

A Lifetime of Achievement is Recognized

Former IR-4 Executive Director, Bob Holm was selected to receive the Agrow Lifetime Achievement Award. Bob, who served as IR-4 Executive Director from 1998 until his retirement in August of 2006, was surprised and humbled on hearing the news of his selection.

This is the first year an Agrow Lifetime Achievement Award is being offered. The Agrow editorial team determined the selection criteria, which includes the winning candidate having made a significant contribution to the science and/or business of crop protection and being recognized by their peers as a scientific or business leader. The award was opened to those in full time employment, retirement or semi-retirement.

Bob was selected for his skill in building

partnerships that contributed to thousands of food use clearances on reduced-risk and safer traditional chemicals and biopesticides. Bob expressed his thanks to the entire IR-4 Team stating, "I believe I won the award due to IR-4 support, this is in reality an award for the entire program and its accomplishments over the past 10 years."

The Agrow editorial team selected lifetime achievement award candidates and narrowed the selection to a shortlist of four which included, Bob, Professor Marc Baron Van Montagu, Professor Fr. Ingo Potrykus and Dr. John Franz. Professor Marc Baron Van Montagu, president of the European Federation of Biotechnology,




IR-4's partnership with the EPA was strengthened during Bob's tenure and annual agricultural tours was one outcome of this partnership. Here, Bob is pictured with EPA's Steven Schaible on the 2006 tour, which focused on ornamental horticulture.

pioneered along with his colleague, Jeff Schell agrobacterium mediated gene transfer in plants. Professor Fr. Ingo Potrykus developed GMO-technology for food security in developing countries. His efforts to the "Humanitarian Golden Rice Project" makes golden rice available free of charge to poor, rice-dependent societies. Dr. Franz, discovered the glyphosate class of herbicides while

searching for a systemic product that would be effective against perennial and annual weeds.

All candidates were well qualified for the award and the shortlist was voted on by all Agrow readers. Receiving hundreds of votes, the winner and runner up were only separated by one vote, which made the editors proud of their nominees and the selection process.

Bob will receive the Agrow Lifetime Achievement Award in Glasgow, Scotland in October.

For more details on this and all the awards offered through Agrow, visit their website at www.agrow.com. 



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The 2007 Ginseng Research Field Day

-- submitted by Satoru Miyazaki, North Central Region Field Coordinator

The 2007 Ginseng Research Field Day was held on August 16 in Marathon County, Wisconsin. Marathon County produces 90% of the cultivated American ginseng grown in the United States. Over 50 growers, industry representatives, policy makers, and researchers were in attendance on what turned out to be a beautiful day. The meeting opened with registration and a quick introduction of the various attendees. Here, Mary Hausbeck received the 2007 IR-4 Meritorious Service Award plaque presented by Satoru Miyazaki, IR-4

NCR Field Coordinator on behalf of the IR-4 Project Management Committee (see photo). Mary and staff from the Department of Plant Pathology, Michigan State University, highlighted ongoing research trials in the various ginseng gardens of cooperating growers. At the first stop, growers observed results of a trial testing registered and nonregistered fungicides for control of Alternaria leaf blight, and Mary reviewed the importance of having effective control methods available. Growers viewed the on-going IR-4 fenamidone and



pyrimethanil residue plots, and Satoru provided an update on fungicides currently in the IR-4 pipeline. At the other stops, growers observed the efficacy and any phytotoxicity results of candidate herbicides in various test plots. The final stops highlighted the effects of various foliar fertilizers on ginseng development and

included a look at a garden infested with the economically important root rot pathogen, *Cylindrocarpon*. The Wisconsin and Michigan ginseng industries have struggled with disease issues and strong foreign competition in recent years, and growers appreciate the assistance of IR-4 during this time. ▲

IR-4 eNewsletter is Coming

With more and more media going digital, it's time for the IR-4 Newsletter to join the trend. Within the next year, the IR-4 Newsletter will be emailed to our readers through the IR-4 listserv.

Listsers members also receive monthly IR-4 reports that contain a detailed listing of IR-4

registration successes.

Newsletter hard copies will be available, but only to those who send a specific request. If you would like to continue receiving a hard copy newsletter, or if you would like to join the IR-4 listserv, contact Sherrilynn Novack at novack@aesop.rutgers.edu. ▲

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IR-4 Training Committee: Changes

In June '07 the Training Committee (TC) discussed a proposal for membership and leadership changes. The proposal included: HQ's Debbie Carpenter replacing Dan Kunkel; Robin Adkins from the Southern Regional office joining the TC; and a change in chairmanship. Van Starner, who had served as Chair since 2002, felt it was time to step down in order to focus on his new research planning and management responsibilities. Upon committee member consensus that the Chair should continue to reside at HQ, not only was Debbie welcomed to the TC, but was asked to serve as the new Chair. This proposal was accepted by the TC, and was presented and approved at the July '07 PMC meeting. Van will assist Debbie by continuing to shepherd the IR-4 Advisory process.

TC members include: Robin Adkins (FL), Roger Batts (NC), Martin Beran (CA), Debbie Carpenter (HQ - Chair) Ben Fraelich (GA), Matt Hengel (CA), Bob McReynolds (OR), Edith Lurvey (NY), Marty Marshall (FL), Sherrilynn Novack (HQ), Marylee Ross (MD), Ken Samoil (HQ), Van Starner (HQ), John Wise (MI), Bernie Zandstra (MI).

Making Plans for National Education Training 2009: A Request for Input from the New Chair

Do you have any plans for Feb 2009? It seems like a long time in the future, but the IR-4 Training Committee is starting to plan for our next National Education Conference, tentatively scheduled for February, 2009. We are looking for your input to help the Training Committee successfully plan a program that will be beneficial for you. What kind of information would be useful? Perhaps the following questions will inspire some thoughts.

For those who attended the National Education Conference in Phoenix in 2006, what was the most memorable part of the program? Perhaps you enjoyed the small group discussions, and found answers to some of your questions by interacting with other colleagues in IR-4. Or was the keynote address a highlight for you? Did you learn something at the National Education Conference which you routinely use in your job?

Now look toward the future. Have you identified an area where you wish you had more knowledge, because you know that would help you do your job more effectively? Maybe you don't see any training needs for yourself, but could suggest training needs for others in IR-4. Have you created helps or identified ways to make your job easier and these hints would be valuable for others to know?

We want the National Education Conference to be interesting and fun, but more importantly, when training has been completed, we want you to be able to say "I learned something, and it will help me do my job better." Our efforts to make that happen will only be as good as the information we have regarding what training topics would be the most useful to you.

In the near future, you will have the opportunity to give us your input, via a web-based survey. All ideas are welcome, and we will incorporate as many as possible. Plan now to join us at the next IR-4 National Education Conference.

Debbie

Debbie Carpenter, Chair - IR-4 Training Committee



IR-4 Contributes \$7.7 Billion to Annual U.S. GDP

Earlier this year, IR-4 was faced with a budget challenge that was eased by some fast-acting work of its stakeholders, particularly the IR-4 Commodity Liaison Committee. While the situation was remedied, the challenge brought up the need for IR-4 to justify and evaluate its economic impact in the U.S. economy on behalf of specialty crop growers.

IR-4's North Central Region Administrative Advisor, Doug Buhler, contacted Michigan State's Center for Economic Analysis (CEA) and discussed the idea of creating a report for IR-4. CEA researcher, Steven Miller, welcomed this project and began by working with IR-4 Executive Director, Jerry Baron, to learn all he could about IR-4. "Because what IR-4 does affects so many environments, our first challenge was determining the direct effect or degree of exchange of IR-4 on the U.S. economy," stated Miller.

Economic impact analysis seeks to quantify the effect on the overall economy of a given change in economic activity. Models for

economic impact assessments generally rely on quantifying inter-industry and institutional linkages as measures of the flow of funds across sectors. For example, IR-4 activities in research and administration create increases in the demand for laboratory and office supplies, which make these suppliers increase their demand for inputs. Likewise, increases in associated industry output results in increased paid wages across all industries affected.

To determine the total economic impact of IR-4 research on the U.S. economy, the CEA sought to break down the sources of economic input by measuring IR-4's impact on business / research activities, successful Section 18 filings and by quantifying the economic impact of achieving permanent registrations.

Impact on Business/Research Activities

The CEA calculated the business/research

activities following a traditional input-output approach. In this approach, the direct effect of IR-4 on output is equal to the value of IR-4 funding. The direct effects of IR-4 in terms of employment, labor income and gross domestic product (GDP) are derived by their respective baseline ratios to output and

multi-
plying these times IR-4's output.

The Impact of Section 18s

A second economic impact is found in loss avoidance through the EPA's Section 18 Program. In 2006, IR-4 contributed to crop loss avoidance by aiding in supporting the application process of Section 18s.

One example was a Section 18 request by Florida citrus growers for the fungicide thiophanate methyl to manage the disease known as postbloom fruit drop. According to EPA filings, the use of this product could

curtail economic losses by up to \$390 million. Taking an economic impact approach, the potential crop loss to Florida Citrus growers would likely result in a total economic loss of \$766.7 million in Florida state output.

Economic Impact of Achieving Permanent Registrations -The Productivity Impact

Productivity impact measures the anticipated economic gains to crop producers as a result of IR-4 Project assisted registrations. To measure this, CEA used the IMPLAN® economic impact modeling system, which established that pesticide expenditures make up 5.07 percent of national specialty crop output (in 2004). Also calculated were estimates of the impact of no-pesticide application to specialty crops.

CEA Conclusion

The previous three impacts are combined to form an overall national impact of the IR-4 Project. The CEA determined that the IR-4 Project directly contributes \$4.56 billion in output of specialty crops in the U.S. by providing a sufficient supply of pesticides for specialty crop growers, which is likely to stimulate

continued on next page



Charlie Meister

Retires — by Robin Adkins, IR-4 Southern Region Administrative Assistant

IR-4's Southern Region Field Coordinator, Charlie Meister, retired September 30, 2007. Charlie will leave a legacy of spirited work accomplished on behalf of Southern Region growers.

One of Charlie's proudest accomplishments was seeing the first IR-4 Food Use Greenhouse Growers Workshop come to fruition in 2006. Having a strong belief and understanding of these growers' needs, Charlie worked hard to keep their needs in the

forefront. The Workshop was attended by over 125 people. The purpose of the day-long Greenhouse Workshop was to inform IR-4 Food Use Workshop participants of greenhouse growers needs and form a consensus of research that might correspond with projects being prioritized the following days at the FUW.

Charlie established and has maintained the IR-4 Southern Region Performance Program (SRPP). For more than ten years crop safety and



At a 2006 BASF dinner in Quebec, Charlie was picked from the audience to participate in the night's entertainment. Perhaps this is the beginning of a new career?

efficacy data has been generated to initiate and support IR-4 Projects. By combining research in Biopesticides, Ornamentals and Food Uses the SRPP has grown substantially in recent years and is now responsible for generating interest in many of the projects currently being researched in the IR-4 Project.

Charlie has given numerous presentations on the Value of the IR-4 Project to various audiences. Some of them include: International Plant Propagators Society, American Association of Horticulture Science, The Entomological Society of America, America, Phytopathology Society, Florida Weed Science Society, National Tomato Disease Workshop, National Greenhouse Tomato Short Course, Southern Region Ornamentals Short Course and The International Conference on Biotechnology for Sustainable Agriculture

and Agro-industry in Hyderabad, India.

Even though Charlie has officially retired, for a time he will be returning to coordinate the Southern Region Food Use Field Program and will continue to develop the SRPP for sponsored research, stating, "this program is too valuable to specialty crop growers to ignore."

In his retirement, Charlie will focus more time on his two businesses. The first is called GreatHouse Goats, where Charlie is a certified member of the Florida and American Dairy Goat Association and herds 40 Nubian goats being bred for sale and milk for pet consumption. His second business is the ForeverFlora Palm Nursery. As a member of Florida Nursery Growers and Landscape Association, Charlie sells cold hardy palms wholesale. Charlie's unique voice and character will be missed. Good Luck Charlie! ▲

IR-4 Contributes

continued from previous page

additional economic output through a multiplier effect. Considering this multiplier effect, the total expected contribution of the IR-4 Project to total U.S. gross domestic product is \$7.675 billion. Such contribution to gross state product is expected to support over 113 thousand U.S. jobs with annual wages of nearly five billion dollars.

"Every evaluative study is unique," stated Miller.

"What I found most interesting was the far reaching impact of your relatively small organization on the nation."

The full report titled, The National Economic Impact of the IR-4 Project, contains information about the modeling framework, displays statistical tables and provides additional information about IR-4. It is available on the IR-4 website at ir4.rutgers.edu. ▲

Celebrating 125

—by Edith Lurvey,
Regional Field Coord

The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station (NYSAES) celebrated its 125th Anniversary on September 15, 2007. Despite the cold, windy and rainy weather, the event drew a crowd of nearly 5,000. The

highlight was the exotic butterfly house.



Event participants enjoyed an up close view of butterflies and the plants that attract them.

photos by Joe Ogrodnick, NYSAES

There were also food samples, tractor rides, exhibits, demonstrations and interactive displays featuring insects, diseases and gene guns, all to illustrate the history and activities of the station. An often-heard comment from visitors was, "I didn't know you did that here." IR-4 had a table with posters showcasing our mission, tolerances obtained for New York growers, and our collaboration with the station community. We also had exhibits on the lab and some produce illustrating what things might look like without IR-4. Bugs and worms and diseases! Oh, my!

When you say New York, most people think 'city'.

The state, however, is still a major player in agriculture, ranking in the top five nationally in the production of apples, snap beans, cabbage, cauliflower, sweet corn, grapes, several cucurbits, tart cherries and pears.

The Geneva station and its two satellite laboratories exist to support growers directly



with state-of-the-art research and extension in production technology, pest management, plant breeding and variety assessment. In addition to field research, two projects, the Fruit & Vegetable Processing Pilot Plant and the Vinification & Brewing Laboratory, help develop value-added agricultural products, while the Northeast Center for Food Entrepreneurship helps establish new



IR-4 NER Laboratory Coordinator, Chris Lam, discusses IR-4.

photo by Rob Way, NYSAES

businesses for those products.

To support research activities, the station consists of 103 Professors and program leaders, 275 other staff and 39 graduate students on a campus of 864 acres of land, over 14 acres of labs and offices, and one acre of greenhouses. The USDA Plant Genetic Resource Unit, with its germplasm collections of apples, cold-hardy grapes and vegetable seeds, and the NYS IPM center are also housed in Geneva.

NYSAES personnel have been actively involved with IR-4 since its inception, providing State Liaison Representatives and field research. In 1975 IR-4 established the four 'Regional Leader Laboratories' to directly develop data. As a result, a field coordinator was hired to manage the field research, and the IR-4 Regional Pesticide Residue Laboratory was incorporated into the existing Chemical Residue Research Laboratory under the direction of a lab coordinator. The IR-4 Program Northeast Region (NER) consists of a Regional Director, David Soderlund and three technical units. A Quality Assurance Coordinator (QAC) was added to the lab and

field units when Good Laboratory Practices (GLP's) were implemented in 1989.

Numerous Geneva researchers provided data to IR-4 through the 1990's. However, with the implementation of GLP's, by 1999, New York magnitude of residue work was consolidated into the Cornell Field Center in Ithaca. The current Regional Field Coordinator, Edith Lurvey, continues to



work with NYSAES personnel, as well as other AES State Liaison Representatives in the Northeast, to identify priorities in food crops and ornamental horticulture. In addition to the Cornell Field Center, the Northeast Region maintains two others: one at the Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center in Upper Deerfield, NJ, and the other at the Lower Eastern Shore Research and Extension Center in Salisbury, MD. As the northeast is important for cranberry and wild blueberry production, trials in those crops are also conducted at the UMass Cranberry Station, E. Wareham, MA and by University of Maine researchers at the Blueberry Hill Farm

The NER lab personnel, as well as other AES State Liaison Representatives in the Northeast, to identify priorities in food crops and ornamental horticulture. In addition to the Cornell Field Center, the Northeast Region maintains two others: one at the Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center in Upper Deerfield, NJ, and the other at the Lower Eastern Shore Research and Extension Center in Salisbury, MD. As the northeast is important for cranberry and wild blueberry production, trials in those crops are also conducted at the UMass Cranberry Station, E. Wareham, MA and by University of Maine researchers at the Blueberry Hill Farm

Years: NYSAES

IR-4 Northeast
Coordinator

Experiment Station, Jonesboro, ME. The NER conducts an average of 82 magnitude of residue trials each year. Barbara Anderson, the NER QA Coordinator, visits each center three to four times a year for in-life audits. The ME and MA sites are generally

visited once in years when trials are conducted. Edith often travels with Barb for site visits as a good way to informally

meet with field researchers and transfer technical and GLP tips.

Although no longer doing residue trials, NYSAES researchers continue to make significant contributions to IR-4 with efficacy and biopesticides work. Helene Dillard's Contans work for Sclerotinia control in snap beans, partially funded with IR-4 Biopesticide grants, has been registered. Herb Aldwinckle received IR-4 Biopesticides grants to study control for fire blight in apples. Art Agnello's IR-4/EPA Demonstration grant was used to show growers effective uses of pheromone traps and the granulosis virus for codling moth control in

apples. Brian Nault was one of the researchers to receive funding through the IR-4 onion thrips efficacy study, and continues to provide efficacy work to support requests.

IR-4 has also been working closely with Alan Taylor on seed treatments as a delivery mechanism for pest management tools. This collaboration with Taylor's Seed Technology Lab and industry was formalized in 2005, and coordinated directly by the national IR-4 program. There is a growing interest in this technology in the industry and among farmers. Pre-treated seed can reduce the amount of pesticide needed by over 90% when compared with conventional in-furrow applications. Some Section 18 requests have been submitted, based on results of this field testing.

As mentioned earlier, the IR-4 Northeast Regional Laboratory came into existence in 1975, under the direction of the Regional Laboratory Coordinator (RLC). Pim Larsson-Kovach retired as RLC at the beginning of 2007. She continues to work part time to

complete Analytical Summary Reports for those studies she directed. Christopher K. Lam joined NER as RLC in April. He comes to IR-4 after several years as a chemist at Bayer. Seven analysts work in the lab: Sue Brightman, Roxanne Fish, George Helfman, Michele Humiston, Wilma Kean, Al Roloson and Mary Beth Sterling. Supporting the lab are Jane DeCann, Sample Control Officer, and Sarah Lincoln, who grinds samples, helps with report preparation and reviews Field Data Books for completeness.

Although not officially part of NYSAES, the Long Island Horticulture Research and Extension Center (LIHREC) has also been a major resource for IR-4. The center was established in 1894-95 with two scientists from Geneva, at the request of Long Island growers. In 1946 the facility was split from NYSAES to become a field research site for Cornell's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. The current site, at Riverhead, NY, was acquired in 1922 and consists of a 68-acre farm and 18,000 square feet of greenhouse. Staffed with four Cornell faculty and five Cooperative Extension professionals, as well as 12 permanent support staff and technicians, this location has been crucial

to the NER IR-4 ornamentals program. New York also ranks fifth nationally in floriculture, a focus for LIHREC. Margery Daughtrey, nursery and greenhouse pathologist, Dan Gilrein, ornamental and vegetable entomologist, and Andy Senesac have long been active participants in the IR-4 ornamental horticulture program. Andy had traditionally done so many trials in Weed Science that his IR-4 work became a Field Center for woody and perennial ornamentals in 2004. Meg McGrath and Alice Wise, also at LIHREC, have made important contributions in pumpkin/cucurbit diseases and grapes, respectively. Meg has received at least one IR-4 Biopesticides grant each year for the last several years.

NYSAES — one more reason to love NY. ▲



LIHREC grows a variety of mums for horticulture trials.

Personnel are: front
Sue Brightman,
Roxanne Fish;
Mary Beth Sterling,
Wilma Kean; back
Edith and Jane
George

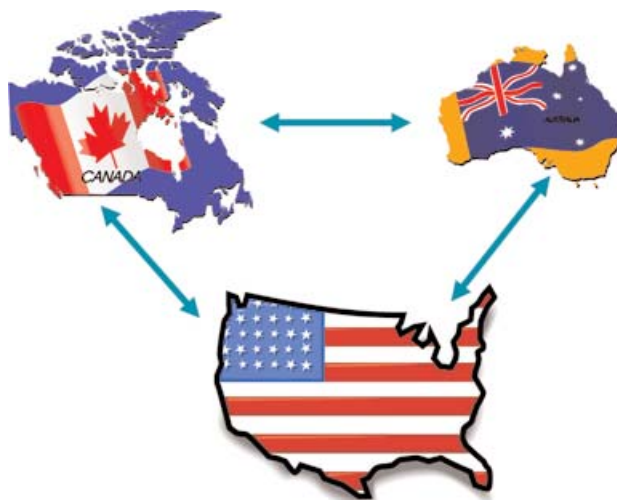
Aussies Look to Emulate IR-4

You may have heard that unique "Down Under" accent at the recent IR-4 Food Use Workshop in Tampa. And those participating in the National Research Planning Meeting Oct. 31 to Nov. 1 at IR-4 HQ will hear it again. The reason? The Australian Government is interested in designing a program similar to IR-4 and is taking every opportunity to learn as much as possible about the program.

In most of the six Australian states, registered products must only be used in a manner that is specified on the label. However, the Australian government has found that situations often arise where pest management tools are required for a use that is not specified on the registered product label. In order to accommodate these situations, a "Permit" scheme was established to legitimize use that differed from that specified on the product label. Historically, the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) has determined the "off-label" use of pesticides, and decided on a case by case basis. In general, the APVMA considers

applications from users and third parties for already registered products. When issued, the use is permitted on a time limited basis.

While the system works well and approximately 500 minor use permit applications are lodged each year, the Australian government recognizes the need for a more efficient



process. Since 2003, the Australian government has been exploring the possibility of creating a Minor Use product registration system similar to IR-4. It was at a 2003 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Pesticide Risk Reduction Group Seminar on Minor Uses and Pesticide Risk Reduction that members of the

Australian government (who hosted the seminar), saw the benefit of establishing an Australian Minor Use Program. At the seminar and a separate meeting held the following day, the relationship between the Australians and IR-4 began to take shape and an international, collaborative approach to registration and minor use of pesticides was identified. The approach encourages:

- visitations between IR-4 and Australia
- participation of Australian representatives in the

- annual IR-4 processes
- collaboration on OECD working groups
- the proposal to undertake collaborative trial work in Australia funded by Horticulture Australia (HAL)/AusVeg and sharing of resulting trial data with IR-4 for registration of new uses for minor crops.

"Vision for the Future; A Global Approach to the Regulation of

Agricultural Pesticides" 2004, provides the principle for governments of member countries to work together to undertake joint health and environmental assessments for chemical pesticides; and, in doing so, provides the basis for registration of new chemical pesticides in a more effective and time efficient manner. Based on this work, and subsequent workshops, the OECD Pesticide Program has focused on international harmonization of reporting formats, data sharing, and joint assessment of regulatory data.

Australia is an active participant in the Codex Alimentarius Commission, which sets voluntarily adopted global standards on food related issues. In particular the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residue (CCPR) establishes Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for a range of chemicals in different commodities. These Codex MRLs are used by some countries as their own domestic MRLs, so the establishment of Codex MRLs creates export opportunities for producers. For an MRL to be established by Codex, at least one country must have registered the use and established a

domestic MRL. Uses that are authorized under a permit (as is the current Australian system) are not considered by CCPR.

"Our goal is to get MRLs established and if we can do this jointly, where our countries each recognize the other's work as valid, then everyone benefits," stated John Macdonald, a minor use liaison officer of the Australian Government's Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF). "Many important agricultural stakeholders would like to see an Australian Minor Use Program established as soon as possible. These stakeholders include specialty industries (known as commodities in the US), manufacturers of pest control products, state farmer organizations, peak industry bodies, Research and Development Corporations (RDC), state governments and community representatives. Daniel Quinn, also a minor use liaison officer of DAFF stated, "IR-4 is the model that is guiding Australia, it brings together all relevant stakeholders and goes through an efficient priority establishment process, and is instrumental in bringing products to full registration."

Past meetings between IR-4 and Australia have

included visits with officials including Former APVMA C.E.O, Joe Smith; DAFF Minor Use Officer, Alan Norden; consultants to the Grains Research and Development Corporation, Steve Jones and Kevin Bodnaruk; and Horticulture Australia Limited consultant Peter Dal Santo, who will also attend the 2007 IR-4 National Research Planning Meeting.

In June 2007, IR-4 Executive Director, Jerry Baron and Canadian Pest Management Regulatory Authority Minor Use Coordinator, Doug Rothwell, traveled to Australia to participate in the Minor Use 2007 - Future Directions Forum. There, Baron and Rothwell contributed their expertise in reviewing the proposal for an international Minor Use Liaison process aimed at developing a strategy where international collaboration was discussed as offering huge opportunities for reducing costs of regulatory approvals for specialty crops. In particular, the strategy includes joint projects between the US, Canada and Australia, providing real opportunities for work and data sharing resulting in reductions in the time and extent of required trial work. The results of the Forum

produced a "Specialty Crops Unit Discussion Paper," which proposes a strategy to develop an Australian Government Minor Use Liaison Unit, and includes a framework, a future approach (based on the North American IR-4 model) and a proposed funding methodology which has been drafted as a joint initiative of DAFF and APVMA. It is hoped the proposal set forth in the document will be approved and efforts to move forward initiated. The document is available to view at daff.gov.au/minoruse07.

The future looks bright for such collaboration and sharing of trials and data to ultimately establish more MRLs. The Australian Government and its stakeholders are anxious to move forward. Concurrently as IR-4 develops its global initiative of sharing information, the end product is fewer import/export barriers and more harmonized product registrations. Collaborations such as these benefit all countries involved, their growers, and consumers. So keep listening, for more "Down Under" accents as Australia develops their Minor Use Liaison Unit and schedules more visits learning about the IR-4 process through workshops, planning

"Our goal is to
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meetings, and other visits. ▲

Excerpts for this article were taken from The Specialty Crops Unit, Discussion Paper -24 August 2007 found at daff.gov.au/minoruse07.

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Western Region's Long Term Commitment to Research

The Western Region IR-4 has seen a recent, long-term commitment to IR-4 projects in California's Southern San Joaquin Valley. Two University of California (UC) research centers have developed dedicated stone fruit, olive and citrus plantings exclusively for the use of IR-4 field research. The UC-IR-4 Kearney field research center will now have access to the plantings at the station in Parlier as well as nearby at the UC Lindcove research center.

Having the Kearney and Lindcove centers committed to setting aside dedicated plots makes the work of IR-4 field researchers (David Ennes and Keri Skiles) much simpler. Fred Swanson, Kearney's Center Director, coordinated the stonefruit planting and received industry support from Burchell nurseries which donated commercial varieties for the research plots. Beth Grafton-Cardwell, Lindcove's Center Director, coordinated the citrus and olive plantings and received donated commercial varieties from Tree



UC research centers have developed dedicated stone fruit (top), olive (l) and citrus (r) plantings for IR-4 field research.

Source LLC, Mehrten Creek Nursery, B&Z Nursery, and Willis & Newcomb, Inc.

Kearney and Lindcove are both located in the southern end of California's agricultural heartland, the San Joaquin Valley. Historical citrus groves in the Los Angeles basin have migrated north to the San Joaquin valley making this region the predominate citrus growing region in California. Access to research groves located immediately adjacent to commercial growing regions allows researchers to conduct studies in an environment essentially identical to commercial production.

"Basically we are able to control the plot history and access to the plot; having a secure orchard reduces the risk that someone will harvest or contaminate the fruit." This ability to control the plot integrity translates into well conducted studies which support EPA registrations on specialty crops like cherries, peaches, nectarines, olives and citrus.

"Each year Kearney conducts approximately forty GLP residue field trials, and these new plots will help us conduct these detailed studies." states David Ennes, a Field Research Director at Kearney. "In addition to our plots at Kearney, the Lindcove Research & Extension Center (LREC) site will

give us similar access to olives and citrus. The dedicated plots give us greater control of the work and improve the data quality." Future plans at Lindcove will add avocados to the crop roster and likewise Kearney will be adding pears and Asian pears to their dedicated plantings.

These key interactions between the University of California and the IR-4 project translate into higher quality data for submission to the EPA. The UC and IR-4 project's new dedicated research plots will serve the future needs of specialty crop growers. ▲

Calendar of Events

National Research Planning Meeting,

Oct. 31 - Nov. 1, 2007,
Princeton, NJ
Contact: Cheryl Ferrazoli
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Global Minor Use Summit

December 3-7, 2007
Rome Italy
Contact: Hong Chen
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Training Event

Feb 20-21, 2008
Southern Region
Raleigh, NC
Contact: Robin Adkins
rdadkins@ufl.edu
Will be opened to those in other regions in need of training.

Clearances Jun. '07- Aug. '07

The trade names listed below are provided as a means to identify the chemical for which a tolerance has been established. A trade name listed here may not be the name of the product on which the new food use(s) will be registered. Only labeled products may be used on a food crop. Be sure to obtain current information about usage regulations and examine a current product label before applying any chemical.

Foramsulfuron

Trade Names: Option
Crops: Sweet Corn, Popcorn (both crops—exemption from the requirement of a tolerance)
PR#: 08970, 08904
Federal Register: 5/9/07 (omitted from previous newsletter)

Diuron

Trade Names: Seduron, Karmex
Crops: Prickly pear cactus, Mint
PR#: 02699, 06952
Federal Register: 6/13/07

Lactofen

Trade Names: Cobra, Phoenix
Crops: Fruiting vegetables group 8, Okra
PR#: 04163, 04400, 06430
Federal Register: 6/20/07

Imidacloprid

Trade Names: Admire, Confidor, Gaucho, Provado
Crops: Caneberry subgroup 13A, Wild raspberry, Peanut, Kava, Pearl millet, Proso millet, Oat
PR#: 07984, 08257, 06587, 08455, 09436, 08134, 06397

Federal Register: 6/20/07

Thiamethoxam

Trade Names: Actara, Cruiser, Platinum
Crops: Caneberry subgroup 13A, Globe artichoke, Hop, Barley- (increased tolerances)
PR#: 08039, 08282, 08451, 07746
Federal Register: 6/22/07

Buprofezin

Trade Names: Applaud, Courier
Crops: Stone fruit group 12, Grape (increased tolerance), Mango, Papaya, Black sapote, Canistel, Mamey sapote, Sapodilla, Star apple
PR#: 07250, 07303, 07325, 09478, 06976, 07024
Federal Register: 6/27/07

Indoxacarb

Trade Names: Avaunt, Steward
Crops: Tuberos and corm vegetables subgroup 1C, Leafy vegetables except Brassica group 4, Leafy Brassica vegetables group 5, Turnip greens, Cucurbit vegetables group 9, Pome fruit group 11 (except pear), Oriental pear, Stone fruit group 12,

Indoxacarb cont.

Southern pea, Okra, Cranberry, Mint
PR#: 08611, 08341, 09087, 09836, 06986, 06985, 08339, 08340, 08740, 07228, 07234, 07235, 06984, 08633, 08127, 08418
Federal Register: 7/11/07

Linuron

Trade Names: Afalon, Linurex, Norunil
Crops: Celeriac, Rhubarb
PR#: 03557, 06591
Federal Register: 7/11/07

Cymoxanil

Trade Names: Curzate
Crops: Caneberry subgroup 13A, Grape, Hop
PR#: 08766, 08774, 07796
Federal Register: 7/11/07

Glufosinate-aluminum

Trade Names: Buster, Challenge, Conquest, Final, Liberty, Rely, Remove
Crops: Pistachio
PR#: 08665
Federal Register: 7/25/07

Dimethenamid

Trade Names: Frontier
Crops: Grasses grown for seed
PR#: ---
Federal Register: 8/8/07

Lambda-Cyhalothrin

Trade Names: Karate, Matador, Warrior
Crops: Barley, Buckwheat, Oat, Rye, Wild rice, Pistachio
PR#: 06400, 08850, 09744
Federal Register: 8/15/07

Pyriproxyfen

Trade Names: Distance, Esteem, Knack
Crops: Root and tuber vegetables group 1, Bulb vegetables group 3 except dry bulb onion, Caneberry subgroup 13A, Cereal grain groups 15 and 16, Animal nongrass feed group 18, Banana, Plantain, Cacao bean, Canola, Coffee, Cranberry, Date, Pawpaw, Peanut, Pineapple, Pomegranate, Safflower, Sesame, Sugarcane, Tea
PR#: 08022, 08974
Federal Register: 8/22/07

Need a New State Report Card?

Does your state need a new report card? If your state isn't New York, Michigan or Hawaii, the answer is yes.

Recently representatives from NY, MI, and HI worked with IR-4's Communications Manager, Sherrilynn Novack to design report cards unique to their States. These report cards highlighted the successes of those performing IR-4 research as well as other work being conducted at the State's Experiment Stations.

The new state report cards also focus on crops important to that state and IR-4 tolerances that have been obtained for those crops.

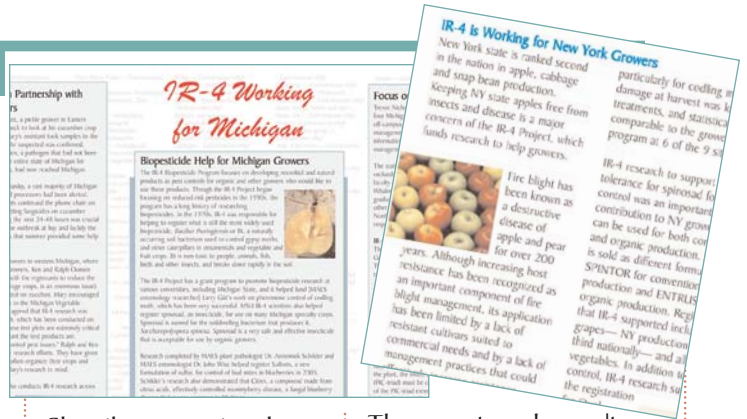
When IR-4's Northeast Region Field Research Coordinator, Edith Lurvey, contacted Sherrilynn, they produced a piece of factual information about crops important to NY and research work being conducted at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Michigan needed a report card for a special meeting and worked with

Sherrilynn to write about three researchers who have been instrumental in helping MI growers. The same process helped create a report card for HI.

Sherrilynn is inviting all State Liaison Representatives (SLRs) to work with her in creating reports that will be useful for your state. It only takes a couple hours of your time and is well worth the investment.

The report cards aren't limited to SLRs and states. If IR-4 Commodity Liaison Members wish to create a report card specific to their commodity, the process is the same. Contact Sherrilynn Novack at novack@aesop.rutgers.edu.

To review the MI, HI, and NY state report cards, send Sherrilynn an email at the above email address and she'll send you a pdf version. 📄



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