



Dade Pesticide Newsletter

Vol. 12, No. 1

February—March 2007

Upcoming Classes & CEU Workshops

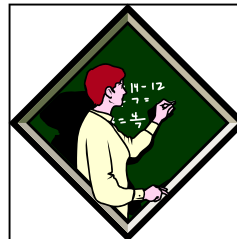
Training Classes

- * Thursday, February 22nd—Aquatics Training Class & Exam. *Location:* John D. Campbell Ag Center, Homestead. *Time:* 8:30—5:00. *CEUs:* 6.0 Aquatics, Private.
- * Wednesday, March 14th—General Standards Training Class & Exam. *Location:* South Dade Government Center, Cutler Bay. *Time:* 8:30—3:00. *CEUs:* 4.0 Core
- * Wednesday, March 21st—Right-of-Way Training Class & Exam. *Location:* John D. Campbell Ag Center, Homestead. *Time:* 8:30—3:00. *CEUs:* 4.0 Right-of-Way, Natural Areas Management, Private

Registration & pre-payment are **required** for these workshops. Please call Lize (305) 248-3311 X242 for a registration form or visit our website: <http://miami-dade.ifas.ufl.edu/programs/pesticidettraining.htm>

CEU Workshops (no charge)

- * Tuesday, March 27th—2007 Aquatic & Terrestrial Weed Control Workshop. *Location:* UF Tropical R.E.C., 18905 SW 280th Street. *Time:* 8:30—3:00. *CEUs:* 4.5 each Aquatics, Natural Areas, Right-of-Way, 5.5 Private. Please call Lize at (305) 248-3311 Ext. 242 if you plan to attend.
- * Wednesday, March 28th—1 CEU Workshop: Calibration—Understanding the Math. *Location:* John D. Campbell Ag Center, Homestead. *Time:* noon—1 p.m. *CEUs:* 1.0 Core.



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It is the policy of Miami-Dade County to comply with all of the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). For sign language interpreter services, call 305-670-9099 5 days in advance. For material in accessible format call the Consumer Services Department (CSD). For ADA complaints call CSD at 305-375-3843 or the Office of ADA Coordination at 305-375-3566. The use of trade named products is with the understanding that no endorsement is made to the exclusion of other equally effective products.

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Interpreting Pesticide Label Statements

The Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) addresses the use of any registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling in Section 2(ee). The label states "It is illegal to use any registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling." There are some exceptions to this, including:

(1) applying a pesticide at a dosage, concentration, or frequency less than that specified on the labeling unless the labeling specifically prohibits using a lower dosage, concentration, or

frequency;
(2) applying a pesticide against a target pest not listed on the labeling if the application is to a crop, animal, or site that is listed on the labeling, (note: there are some very specific exceptions);
(3) using any method of application not prohibited by the labeling unless the labeling specifically states that the product may be applied only by the methods specified on the labeling, or
(4) mixing a pesticide or pesticides



Details from a pesticide label.

a fertilizer when such mixture is not prohibited by the labeling. A FIFRA Section 2(ee) recommendation is occasionally submitted to the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for a pesticide product. These recommendations constitute University research "added" to labels. It is important to note that the manufacturers claim no responsibility to

not a supplemental label - they are not submitted to EPA and are not approved by EPA, which is stated on all 2(ee) recommendations. Supplemental labels are just like the main label and they are submitted and approved by EPA. Certain manufacturers combine 2 (ee) recommendations into the main label every few years. *(Adapted from IR-4 email dialogue, 9/5/06; Chem. Speak. 10-06).*

Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4 Project).

IR-4 is the "minor use pesticides" program. It is a federal cooperative program established in 1963 to help the producers of minor crops obtain clearances for pest control materials on minor crops. The purpose of IR-4 is to work with farmers, agriculture scientists and Extension personnel to carry out research and petition the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in order to obtain tolerances for specific pesticide uses needed by minor crop producers.

IR-4 is the principal public effort to gain EPA-approved tolerances for safe and effective pest control products on specialty food crops such as fruits, vegetables, herbs, and others. IR-4 also develops data to assist in the registration of pest control tools for floral, forestry, nursery and turf crops. With funding and support from USDA (both CSREES and ARS), and State

Agricultural Experiment Stations, IR-4 coordinates a grass roots effort to provide pest control product alternatives compatible with minor crop integrated pest management programs.

IR-4 carries out the research needed for the registration or "clearance" of pest control materials on minor crops. IR-4 prepares and submits petitions to the EPA requesting tolerances or exemptions for pest control products on minor crops. The Program is closely coordinated from a Headquarters located at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in New Brunswick, NJ. The agricultural industry, crop producers and the EPA all participate in the program.

In Florida, the IR-4 Project is headquartered at the University of Florida. (<http://pested.okstate.edu/index.html>, 2/07)



Minor crops include fruits, vegetables, herbs, nursery and turf crops.

Editor's note: this means crops grown in southern Florida. IR-4 is now registering pesticides for use in aquatic sites too.

Finding CEU Classes and Online Articles

When you are looking for CEU classes, you should check the following websites:

www.safepesticideuse.com/search/CEUSearch.asp

miami-dade.ifas.ufl.edu/programs/pesticidetraining.htm

There are also two grower magazines that have CEU articles available. They are Citrus and Vegetable Magazine:

www.citrusandvegetable.com and Ornamental Outlook: www.ornamentaloutlook.com

For articles in Citrus and Vegetable, you can read the online article, but you need to contact the author for the questions. For Ornamental Outlook, the questions are on the website.

Just remember that each CEU program is only offered for 1 year.



Methyl Bromide Stock Being Correctly Managed

The U.S. EPA released data in September regarding existing stocks of methyl bromide in the United States. The data shows a steady decline in the inventory since 2003, when the Agency began collecting values. The stockpile has decreased as follows

The values present the aggregate

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|------|----------------|
| 2003 | 36 million lbs |
| 2004 | 29 million lbs |
| 2005 | 22 million lbs |

inventory held by 35 companies during the period 2003 to 2005.

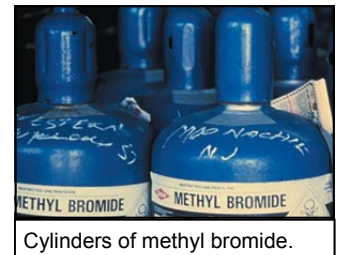
The release of the data came a little over a week after the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit rejected a lawsuit brought by the Natural

New Insect Family Tree

The family tree covering almost half the animal species on the planet has been re-drawn following a genetic analysis which has revealed new relationships between four major groups of insects. Scientists have found that flies and moths are most closely related to beetles and more distantly related to bees and wasps, contrary to previous theory. The results are based on an analysis of the same 185 genes found in the genomes of eight different insect families, which together represent 45 percent of all known animal species. This enabled the international group of scientists to work out the evolutionary relationships between the insects based on changes and mutations within those genes.

Previously, scientists had assumed that flies and moths were most closely related to bees and wasps, with beetles more distantly related to these groups. This new family arrangement also brings the different species of social insects, such as termites and bees,

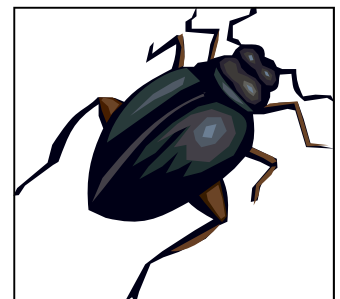
Resources Defense Council (NRDC) which claimed that EPA's rule implementing critical use exemptions for methyl bromide in 2005 violated the Montreal Protocol, under which the gas is being phased out. "The phaseout of new production and import and the orderly reduction in the existing inventory that facilitates transition to alternatives are proceeding in a manner consistent with previous successful phaseouts of ozone-depleting substances, such as the chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons," said the EPA. The Agency also stated that since 1994, \$150 million has been invested in research for methyl bromide alternatives. (*Pesti. & Toxic Chem. News*, 9/18/06; *Chem. Speak.*, 10/06).



Cylinders of methyl bromide.

closer together - suggesting that the ability of insects to cooperate in social groupings may have evolved just once, rather than independently in several different species. "About half of all animal species belong to just four groups of insects but, surprisingly, we never knew for sure how they are related to each other," said Dr Martin Lercher from the University of Bath, who lead the research. "While there was never unequivocal evidence for it, scientists believed for a long time that, based on morphology, flies and moths were most closely related to bees, with beetles more distantly related to these three groups. This sheds new light on a large number of evolutionary questions, as a correct understanding of the evolutionary relationships is fundamental to any interpretation of similarities or differences among species. For example, social colonies are common among bees and wasps and their relatives, ants, as well as among more distantly related insects,

"Scientists have found that flies and moths are most closely related to beetles and more distantly related to bees and wasps . . ."



such as termites and aphids. That beetles don't show this tendency, known as eusociality, has been interpreted as a sign that eusociality has evolved several times independently. Now that we know that bees, wasps and ants are in fact the closest relatives to the more distantly related (or 'basal') species, it appears more likely that the genetic basis for eusociality may have evolved only once, and was lost in the common ancestor of beetles, moths, and flies."

The researchers used the genomes of six different insects from insects which

undergo complete metamorphosis: fruit fly, mosquito, silk moth, flour beetle, honey bee and sibling parasitic wasp species. These insects represent the four major orders of holometabolous insects, beetles (Coleoptera), moths/butterflies (Lepidoptera), flies (Diptera) and bees and wasps (Hymenoptera), which together represent 45 percent of the animal species on earth. They also included one orthopteran (the grasshopper) and one hemipteran (the pea aphid). (*University of Bath, 10/27/06; Chem. Speak., 11&12/06*)



Plant Insulin

A biotechnology company announced that its proprietary plant-produced insulin has been demonstrated in animal models to be chemically, structurally, and functionally equivalent to U.S. pharmacy grade human insulin. The results of test assays confirm that insulin produced in safflower, SemBioSys' commercial crop, is indistinguishable from human insulin analytically and physiologically. As a result of this achievement the company expects that it will submit an Investigational New Drug Application (IND) later this year and initiate a pharmacokinetic / pharmacodynamic study of safflower-produced insulin late in the fourth quarter of 2007 or early in the first quarter of 2008, leading to an end of Phase II meeting with the FDA in 2008.

SemBioSys has confirmed the equivalence of safflower-produced insulin through analytical, *in vitro*, and *in vivo* animal assays. Chemical and structural authenticity have been confirmed through mass spectrometry and peptide fingerprint analysis. Functionality of safflower-produced insulin has been demonstrated using *in vitro* receptor phosphorylation assays, confirming biological activity in human cells. Finally, SemBioSys has demonstrated functional equivalence

through conducting insulin tolerance testing in mice, which monitors blood glucose levels as the assay variable, confirming that there is no statistically significant difference in the pharmacodynamic response of safflower-produced insulin in comparison to Eli Lilly's Humulin(®) and U.S.P. insulin treatments. Demand for insulin for the treatment of diabetes reached an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 kilograms in 2005 and is projected to increase to 16,000 kilograms by 2012. Demand for insulin is expected to grow due to a number of issues including: earlier diagnosis of diabetes; increased diabetes incidence in the developed world due to demographic trends, as well as consumption and behavioral habits; increasing incidence in the developing world due to increasing affluence and changing dietary habits; new alternative delivery methods that require between five and ten times the amount of insulin as injection methods; and the use of insulin as a treatment for type 2 diabetes patients.

SemBioSys believes its safflower-produced insulin can reduce capital costs compared to existing insulin manufacturing by up to 70% and product costs by 40% or more. Insulin currently produced using fermentation is estimated to require \$200 to \$250 million in capital investment for 1,000 kilograms

"SemBioSys has confirmed the equivalence of safflower-produced insulin through analytical, in vitro, and in vivo animal assays."



Safflower

of production capacity. In addition, because of the ease in scaling-up crop acreage, plant-produced insulin offers significant improvements in the flexibility and speed of scale-up. SemBioSys has five years of experience growing

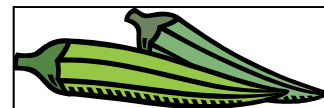
transgenic safflower in Canada, the U.S., Mexico and Chile under permits issued by the pertinent regulatory authorities. (*SBS, 1/10/07; Chem. Speak., 1/07*).

Pesticide Registrations, Tolerances, Etc.

Agriculture

- * Based on a request by Syngenta, tolerances for residues of the herbicide **paraquat** (Gramoxone Inteon®) are approved. Tolerances of importance to Florida include *okra, succulent bean* (subgroup 6B), *leafy brassica vegetables* (group 5), *edible-podded legume vegetables* (subgroup 6A), *fruiting vegetables* (group 8), and *cucurbit vegetables* (group 9). (*Fed. Reg., 9/6/06, Chem. Speak. 10/06*).
- * Based on a request by IR-4, **eucalyptus oil** is exempt from requirement of a tolerance in *honey* or *honeycomb* when treating *hives* with 2 grams or less to suppress Varroa mite. (*Fed. Reg., 9/13/06, Chem. Speak. 10/06*).
- * Based on a request by Syngenta, tolerances for residues of the fungicide difenoconazole (**Dividend®**) are approved. Tolerances of importance to Florida include *sweet corn*. (*Fed. Reg., 9/13/06, Chem. Speak. 10/06*).
- * Based on a request by Dow Agro-Sciences, tolerances are approved for the fungicide fenbuconazole (**Enable®**). Tolerances of importance to Florida include *banana*, and *citrus*. (*Fed. Reg., 9/22/06, Chem. Speak. 10/06*).
- * Based on a request by Syngenta, tolerances are approved for the fungicide propiconazole (**Tilt®/Orbit®**). Tolerances of importance to Florida include *banana, field/pop/sweet corn, leaf petioles* (subgroup 4B), *onion, mint, pineapple, and strawberry*. (*Fed. Reg., 9/22/06, Chem. Speak. 10/06*).

- * Based on a request by Nichino America, tolerances are approved for the insecticide buprofezin (**Applaud®/Courier®**) on *tomato*. (*Fed. Reg., 9/22/06, Chem. Speak. 10/06*).
- * Based on a request by IR-4, tolerances for combined residues of the insecticide diflubenzuron (**Dimilin®/Micromite®**) and its metabolites 4-chlorophenylurea and 4-chloroaniline have been approved. Tolerances of importance to Florida include: *brassica, leafy greens* (subgroup 5B), *turnip greens, and pummelo*. (*Fed. Reg., 11/29/06, Chem. Speak. 11 & 12/06*).
- * On December 15, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) registered the fungicide fluoxastrobin (**Evito®**) for control of diseases in *tuber vegetables, fruiting vegetables, and leafy vegetables*. The EPA Reg. No. for the Arysta LifeScience product is 66330-64. (*PREC Agenda, 1/4/07, Chem. Speak. 1/07*).
- * On December 7, the FDACS registered the fungicide quinoxyfen (**Quintec®**) for control of powdery mildew in *pepper, lettuce, strawberry, melons, and other listed crops*. The EPA Reg. No. for the Dow Agro-Sciences LLC product is 62719-375. (*PREC Agenda, 1/4/07, Chem. Speak. 1/07*).
- * On January 1, the FDACS registered extract of *Chenopodium quinoa* (**Headsup®**) for control of fungal, bacterial, and viral diseases on *tomato transplants*. The EPA Reg. No. for the Heads Up Plant Protectants Inc. product is 81853-1. (*PREC Agenda, 1/4/07, Chem. Speak. 1/07*).



- * Based on a request by IR-4, tolerances for residues of the fungicide boscalid (**Endura®**) have been approved. Tolerances of importance to Florida include: *leafy greens* (subgroup 4A), except *head and leaf lettuce*, and *leafy petioles* (subgroup 4B). (*Fed. Reg.*, 12/20/06, *Chem. Speak.* 1/07).
- * Based on requests by FMC Corporation and IR-4, tolerances for residues of the insecticide zeta-cypermethrin (**Mustang Maxx®**) have been approved. Tolerances of importance to Florida include: *berry* (group 13), *cilantro*, *turnip greens*, *cucurbit vegetables* (group 9), and *root and tuber vegetables* (group 1). (*Fed. Reg.*, 12/29/06, *Chem. Speak.* 1/07).
- * Based on a request by IR-4, tolerances for residues of the fungicide dimethomorph (**Acrobat®**) have been approved. Tolerances of importance to Florida include: *head and stem brassica* (subgroup 5A). (*Fed. Reg.*, 12/20/06, *Chem. Speak.* 1/07).
- * Based on a request by IR-4, tolerances for residues of the herbicide glyphosate (**Roundup®**) have been approved. Tolerances of importance to Florida include: *legume vegetables* (group 6). (*Fed. Reg.*, 12/20/06, *Chem. Speak.* 1/07).

Non-Agricultural Uses

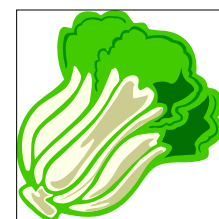
- * On December 15, the FDACS registered the fungicide fluoxastrobin (**Disarm®**) for control of diseases in *turf*. The EPA Reg. No. for the Arysta LifeScience product is 66330-64. (*PREC Agenda*, 1/4/07, *Chem. Speak.* 1/07).

Other Actions

- * On November 22, the EPA issued a regulation stating that the application of a pesticide in compliance with relevant requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) does not

require a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit in two specific circumstances. The first circumstance is when *the application of the pesticide is made directly to waters of the United States to control pests that are present in the water*. The second circumstance is when *the application of the pesticide is made to control pests that are over, including near, waters of the United States*. This rulemaking is based on the Agency's interpretation of the definition of the term "pollutant" under the Clean Water Act (CWA) as not including such pesticides. This final rulemaking replaces EPA's previously published Interim and Final Interpretive Statements on the Application of Pesticides to Waters of the United States in Compliance with FIFRA. EPA's Interpretive Statement, published February 1, 2005, described the Agency's interpretation of the CWA with regard to the application of pesticides regulated under FIFRA that are applied to or over, including near, waters of the United States. On August 13, 2003, EPA provided public notice of and solicited public comment on an Interim Statement and incorporated that input into the Interpretive Statement. On February 1, 2005, EPA published the Interpretive Statement and proposed to codify its substance in EPA's NPDES regulations and solicited comment on that proposed action. The final rule is the result of this process. (*Fed. Reg.* 11/22/06; *Chem. Speak.* 11 & 12/06).

- * As for the future of **carbofuran**, FMC is committed to undertaking studies to address EPA concerns. Dietary, worker exposure, and environmental concerns have been expressed in the reregistration decision. For Florida, *foliar uses include sugarcane, which would be immediately lost*, while the *granular uses in cucurbits would not be banned until 2010*. (*FMC*, 11/28/06; *Chem. Speak.* 11 & 12/06).

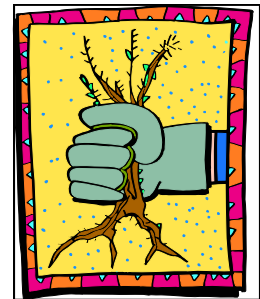


* As of September 7, the **Florida Tomato Exchange** (FTE) voted to *immediately implement the Tomato Good Agricultural Practices (T-GAP) and Tomato Best Management Practices (T-BMP)* for the fresh tomato industry in Florida. Prohibition of field packing without a microbial reduction treatment will be delayed until the fall of 2007. The regulations address harvesting and packing considerations, record keeping, and assistance. Call the FTE to get a copy at (407) 660-1949. (FTE Announcement, 10/06; Chem. Speak. 11 & 12/06).

* EPA has issued its decision to *phase out the remaining uses of the organophosphate insecticide azinphos-methyl (Guthion®)* over the next several years. Under the *agreement, Brussels sprouts and nursery stock* will be phased out by September 30, 2007 *parsley* by September 30, 2012. All other uses of AZM have been voluntarily canceled by the registrants. EPA consulted extensively with stakeholders and carefully considered both the risks and benefits of AZM in developing this plan. The Agency expects growers to successfully adapt and

make the transition to available safer alternative pesticides, including acetamiprid, lambda-cyhalothrin, methoxyfenozide, novaluron, tebufenozide, thiacloprid, and thiamethoxam. Additionally, registrants will develop training materials in both English and Spanish that are designed to educate workers regarding (1) work practices that can reduce exposure to AZM; (2) the recognition of symptoms associated with cholinesterase inhibition; and (3) how to seek medical attention in the event that workers experience such symptoms. These materials will include a description of how, and by whom, the training will be conducted. (EPA email 11/28/06; Chem. Speak. 11 & 12/06).

* The USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (**APHIS**) hosted an electronic public discussion on methods that can be used to evaluate the *potential of imported plants to become invasive species* if they are introduced into the United States. The electronic public discussion was held from November 27, 2006 to January 26, 2007. (Fed.Reg. 11/13/06; Chem. Speak. 11 & 12/06).



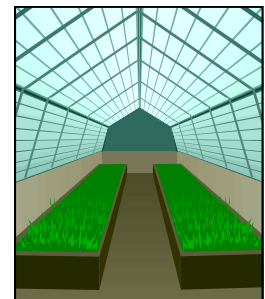
Other News

* The *Green Industries BMP online training* is available on the Green Industry Institute (GII) website. This course is an approved adaptation of the statewide FDEP/IFAS program presented through the extension service by commercial horticulture agents and others. The 4 CEU package is underwritten by FDEP through December 2007, so there will be no charge until 2008. The training provides information and guidance on turfgrass and landscape management practices for the purpose of conserving and protecting Florida's

water resources. Practices cover establishment of new turf and landscapes and the care of existing turf and landscapes, including construction activities, irrigation, nutrient management, and pest management. (FDEP email 11/6/06; Chem. Speak. 11 & 12/06).

* The yearly *IR-4 ornamental horticulture survey* reveals the top issues of stakeholders in this arena. The top five arthropod species of concern were thrips, whiteflies, scales, mealybugs, and spider mites. The top five diseases were

"The Green Industries BMP online training is available on the Green Industry Institute (GII) website."

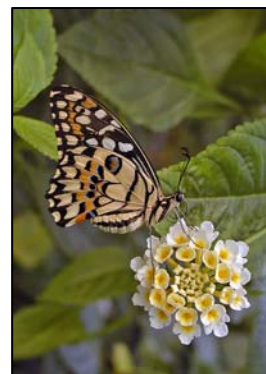


Phytophthora, *Botrytis*, powdery mildew, *Rhizoctonia*, and downy mildew. The top five weeds were spurge, bittercress, nutsedge, *Oxalis*, and *Eclipta*. (*IR-4 Newsletter*, 10/06; *Chem. Speak.* 11 & 12/06).

- * BASF Scientists have engineered a tomato that contains higher amounts of flavonoids that, when fed to mice, significantly reduced C-reactive protein (CRP) levels. The mice themselves were transgenic, with inherently greater amounts of CRP, which is associated with vascular diseases. The amount of peel (which contains 95 percent of the beneficial tomato flavonoids) that the mice ingested was equivalent to about three tomatoes a day for humans. (*Pestic. & Toxic Chem. News*, 10/30/06; *Chem. Speak.* 11 & 12/06).
- * An Asian butterfly, the lime swallowtail, known for ravaging the leaves of young citrus trees has spread from the Dominican Republic to other Caribbean islands and could soon strike fruit producers in Florida. Although a Harvard biology professor led a field study that found it in the Dominican Republic three years ago, an APHIS official in Santo Domingo was quoted as saying, "I don't think the (Dominican agriculture) ministry is doing anything. They don't see it as a problem." U.S. officials worry the pest could be brought into the U.S. by a tourist or with illegally transported fruit. Known as a strong flier suited for island hopping in Asia, the butterfly might also manage the trip on its own. (*AP*, 1/5/07; *Chem. Speak.* 1/07).
- * The Government Accounting Office released a letter in mid-December that had been sent to Representative Bob Goodlatte (R-VA), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee on November 14, 2006, detailing discontent among agriculture inspectors that were transitioned to the Department of Homeland Security in 2003 under the banner of the newly created Customs and Border Protection (CBP) program. A survey

was taken of the 1,800 agriculture specialists who were moved from USDA to CBP and "... 'Nothing is going well' was the second most frequent response to the question on what is going well." An estimated 29 percent of agriculture specialists were concerned that the agriculture mission is declining because CBP has not given it adequate priority. Fifty-nine percent of experienced specialists indicated that they are doing either somewhat or many fewer inspections since the transfer, and 60 percent indicated that they are doing somewhat or many fewer interceptions. Sixty-four percent of these specialists indicated that they do not believe that CBP management respects their work, which is to assure that U.S. agriculture is protected from pests and disease. (*Lean Trimmings*, 12/18/06; *Chem. Speak.* 1/07).

- * Scientists at the University of Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil have confirmed that wild poinsettia has become resistant to the herbicide glyphosate (Roundup®). They confirmed the existence of about 50 to 70 acres of the plants within the main soybean growing area of the country. As the first Brazilian plant to become resistant to the herbicide, researchers there said it was not surprising, as this plant is historically prone to developing resistance, which it has to ALS and PPO inhibitors. In the U.S., wild poinsettia is a problem in southern peanut production. (*The Grower*, 12/06; *Chem. Speak.*, 1/07)
- * In November, about 2,000 people mobbed a hospital in southwest China where a young boy died after his grandfather was sent away to raise money for the child's treatment. The 3-year-old boy became sick after swallowing farm chemicals. The demonstrators smashed windows and equipment in the six-story building, which was closed because doctors could not work amid the wreckage. They also burned three police vans. (*Gainesville Sun*, 11/14/06).



Wild poinsettia

