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The Burrowing Owl

Farm Bureau, July 28, 2014

Presented by

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Topics to be covered:

- California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)
 Endangered Species Program
- Prescribe Website
 http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/endspec/prescint.htm
- SGARs (Second-Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act

 For example, the use of pesticides such as DDT affected the peregrine falcon and the California brown pelican, causing them to produce thin-shelled eggs that would break during incubation.

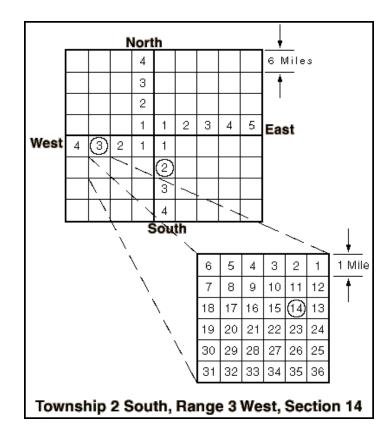


- The California Department of Pesticide Regulation's (DPR's) Endangered Species program's focus is to address any pesticide/endangered species issues resulting from the use of rodenticides, insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides.
- The goal is for pesticides to be used carefully, to prevent affecting endangered species. To this end, DPR develops pesticide use limitations to prevent effects on endangered species or their habitat.

- Obtain locations of endangered species' habitats for use in PRESCRIBE.
- Maintain PRESCRIBE internet database for public queries.
- Public Education and training through continuing education courses.
- Publish educational materials for pesticide applicators to be made available online or distributed through County Agricultural Commissioners, PAPA, CAPCA, etc.



Habitats are referenced by Township/Range/Section. In California, there
are over 4,000 townships, each with 36 sections (square miles).



P.R.E.S.C.R.I.B.E

Pesticide

Regulation

Endangered

Species

Custom

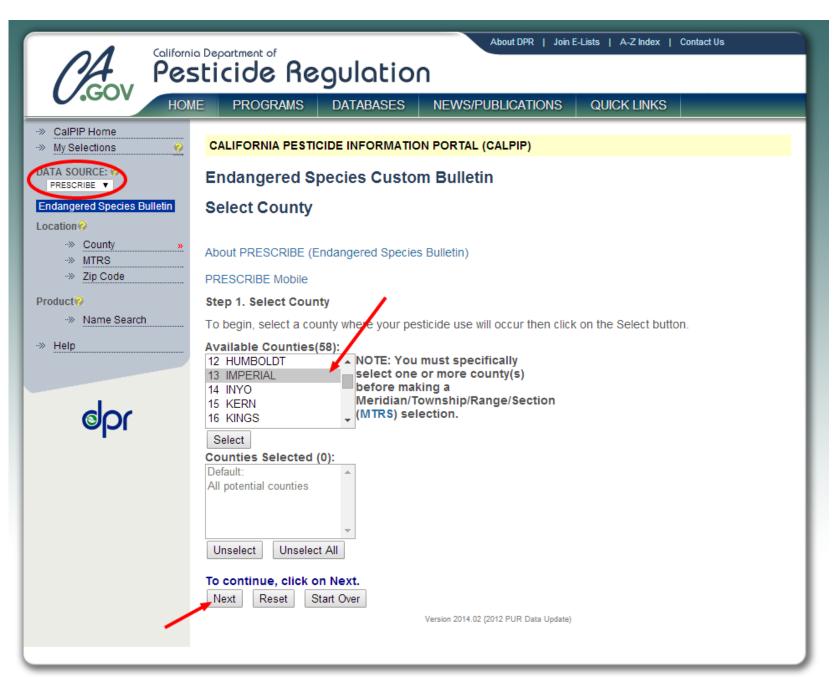
Real-time

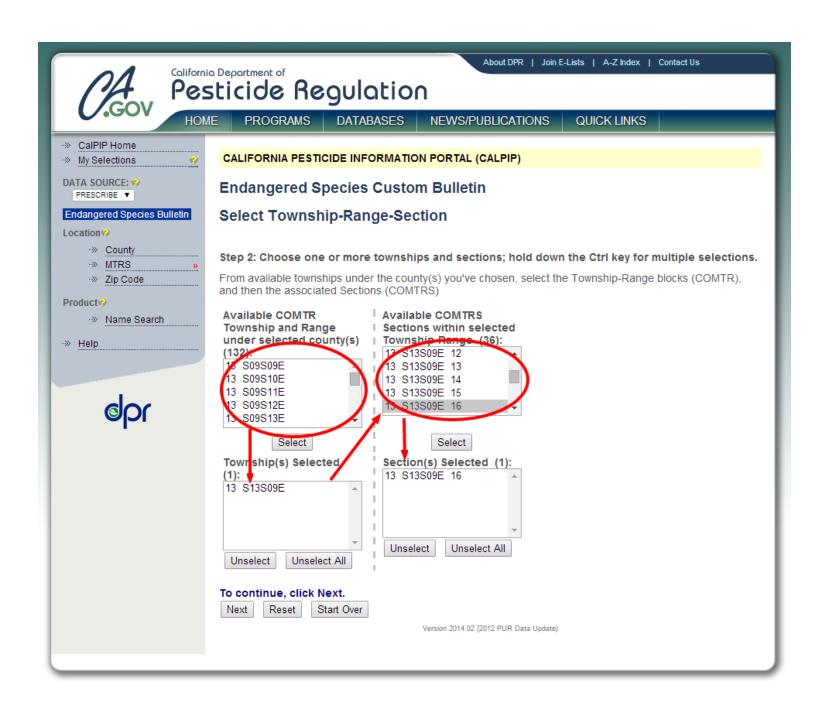
Internet

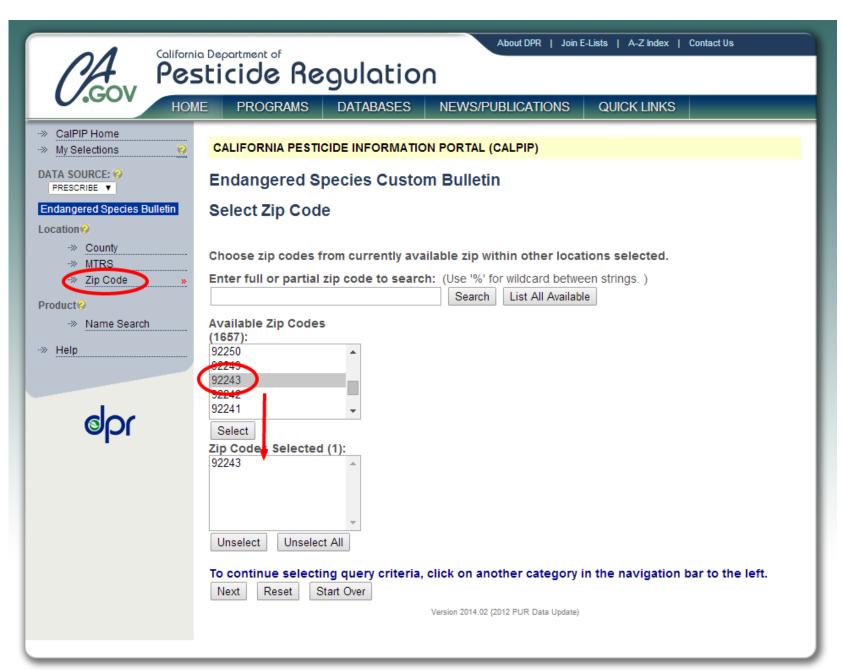
Bulletin

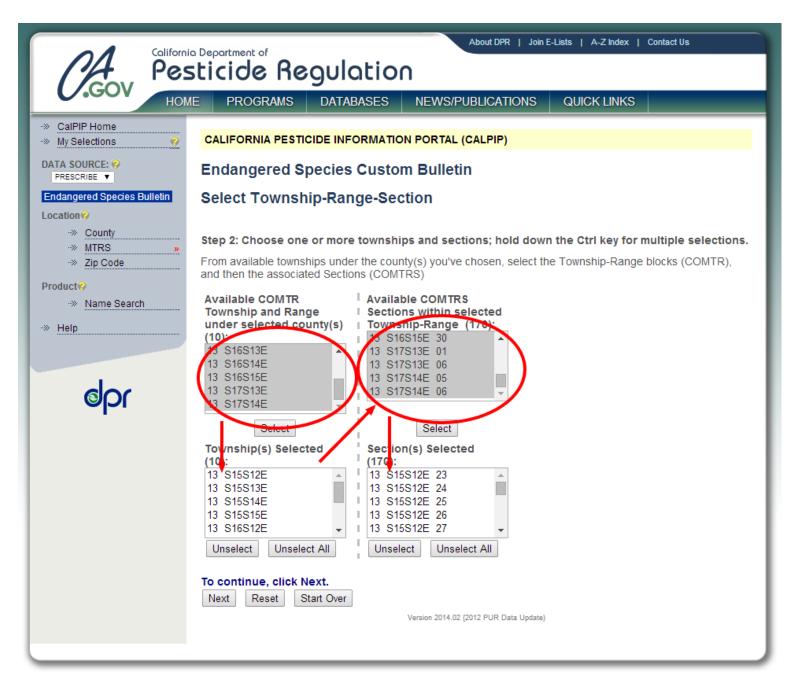
Engine

http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/es/prescint.htm
 (or just google "dpr prescribe")









- PRESCRIBE also comes in a mobile version.
- http://mobile.cdpr.ca.gov/prescribe

- DPR recognizes mice and rats as a significant economic and health risk to people.
- The means to control mice and rats needs to be effective while maintaining the safety of humans, pets, and non-target wildlife.
- Three types of rodenticides are registered for use in California:
 - First generation anticoagulant rodenticides (chlorophacinone, diphacinone, and warfarin)
 - Second generation anticoagulant rodenticides (brodifacoum, bromadiolone, difenacoum, and difethialone)
 - Non-anticoagulant rodenticides (bromethalin, cholecalciferol, and zinc phosphide)

- Comparatively, SGARs are considered more effective:
 - Require only 1 feeding
 - No reported resistances
- SGARs have the same mechanism of action as 1st gen, but have a higher affinity for the target enzyme, the ability to disrupt the vitamin K(1)-epoxide cycle at more points, and significantly longer half-lives in the blood and liver.

- Along with their efficacy, these pesticides have much longer halflives in target and non-target wildlife and are more toxic to birds and mammals.
 - 1st gen: hours to days
 - 2nd gen: days to months
- Longer half-lives results in higher incidence of secondary poisonings.
- DPR analyzed 492 animals between 1995 and 2011, and approximately 73% had residues of at least one SGAR.
- Animals that tested positive included bobcats, mountain lions, coyotes, foxes, skunks, hawks, crows, and owls.

- Effective beginning July 1, 2014.
- New restrictions apply only to second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) containing the active ingredients brodifacoum, bromadiolone, difenacoum, and difethialone.
- Any person who uses or purchases these products must be a certified private applicator, a certified commercial applicator, or be under the direct supervision of an individual possessing these certifications.
- SGAR products can only be purchased from a DPR-licensed pest control dealer.
- All certified applicators, except those certified by the Structural Pest Control Board, must obtain a restricted materials permit before the purchase or use of SGAR products.

- Under these changes, the DPR definition of "private applicator" has been extended to allow livestock, poultry, and fish producers the option of qualifying for private applicator certification should they decide to use a SGAR product to protect the production of their agricultural commodities.
- Growers who wish to use these restricted products beginning July 1,
 2014 have the option to
 - Hire a pest control business licensed by DPR or the Structural Pest Control Board (or)
 - Become or employ a certified applicator.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918

- Established in 1918.
- Federal prohibition, unless permitted by regulations, to "pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, cause to be shipped, deliver for transportation, transport, cause to be transported, carry, or cause to be carried by any means whatever, receive for shipment, transportation or carriage, or export, at any time, or in any manner, any migratory bird, included in the terms of this Convention . . . for the protection of migratory birds . . . or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird."