



Current Status of Pesticide Registrations and Residue Tolerances

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A Decade of Progress 2001-2011

- Where we were in 2001:
 - Fungicides: 3 active ingredients (a.i.)
 - Benomyl, Azoxystrobin, Copper
 - Insecticides: 8 a.i.'s
 - Herbicides: 8 or 9 a.i.'s
 - Some herbicides limited to nonbearing
 - Oryzalin availability limited due to manufacturing problems

A Decade of Progress 2001-2011

- Where we are now:
 - Fungicides: 15 a.i.'s (from 3)
 - Insecticides: 26 a.i.'s (from 8)
 - Herbicides: 18 a.i.'s (from 8)
- In 2001, problem was lack of materials
- In 2011, problem is lack of residue tolerances in export markets

Pesticide Registration for Pistachios

- Chemical industry, scientists, commodity growers identify a problem
- Potential pesticides are screened for efficacy and toxicology
- Use patterns are determined and applied to a representative crop (almonds)
- Product analyzed for pesticide
- Use patterns may be adjusted to fit toxicology

Maximum Residue Limits - MRLs

- When a pesticide is registered, an MRL or tolerance is established
- MRL is based on label applications
- Assumption is that the MRL can't be exceeded if the label is followed
- But...MRLs are based on toxicology and different markets/countries use different standards for evaluation/regulation

MRLs – Politics or Science?

- MRLs can be arrived at scientifically
- Whether a country sets an MRL and the number used can reflect political preferences
 - Protect a domestic industry
 - Favor one supplier over another
 - Retaliation
- Harmonized MRLs favor trade

Fungicides and MRLs

	<u>EXPORT MARKET</u>				
	<u>EU</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Korea</u>	<u>China</u>
• <u>STROBILURINS</u>					
• Azoxystrobin	2	2	=	none	none
• Trifloxystrobin	0.5	0.5	=	none	none
• Pyraclostrobin	1.5	1.5	1.5	none	none
•					
• <u>TRIAZOLES</u>					
• Difenoconazole	2	none	0.3	none	none
• Metconazole	0.5	none	none	none	none
• Propiconazole	0.5	none	0.5	none	none
• Tebuconazole	=	none	none	none	none

Fungicides and MRLs

	<u>EXPORT MARKET</u>				
<u>OTHER</u>	<u>EU</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Korea</u>	<u>China</u>
• Boscalid	1.25	1.25	1.25	none	none
• Fenhexamid	2.5	none	=	none	none
• Pyrimethanil	=	none	=	none	none
• “Switch”	0.5	none	=	none	none
• Thiophanate	2	=	=	=	none
• Polyoxin-D	none	none	none	none	none

Insecticides and MRLs

	<u>EXPORT MARKET</u>				
	<u>EU</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Korea</u>	<u>China</u>
• <u>PYRETHROIDS</u>					
• Bifenthrin	=	none	=	none	none
• Cyfluthrin	2	none	4	none	none
• Cyhalothrin	=	0.2	10	10	none
• Fenpropathrin	0.1	none	none	none	none
• Permethrin	0.5	0.5	0.5	none	none

Insecticides and MRLs

	<u>EXPORT MARKET</u>				
<u>OTHERS</u>	<u>EU</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Korea</u>	<u>China</u>
• Methoxyfenozide	0.2	=	=	none	none
• Phosmet	20	2	2	none	none
• Acetamiprid	0.1	none	=	none	none
• Spinetoram	0.5	0.1	none	none	none
• Spirodiclofen	0.2	0.5	=	none	none
• Buprofezin	=	none	none	none	none
• Chlorantraniliprole	1.2	none	none	none	none
• Thiamethoxam	2.5	none	none	none	none

Take Home Lessons

- Pesticide residues can be a significant impediment to trade
- MRLs in export destinations is the responsibility of the registrant
- Work with your processor to determine if particular use could create problem
- Use pesticides in “appropriate” manner