

Pesticide truth & fiction

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so an insecticide sprayed on a lawn will be ingested in a larger amount by them than dogs or

"Dogs' indiscriminate appetites get them into trouble."

Listing the SLUD symptoms, Blodgett said certain pesticides tory distress, muscle tremors and pinpoint pupils from contact.

"We need those clinical signs to believe an insecticide was involved [in a sickness]," he said. "But we also need a pretty quick onset time - oral ingestion within a couple of hours, internal ingestion within 24 hours or

Insecticide problems are rare in cats and dogs, but are observed in waterfowl because of their diet, Blodgett said.

Spraying for sod webworms can cause a problem with songbirds, which can eat granules or even the sod webworms as they come out of the ground to die, he said.

"We have some problems with

(chlorpyrifos)," Blodgett said. "We don't get SLUD signs ... You get a sick cat that doesn't want to move around or eat. It has a delayed onset of three to seven days after application."

He said Diazinon is behind most calls he gets concerning waterfowl, so it's been taken off golf courses. "It only takes two granules to kill a songbird," he the highest concentration that can be safely used on lawns if you have waterfowl in the area, or birds of most any type. Two pounds per acre can kill birds."

Ficam and Dursban also are implicated with waterfowl cases, he said.

Concerning 2,4-D, he said high doses cause paralysis in dogs, while lower, but still toxic, amounts can cause vomiting and diarrhea.

The lethal dose of 50 milligrams per pound of body weight categorizes 2,4-D as toxic, but the application rate of one pound per acre only produces a concentration in grass of 150 parts per million.

"That is the same as 150 milligrams for every two pounds of grass," Blodgett said, "and since a dog will, at most, eat only one cup full, that is way less than will poison him.'

He said the old fear that 2.4-D is a cancer concern for dogs has been disproved.

Citing fish being highly susceptible to most pesticides organophosphates, carbamates and even parathrides, Blodgett said, "Some of the herbicides are pretty toxic to fish, particularly Prowl or Pendimethalin.'

He added that fish are also susceptible to fertilizers and the ammonia in fertilizer, and noted that urea breaks down into ammonia.

Super: Nemacur not 'misapplied'

HOLLYWOOD, Fla. -The Nemacur "misapplication," which lead to Florida officials drastically reducing the use of the remedy for nematode, was not a misapplication at all, according to William Peace.

Peace, superintendent at The Club at Emerald Hills here who was assistant superintendent at the time of the incident in 1994, said the application was done by the book.

Responding to an article in the GCN March edition. Peace said: "We had an outside contractor come in to put out the Nemacur. Everything was done by the label. There was nothing on the radar indicating rain, and no prediction of rain.'

But 3 inches of rain fell during the night and some of the Nemacur was washed into the abutting Intercoastal Waterway, causing a major fish kill.

Peace said that after the state's investigation, the club was never fined and it split the cleanup cost with the contractor.

