

2012 GEORGIA PEST MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK

Homeowner Edition

Special Bulletin 48

Edited by
Paul Smith, Extension Entomologist

With contributions from the Departments of
Agricultural Engineering, Crop and Soil Sciences, Entomology, Forestry and Natural Resources
and Aquaculture and Fisheries, Horticulture, and Plant Pathology

The University of Georgia Cooperative Extension
College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences

The thirty-third edition of the *Georgia Pest Management Handbook* gives current information on selection, application, and safe use of pest control chemicals. The Handbook has recommendations for pest control on farms, around homes, urban areas, recreational areas, and other environments in which pests may occur. Cultural, biological, physical, and other types of control are recommended where appropriate.

Additional information on control of insects, plant diseases, and weeds is available in bulletins, circulars, and leaflets published by Cooperative Extension. Your county agent will provide copies upon request. Many free publications are also available at <http://www.caes.uga.edu/publications>

Recommendations are based on information on the manufacturer's label and on performance data from Georgia research and Extension field tests. Because environmental conditions and methods of application by growers vary widely, suggested use does not imply that performance of the pesticide will always conform to the safety and pest control standards indicated by experimental data.

This publication is intended to be used only as a guide. Specific rates and application methods are on the pesticide label. Refer to the label when applying any pesticide. Please send improvement suggestions to pfsmith@uga.edu.

COPIES ARE AVAILABLE AT \$15.00 EACH. Visit us on the web at <http://www.ent.uga.edu/pmh>. Please make check or money order payable to the UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA and send to:

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS
Cooperative Extension
126 Hoke Smith Building
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30602

Include your name, street address (UPS will not deliver to a Post Office Box), city, state and zip code. Credit card orders can be made by calling (706) 542-2657 or by faxing order information to (706) 542-0817.

PESTICIDE EMERGENCIES

Paul Smith, Extension Entomologist

POISON CONTROL CENTER (HUMAN OR ANIMAL)
National Poison Control Hotline (Spanish speakers available)
(800) 222-1222

SPILLS
(800) 241-4113 (Dept. of Natural Resources)

Avoid emergencies/Prepare for emergencies.

1. Keep children away from pesticides!
2. Do not store pesticide in food or drink containers.
3. Keep gloves and other protective clothing wherever pesticides are used or stored.
4. Have water available to wash pesticides from skin or eyes.
5. Store and handle pesticides in areas where spills will be contained.
6. Assemble and maintain a spill kit wherever you handle pesticides.
7. Make sure that all employees understand how to handle pesticide emergencies.
8. Be familiar with the first aid instructions on the pesticide label.

Symptoms of pesticide poisoning: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cramps, headache, dizziness, weakness, confusion, sweating, chills, chest pains, difficulty breathing, unconsciousness. If you have any of these symptoms while you are handling pesticides, suspect pesticide poisoning.

FIRST AID FOR POISONING

1. Stop the pesticide exposure as quickly as possible. **CALL 911 IF SYMPTOMS ARE SERIOUS! CALL POISON CONTROL (800-222-1222) FOR FIRST AID INFORMATION. YOU WILL NEED THE PESTICIDE LABEL.**
2. If the victim is not breathing, administer artificial respiration at once.
3. Consult the pesticide labeling if possible. Directions for first aid will be on the front panel
4. Otherwise, follow these guidelines.

SKIN: drench skin as quickly as possible with plenty of water. Any moderately clean water can be used if not contaminated with pesticides. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with soap if available. Dry victim and treat for shock. If skin is burned, cover with clean, loose bandage or cloth. Do not apply ointments to burned skin.

EYE: Wash eye quickly but gently. Rinse eye with clean water for at least 15 minutes.

INHALED: Move victim to fresh air. Warn other nearby people. Loosen clothing that restricts breathing. Administer artificial respiration if necessary.

SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth with plenty of water. Give large amounts of water or milk (up to one quart) to drink. Consult the label before you induce vomiting. Do not give liquids or induce vomiting to anyone who is unconscious or convulsive.

5. Take the pesticide label with you to the doctor or hospital. **DO NOT** transport pesticides in the passenger compartment of the vehicle.

HEAT STRESS

Avoid heat stress.

1. Acclimate to hot weather or new strenuous activities slowly.
2. Drink plenty of water or sports drinks.
3. Take frequent breaks during hot weather.
4. Plan strenuous activities for the cooler part of the day.

Symptoms of heat stress: sweating, nausea, headache, confusion, loss of coordination, dry mouth, fainting. Severe heat stress (heat stroke) is VERY dangerous.

The EPA Guide to Heat Stress in Agriculture is available through your local Extension office.

FIRST AID FOR HEAT STRESS

1. **CALL 911 IF SYMPTOMS ARE SERIOUS!**
2. Move the victim to a cooler area immediately.
3. Cool the victim as quickly as possible by splashing cool water on them or immersing them in cool water. Do not immerse anyone who is unconscious, convulsive, or confused.
4. Remove all protective equipment or clothing that is keeping the victim too warm.
5. If the victim is conscious, have them drink as much cool water as possible.
6. Keep the victim quiet. Get medical advice.

PESTICIDE SPILLS

Assemble a spill kit.

1. Protective equipment indicated on pesticide label.
2. Absorbent material to soak up liquids (cat litter, sand, sawdust, dirt).
3. Scoop to pick up contaminated absorbent material.
4. Container for contaminated absorbent material (e.g., heavy duty plastic bag).
5. Place contaminated material in a heavy duty plastic bag and store securely away from living areas. Contaminated absorbent materials or soil may be land-applied according to the pesticide label, or disposed of as hazardous waste.

Large spills, leaks, pesticide fires.

Call Georgia DNR EPD Response Team (800) 241-4113

Spills on public roads or other public areas

Local sheriff or police.

Georgia State Patrol *GSP (*477) on mobile phone

Smaller spills.

1. **DO NOT HOSE DOWN SPILLS!**
 2. Protect yourself and others.
 3. Stop the spill sources.
 4. Confine the spill with a dike of earth or other materials. Protect water sources.
 5. Absorb liquids with cat litter, sand, earth, etc.
 6. Scoop up contaminated materials. Store securely.
 7. Neutralize contaminated site with bleach, activated charcoal, hydrated lime, or removing contaminated soil.
 8. Absorb any liquids used in during neutralizing.
 9. Contaminated absorbent materials or soil may be land-applied according to the pesticide label.
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IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Paul Smith, Extension Entomologist

***EMERGENCY NUMBERS** * *In an emergency dial 911, especially if the person is unconscious, has trouble breathing, or has convulsions.*

POISON CONTROL CENTER (HUMAN OR ANIMAL)
National Poison Control Hotline (Spanish speakers available)
(800) 222-1222

Physician _____ Ambulance _____

FIRES, SPILLS, LEAKS, ETC.

Georgia DNR Environmental Protection Division Response Team (pesticide fires, spills, leaks) **(800) 241-4113**

County Police or Sheriff _____ City Police _____

Georgia Highway Patrol Post (***GSP (*477) for mobile phones**) _____ Fire Department _____

ENDANGERMENT OF GAME OR FISH

Georgia Department of Natural Resources (Non-game endangered species) **(800) 241-4113**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service **(800) 344-WILD**

PHONE NUMBERS FOR PESTICIDE INFORMATION (NON-EMERGENCY)

University of Georgia Cooperative Extension
(voice) **(706) 542-2816** or (fax) **(706) 542-3872**
email: pfsmith@uga.edu

PESTICIDE INFORMATION

National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC), Oregon State University – General information on toxicology, environmental hazard, etc. (M-F, 10:30 a.m. - 6:30 p.m. EST), npic@ace.orst.edu, **(800) 858-7378**

Pesticide Manufacturer – The telephone number should be listed on the pesticide label

CropLife America – General information about the pesticide industry (M-F, 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. EST) **(202) 296-1585**

National Response Center – Refers caller to proper government agency for hazardous materials **(800) 424-8802** (Voice/TTY)

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Georgia Department of Agriculture **(800) 282-5852**
EPA Hazardous Waste Hotline (Superfund) **(800) 424-9346**

EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOT LINE – Interprets residue data and give EPA drinking water regulations. **(800) 426-4791**

Or call your local Health Department or Sanitarian. County _____ City _____

ENFORCEMENT OF PESTICIDE LAWS

Georgia Department of Agriculture, Pesticide Division **(800) 282-5852**

EPA Region IV Pesticides Section **(404) 562-8956**

Safety/Training/Information – Dr. Paul Smith (UGA Cooperative Extension) **(706) 542-2264**, pfsmith@uga.edu

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS (continued)

WEBSITES WITH PESTICIDE INFORMATION

Ga. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	http://ipm.ent.uga.edu
The University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Home Page	http://extension.uga.edu
Georgia Department of Agriculture – Pesticides Division	http://agr.georgia.gov (click on Divisions and Plant Industry)
Pesticide Risks	http://extoxnet.orst.edu
Pesticides and Cancer	http://pestmanagement.rutgers.edu/NJinPAS/postings/EPAcancerev_alchem704.pdf
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: Endangered Species	http://fws.gov
Pesticide Questions	http://npic.orst.edu
USDA National Organic Program	http://www.ams.usda.gov/nop
Georgia Organics	http://www.georgiaorganics.org
EPA Office of Pesticide Programs	http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How can I find my local Extension office?

Look in phone book or <http://extension.uga.edu>

How are my children most likely to be injured by pesticides?

Although the media gives much attention to pesticide risk on food, children are most likely to be injured by pesticides around the home. According to an EPA survey, 50% of households with a child under five years store pesticides within the reach of children.

Many household disinfectants are pesticides that can injure children under 5 years of age very quickly. ALWAYS store pesticides safely. NEVER store pesticides in food or drink containers.

Will pesticides hurt my pets?

Some pesticides are dangerous to pets, but the degree of risk depends on the particular pesticide and the type of animal. Fish, small animals (e.g., lizards), and arthropods (e.g., tarantulas) are very sensitive to many pesticides. Remove these types of pets or securely cover their cage/tank whenever pesticides are applied. Pets may be attracted to pesticides formulated as baits. Squirrels or other rodents will eat mouse/rat baits. Dogs will eat slug baits.

The pesticide label will provide more information about the pesticide risks in the section entitled ‘Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals.’ Follow these precautions very carefully. Also, keep pets away from treated areas until pesticide sprays are dry or as directed by the label. Never allow pets to play with pesticide containers.

How can I get more information about the health and environmental risks of pesticides?

Visit this web site <http://ace.orst.edu/info/extoxnet/> It is an excellent source of information about pesticide risk written in language that you can understand. The EPA website is also a good source of pesticide information. www.epa.gov/pesticides

Which pesticides are the most dangerous?

Pesticides must carry one of three signal words that indicate the acute toxicity of the product.

The most dangerous pesticides carry the word DANGER. ‘DANGER-POISON’ indicates a pesticide that can kill in small amounts. ‘DANGER’ pesticides can cause irreversible eye damage or severe injury to the skin. Less dangerous pesticides will carry the signal words ‘WARNING’ or ‘CAUTION’.

Look for the signal word before you buy the pesticide. Do not buy ‘DANGER’ pesticides unless you are prepared to use them responsibly and store them securely.

Even pesticides with the signal words ‘WARNING’ or ‘CAUTION’ can be associated with chronic illnesses like cancer. Minimize your exposure to all pesticides.

I have heard that almost all pesticides cause cancer. Is that true?

Some pesticides have been linked with chronic illnesses like cancer, but most pesticides will not cause cancer. According to the American Cancer Society, there is no strong evidence that pesticide residues on food contribute to human cancer. You can find more information about pesticides and cancer at the EXTOXNET website. <http://ace.orst.edu/info/extoxnet/>

To minimize your risks, use pesticides sparingly and ALWAYS follow all label directions. You can find more information about pesticide safety at our website www.ent.uga.edu/pesticide.htm.

What are restricted use pesticides?

Pesticides fall into two broad categories: general use (or unclassified) and restricted use. Any adult may purchase general-use pesticides in many department stores, garden centers, and supermarkets. Restricted-use pesticides (RUP) are more hazardous to humans or the environment. Only applicators that have received special training may purchase restricted-use pesticides at stores licensed to sell RUP. We advise homeowners to avoid the use of any restricted-use pesticide.

I want to control pests around my home with fewer pesticides. Where can I go for information?

IPM or 'Integrated Pest Management' is a way to control pests with a combination of tactics. Pesticides may be a part of an IPM program, but using other techniques can reduce the need for pesticides.

If you have roaches in the kitchen, for example, a weekly application of insecticide could control the roaches. However, your family would also be exposed to the pesticide each week. Through an IPM approach, you would reduce the roach's food source through better sanitation; you would remove sources of water (e.g. a leaky pipe); and you would try to seal cracks where roaches like to hide. You may still have to use pesticides occasionally, but an IPM program can greatly reduce the amount of pesticide needed to control the roaches.

Check with your local county Extension office. They can provide a wealth of information. You may also be interested in the Master Gardener program available through your local Extension office.

The University of Georgia has a tremendous amount of information about all kinds of plants and pest problems around the home. You can easily find them by using the plant name and 'UGA' in a search engine. For example, to find information about azalea, use the search terms "azalea UGA."

In many cases, it is possible to reduce the amount of pesticide needed to control pests around the home using IPM. Our website will help you get started. <http://ipm.ent.uga.edu>

How can I dispose of unwanted pesticide?

Avoid leftover pesticide. Only buy the amount of pesticide that you will use within a few weeks. Measure pesticides carefully to avoid mixing more than you need. If you have leftover pesticide mix, apply it to a site listed on the pesticide label. NEVER pour pesticide down the drain.

Rinse empty pesticide containers three times, and pour the rinse water into your sprayer for application to a site listed on the pesticide label. Discard the properly rinsed container with your household trash. DO NOT place any pesticide container with recyclable materials.

If you have pesticide that you do not want, ask your local Extension office for advice. They can tell how to dispose of the pesticide safely and legally.

What does 'organic' mean on a food label?

If it includes the USDA seal, it means the product is made with at least 95% organic ingredients. Visit this website for information www.ams.usda.gov/nop

Can I still use chlorpyrifos and diazinon products around my home?

Yes, but the products will no longer be available in stores. FOLLOW the label directions.

How can I use pesticides safely?

Use IPM to reduce the amounts of pesticides you use (<http://ipm.ent.uga.edu>) ALWAYS follow the label directions even if this handbook or someone else gives you different information.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND EQUIVALENTS

FORMULATIONS¹

a.i. = active ingredient	EC = emulsifiable concentrate	S = sprayable powder
AC = aqueous concentrate	EL = emulsifiable liquid	SC = spray concentrate
AS = aqueous suspension	F = flowable	SP = soluble powder
DF = dry flowable	FC = flowable concentrate	W = wettable powder
DG = dispersible granules	G = granules	WDL = water dispersible liquid
B = bait	L = liquid	WM = water miscible
D = dust	LC = liquid concentrate	WP = wettable powder
E = emulsifiable	M = microencapsulated	

¹ Numbers preceding abbreviations for liquid formulations equal pounds of active ingredient per gallon (e.g., 4EC = 4 lbs./gal. emulsifiable concentrate); numbers preceding abbreviations for solid formulations equal percent active ingredient by weight (e.g., 50WP = 50 percent wettable powder).

METHOD OR TIME OF APPLICATION

CR = cracking stage	PEI = preemergence incorporated	PRE = preemergence
LV = low volume	PO = postemergence	PT = post transplant
NS = nonselective	POT = postemergence over-the-top	RCS = recirculating sprayer
PDS = postemergence directed spray	PP = preplant	ULV = ultra low volume ²
PE = preemergence on surface	PPI = preplant soil incorporated	WICK = rope wick applicator

² Ultra low volume refers to a total spray volume of one/half gallon or less per acre.

MEASURES AND EQUIVALENTS

tsp.	=	teaspoonful			1 teaspoonful	=	4.9 milliliters
Tbs.	=	tablespoonful	1 Tbs.	=	3 teaspoonfuls	=	14.8 milliliters
fl. oz.	=	fluid ounce	1 fl. oz.	=	2 tablespoonfuls	=	29.6 milliliters
c.	=	cupful	1 c.	=	8 fluid ounces	=	236.6 milliliters
pt.	=	pint(s) (1.04 lb. of water)	1 pt.	=	2 cupfuls	=	473.2 milliliters
pt./100	=	pint(s) per 100 gallons	1 pt./100	=	1 teaspoonful per gallon		
qt.	=	quart(s) (2.09 lbs. of water)	1 qt.	=	2 pints	=	946.4 milliliters
gal.	=	gallon(s) (8.35 lbs. of water)	1 gal.	=	4 quarts	=	2.7854 liters
oz.	=	ounce		=	1 ounce	=	28.35 grams
lb.	=	pound	1 lb.	=	16 ounces	=	453.59 grams
in.	=	inch	1 in.	=	1000 mils	=	2.54 centimeters (25,400 microns)
ft.	=	feet	1 ft.	=	12 inches	=	30.48 centimeters
yd.	=	yard	1 yd.	=	3 feet	=	91.44 centimeters
mi.	=	mile	1 mi.	=	5280 feet	=	1609 meters (16.09 kilometers)
sq. in.	=	square inch		=	1 square inch	=	6.45 square centimeters
sq. ft.	=	square feet	1 sq. ft.	=	144 square inches	=	929.03 square centimeters
A.	=	acre	1 A.	=	43560 square feet	=	0.4047 hectare
cu. in.	=	cubic inch		=	1 cubic inch	=	16.387 cubic centimeters
cu. ft.	=	cubic feet	1 cu. ft.	=	1728 cubic inches	=	0.0283 cubic meter
cu. yd.	=	cubic yard	1 cu. yd.	=	27 cubic feet	=	0.7646 cubic meter
p.p.m.	=	parts per million	1 p.p.m.	=	1000 p.p. billion	=	1 milligram/Kilogram ³
p.s.i.	=	pounds per square inch		=	1 p.s.i.	=	70.3 grams per cubic centimeter

³ 1 milligram/Kilogram or 1 p.p.m. is equal to 1 milligram/Liter of water.

SUBMITTING SPECIMENS FOR IDENTIFICATION: COLLECTION, PREPARATION AND SHIPMENT

INSECTS, PLANT DISEASES, VIRUS DIAGNOSIS, NEMATODES, WEEDS, FISH, VERTEBRATES

Proper identification of pest problems is the foundation of any control program. UGA Cooperative Extension will help you identify pest problems at little or no cost to you. Contact your local Extension office. In most cases, your local agent can diagnose the problem and advise you about proper control. If the local office can not identify the pest, they will contact the appropriate specialist at the University of Georgia. The telephone number of your local Extension office is listed below. You may also check the web for updated or changed phone numbers <http://www.caes.uga.edu/extension/statewide.cfm>

Appling County, 912-367-8130	Fannin County, 706-632-3061	Oconee County, 706-769-3946
Atkinson County, 912-422-3277	Fayette County, 770-460-5730, ext. 5412	Oglethorpe County, 706-743-8341
Bacon County, 912-632-5601	Floyd County, 706-295-6210	Paulding County, 770-443-7616
Baker County, 229-734-3015	Forsyth County, 770-887-2418	Peach County, 478-825-6466
Baldwin County, 478-445-4394	Franklin County, 706-384-2843	Pickens County, 706-253-8840
Banks County, 706-677-6230	Fulton County, 404-730-7000	Pierce County, 912-449-2034
Barrow County, 770-307-3029	Gilmer County, 706-635-4426	Pike County, 770-567-2010
Bartow County, 770-387-5142	Glascocock County, 706-598-2811	Polk County, 770-749-2142
Ben Hill County, 229-426-5175	Glynn County, 912-554-7577	Pulaski County, 770-873-1171
Berrien County, 229-686-5431	Gordon County, 706-629-8685	Putnam County, 706-485-4151
Bibb County, 478-751-6338	Grady County, 229-377-1312	Quitman County, 229-334-4303
Bleckley County, 478-934-3220	Greene County, 706-453-2083	Rabun County, 706-782-3113
Brantley County, 912-462-5724	Gwinnett County, 678-377-4010	Randolph County, 229-732-2311
Brooks County, 229-263-4103	Habersham County, 706-754-2318	Richmond County, 706-821-2350
Bryan County, 912-653-2231	Hall County, 770-531-6988	Rockdale County, 770-785-5952
Bulloch County, 912-871-6130	Hancock County, 706-444-7573	Schley County, 229-937-2601
Burke County, 706-554-2119	Haralson County, 770-646-2026	Screven County, 912-564-2064
Butts County, 770-775-8209	Harris County, 706-628-4824	Seminole County, 229-524-2326
Calhoun County, 229-849-2685	Hart County, 706-376-3134	Spalding County, 770-467-4225
Camden County, 912-576-3219	Heard County, 706-675-3513	Stephens County, 706-886-4046
Candler County, 912-685-2408	Henry County, 770-228-8421	Stewart County, 229-838-4908
Carroll County, 770-836-8546	Houston County, 478-987-2028	Sumter County, 229-924-4476
Catoosa County, 706-935-4211	Irwin County, 229-468-7409	Talbot County, 706-665-3230
Charlton County, 912-496-2040	Jackson County, 706-367-6344	Tattnall County, 912-557-6724
Chatham County, 912-652-7981	Jasper County, 706-468-6479	Taylor County, 478-862-5496
Chattooga County, 706-857-0744	Jeff Davis County, 912-375-6648	Telfair County, 229-868-6489
Cherokee County, 770-479-0421	Jefferson County, 478-625-3046	Terrell County, 229-995-2165
Clarke County, 706-613-3640	Jenkins County, 478-982-4408	Thomas County, 229-225-4130
Clay County, 229-768-2247	Johnson County, 478-864-3373	Tift County, 229-391-7980
Clayton County, 770-473-3945	Jones County, 478-986-3958	Toombs County, 912-526-3101
Clinch County, 912-487-2169	Lamar County, 770-358-5163	Towns County, 706-896-2024
Cobb County, 770-528-4070	Lanier County, 229-482-3895	Treutlen County, 912-529-3766
Coffee County, 912-384-1402	Laurens County, 478-272-2277	Troup County, 706-883-1675
Colquitt County, 229-616-7455	Lee County, 229-759-6025	Turner County, 229-567-3448
Columbia County, 706-868-3413	Liberty County, 912-876-2133	Twiggs County, 478-945-3391
Cook County, 912-896-7456	Lincoln County, 706-359-3233	Union County, 706-439-6030
Coweta County, 770-254-2620	Long County, 912-545-9549	Upson County, 706-647-8989
Crawford County, 478-836-3121	Lowndes County, 229-333-5185	Walker County, 706-638-2548
Crisp County, 229-276-2612	Lumpkin County, 706-864-2275	Walton County, 770-267-1324
Dade County, 706-657-4116	Macon County, 478-472-7588	Ware County, 912-287-2456
Dawson County, 706-265-2442	Madison County, 706-795-2281	Warren County, 706-465-2136
Decatur County, 229-248-3033	Marion County, 229-649-2625	Washington County, 478-552-2011
DeKalb County, 404-298-4080	McDuffie County, 706-595-1815	Wayne County, 912-427-5965
Dodge County, 478-374-8137	McIntosh County, 912-437-6651	Webster County, 229-828-2325
Dooly County, 229-268-4171	Meriwether County, 706-672-4235	Wheeler County, 912-568-7138
Dougherty County, 229-436-7216	Miller County, 229-758-4106	White County, 706-865-2832
Douglas County, 770-920-7224	Mitchell County, 229-336-2066	Whitfield County, 706-278-8207
Early County, 229-723-3072	Monroe County, 478-994-7014	Wilcox County, 912-365-2323
Echols County, 229-559-5562	Montgomery County, 912-583-2240	Wilkes County, 706-678-2332
Effingham County, 912-754-2134	Morgan County, 706-342-2214	Wilkinson County, 478-946-2367
Elbert County, 706-283-2037	Murray County, 706-695-3031	Worth County, 229-776-8216
Emanuel County, 478-237-1226	Muscookee County, 706-653-4200	
Evans County, 912-739-1292	Newton County, 770-784-2010	