



Comments Requested for Special Pesticide Registration

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MADISON – The public can comment on a proposed special pesticide registration for control of grasses and broadleaf weeds in Wisconsin vegetable production.

The special registration proposed by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection will allow growers to use Dual Magnum® on some vegetable crops, to control annual grasses and weeds such as nightshade species, redroot pigweed, and yellow nut sedge. Dual Magnum® contains the active ingredient *S-metolachlor* and is registered by Syngenta Crop Protection LLC, Greensboro, NC.

The special labeling will allow growers to apply Dual Magnum®:

- Up to the day of harvest for carrot, daikon radish, garden beet, parsnip, radish, turnip, and rutabaga
- With a pre-harvest interval for transplanted bell pepper, transplanted broccoli, transplanted Brussels sprout, transplanted cabbage, transplanted cauliflower, transplanted Chinese cabbage (napa), transplanted celery, dry bulb onion, transplanted eggplant, leek, green onion, spinach, and Swiss chard

The preliminary environmental assessment indicates that the proposed registration will not require a full environmental impact statement. This special pesticide registration will expire December 31, 2012.

For a copy of the assessment, contact Matt Sunseri, DATCP, P.O. Box 8911, Madison, WI, 53708-8911, 608-224-4547. It is available for review at the department Monday-Friday, 7:45 a.m.-4:30 p.m., 2811 Agriculture Dr., Madison, second floor. Comments received on or before 4:30 p.m., April 4, will become part of the preliminary environmental assessment record. Send comments to Matt Sunseri by mail at the above address or by email at matthew.sunseri@wisconsin.gov.

Dual Magnum® is currently registered in Wisconsin for use on other crops, including corn and soybeans.

The special registration process allows states to register additional uses of pesticide products without prior federal approval. This provides states with flexibility to meet a special local need, such as controlling an insect outbreak, a fungal disease, or in this case, to control grasses and weeds that compete with vegetable crops and can reduce crop yields significantly. The department had previously authorized a similar request that expired on Dec. 31, 2011.

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