seed heads are likely to emerge. The seed heads are cylindrical in shape, about 2 to 8 inches long, white and fluffy. The root system of cogongrass is also distinctive because of the sharp shoot tips that sprout from the roots.

CONTACT: Brian Haines, public information officer, N.C. Forest Service, 919-857-4828
Rick Iverson, weed specialist, NCDA&CS Plant Industry Division, 919-707-3749

Mosquito FAQ from page 1

Q: I am a full-time employee and my employer asked me to control mosquitoes as part of my job tasks, on his property. What kind of license do I need? **A:** None. The SPC Law exempts any person (or the person’s full-time regular employees), doing structural pest control on the person’s own property. No fee may be charged for structural pest control performed by this person. However, if the pesticide to be used is registered as a “Restricted Use Pesticide”, a structural pest control license or certification, or a pesticide license or certification is required to purchase it and to use it.

Q: Can I use my “Ornamental and Turf” License to control mosquitoes on my customer’s property?

A: No. Mosquitoes are listed in the NC Structural Pest Control Law as “Structural Pests” and are also considered pests of public health concern under the NC Pesticide Law. Therefore a Structural Pest Control License is required to control mosquitoes in, on, over, or under a

structure; or a pesticide license in the category Public Health for control directed to open spaces, shrubs, other plantings, etc. away from a building.

Q: Can I use my structural pest control license to do mosquito control in landscaping areas around a structure?

A: Yes, because mosquitoes are listed in the NC Structural Pest Control Law as a “Structural Pest” and the Structural Pest Control law permits those with a “P” phase license to control structural pests in the outside areas of structures. However, you may not advertise to control any pests of ornamentals and turf, unless you are appropriately licensed under the NC Pesticide Law as well.

Please contact our Licensing & Certification Unit if you need further clarification concerning this issue.
919-733-3556

North Carolina Pesticide Board Actions

At the May 2013 and September 2013 meetings of the North Carolina Pesticide Board, the following settlement agreements, including monetary penalties totaling \$21,750 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.

Stevie G. Harrell, Garysburg, NC, for alleged violation(s) of acting in the capacity of a pesticide dealer without the proper license. Mr. Harrell agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$800.00.

William L. Whaley Jr., Kinston, NC, for alleged violation(s) of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, for alleged violation(s) of disposing of pesticides or pesticide containers, and for alleged violation(s) of the Worker Protection Standard. Mr. Whaley agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$800.00.

Brandon Landreth, Charlotte, NC, for alleged violation(s) of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling and applying a pesticide(s) under such conditions that drift from pesticide(s) particles or vapors results in adverse effect. Mr. Landreth agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$1,200.00.

Seth Parsons, Robbins, NC, for alleged violation(s) of disposing of pesticides or pesticide containers in such a manner as may cause injury to humans, vegetation, crops, livestock, wildlife, or to pollute any water supply or waterway and for using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Mr. Parsons agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$1,800.00.

James C. Church, Fleetwood, NC, for alleged violation(s) of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Mr. Church agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$600.00.

Timothy C. Mastin, Cary, NC, for alleged violation(s) of engaging in the business of pesticide applicator without a license. Mr. Mastin agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$800.00.

Bryson J. Cooper, Hertford, NC, for alleged violation(s) of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, aerially applying a pesticide(s) under such conditions that drift from pesticide(s) particles or vapors results in adverse effect, and depositing a pesticide within 100 feet of a residence. Mr. Cooper agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$1,600.00.

Dip'N Grow, Inc., Clackamas, OR, for alleged violation(s) of distributing, selling or offering for sale a pesticide which is adulterated. Dip'N Grow, Inc. agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$600.00.

Jason Day, Hickory, NC, for alleged violation(s) of engaging in the business of pesticide applicator without a license. Mr. Day agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$800.00.

Esteban Gutierrez, Pittsboro, NC, for alleged violation(s) of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, and for engaging in the business of pesticide applicator without a license. Mr. Guitierrez agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$400.00.

Joseph L. Dupree Jr., Tarboro, NC, for alleged violation(s) of standards for pesticide containment structures. Mr. Dupree agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$800.00.

Steven C. Coombs, Clinton, NC, for alleged violation(s) of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, and applying a pesticide(s) under such conditions that drift from

pesticide(s) particles or vapors results in adverse effect. Mr. Coombs agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$800.00.

William Winbourne, Sumter, SC, for alleged violation(s) of disposing of pesticides or pesticide containers in such a manner as may cause injury to humans, vegetation, crops, livestock, wildlife, or to pollute any water supply or waterway and for using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Mr. Winbourne agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$950.00.

Robert J. Redd, Lexington, NC, for alleged violation(s) of engaging in the business of pesticide applicator without a license. Mr. Redd agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$600.00.

Kevin M. Herrmann, Raleigh, NC, for alleged violation(s) of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling and applying a pesticide(s) under such conditions that drift from pesticide(s) particles or vapors results in adverse effect. Mr. Herrmann agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$1,000.00.

Edward B. Denny, Greenville, NC, for alleged violation(s) of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, and for alleged violation(s) of the Worker Protection Standard. Mr. Denny agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$1,300.00.

Conrad Miller, Hendersonville, NC, for alleged violation(s) of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, and applying a pesticide(s) under such conditions that drift from pesticide(s) particles or vapors results in adverse effect. Mr. Miller agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$600.00.

Claude D. Morgan, IV, Denver, NC, for alleged violation(s) of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, and for alleged violation(s) of disposing of pesticides or pesticide containers. Mr. Morgan agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$1,200.00.

Harry J. Gibson, Franklin, NC, for alleged violation(s) of engaging in the business of pesticide applicator without a license. Mr. Gibson agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$800.00.

Fred K. Seebeck, Jr., Aberdeen, NC, for alleged violation(s) of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, and of providing or making available a restricted use pesticide to a non-certified applicator. Mr. Seebeck agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$1,200.00.

Michael J. Cale, Greenville, NC, for alleged violation(s) of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, and for alleged violation(s) of the Worker Protection Standard. Mr. Cale agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$1,300.00.

Wepak Corporation, Charlotte, NC, for alleged violation(s) of distributing, selling or offering for sale a pesticide which is adulterated. Wepak agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$600.00.

Chem-Tec, Inc., Winston-Salem, NC, for alleged violation(s) of distributing, selling or offering for sale a pesticide which is adulterated. Chem-Tec, Inc. agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$600.00.

C.J. Martin Company, Pasadena, Texas, for alleged violation(s) of distributing, selling or offering for sale a pesticide which is adulterated. C. J. Martin Company agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$600.00.

REMINDER

When you add a category to an existing license, your recertification expiration date DOES NOT CHANGE!

Recertification credits for the new category must be earned by your current recertification expiration date.

As always, credits for EACH category must be obtained in at least 2 different calendar years.

Ornamental & Turf Applicators

To clarify a question that is often asked: "Can applicators with a Ornamental & Turf license, advertise and perform service for the control of ticks, fleas, etc. in yards?"

Answer: **NO**, these pests are listed as structural pests, therefore a structural pest control license is required to do this service.

"Spray it Safe"

Remember: Always inform your employees before you spray ... It's the law!

Agricultural employers are required by the Worker Protection Standard to inform their employees of areas to be treated or where pesticides have been recently applied. "Workers must be notified of the application by warning them orally or by posting warning signs at the entrances to the treated areas." Notification requirements are found on the pesticide label under "Agricultural Use Requirements."



Pesticide Section

North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
Structural Pest Control and Pesticides Division

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<http://www.ncagr.gov/SPCAP/pesticides/>

Pesticide Update is a biannual report of the Pesticide Section.



Please Recycle.

Pesticide Disposal Assistance Program

- Statewide hosting of collection events
 - Special case onsite evaluation
- Household hazardous waste assistance



For a collection site near you go to:
www.ncagr.com/pdap

For pesticide disposal assistance call:
919-733-3556

North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services Steve Troxler, Commissioner

We want to hear from you!

Send your suggestions for topics for future Pesticide Update articles. Send suggestions to Cam McDonald at cam.mcdonald@ncagr.gov

For More Information

Pesticide schools and materials for certification and recertification:

CONTACT: Dr. Wayne Buhler, Dept. of Horticultural Science, Box 7609, NCSU, Raleigh, NC 27695. Phone (919) 515-3113

Certification, licensing, and recertification credits or testing:

CONTACT: Pesticide Section, NCDA&CS, 1090 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1090. Phone (919) 733-3556

Private applicator recertification classes:

CONTACT: Pesticide Section Homepage

www.ncagr.gov/SPCAP/pesticides/

Commercial applicator and dealer recertification classes:

CONTACT: Pesticide Section Homepage www.ncagr.gov/SPCAP/pesticides/

Pesticide container recycling:

CONTACT: Dr. Henry Wade, Pesticide Section, NCDA&CS, 1090 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1090. Phone (919) 733-3556

Pesticide waste disposal:

CONTACT: Derrick Bell, Pesticide Section, NCDA&CS, 1090 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1090. Phone (919) 733-3556.

Sleep Products:

CONTACT: Kay Harris, Sleep Products Section, NCDA&CS, 1631 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1631. Phone: 919-571-4814 kay.harris@ncagr.gov

Bed Bugs:

CONTACT: Dr. Jung W. Kim, Sleep Products Section, NCDA&CS, 1631 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1631. Phone: 919-571-4814 jung.kim@ncagr.gov