

**~ Report on the
Canadian Minor Use Pesticide Priority Setting Workshop ~**

Ottawa, March 23-25, 2009

Prepared by Lorne Crozier April 9, 2009

Background Information

The Minor Use Priority Setting Workshop, hosted by Agriculture Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), was held in Ottawa on March 23 to March 25, 2009. The purpose of this workshop was to determine which minor use projects will be undertaken by the AAFC Pest Management Centre (PMC) for 2010.

Prior to the workshop, each Provincial Minor Use Coordinator was responsible for preparing a list of minor use needs, based on industry priorities. The provincial priorities were based on pest problems which were identified by various provincial producer groups. Possible solutions were also suggested. The provincial lists were submitted to AAFC and combined to form a national priority list.

Those attending the meeting included representatives from provincial grower organizations, national grower organizations, Provincial Minor Use Coordinators, crop specialists, researchers, pesticide companies, PMRA and AAFC representatives, USA IR-4 program and others. In total about 200 individuals.

The National Priority List is compiled in three sections, Weeds and Growth Regulators, Entomology and Pathology. The priority list for each section are extensive (Weeds 319 projects, Entomology 468 projects, Pathology 421 projects). One full day was dedicated to each section. In general for each section, twenty five projects are selected (Priority 'B') and from these, ten projects (Priority 'A') are selected, for a total of 30 projects to be worked on in 2009. One additional regional upgrade is also allowed (five regions) to give a total of thirty-five projects to be worked on in 2009. Also, two additional projects are selected for organic production. Organic approved products are eligible for any of the other projects as well. In addition, a category called A Priorities Without Solutions (APWS), allows two projects for each discipline to be designated as screening projects to find possible solutions.

Results

The priority sessions were well organized and ran smoothly. In spite of the large numbers of proposed projects there was a high degree of similarity of needs for many crops. Many commodity groups had made decisions through national conference calls to establish the number one priorities before coming to the workshop.

In addition to myself, Nova Scotia was represented by, Mr. Gary Brown, for the Wild Blueberry Growers Association of NS; Mr. Peter Burgess, for Horticulture NS, Dr. Rob Smith for NS Fruit Growers Association. and Mr. Jim Jotcham, for the Christmas Tree Council of NS. Mr. Matthew Wright also attended representing the Canadian Christmas Tree Growers Association. Nova Scotia is allowed to have four representatives at the meeting as our share of the sixteen representatives allotted to the Atlantic Region. Unfortunately, representation from the other Atlantic Provinces has been low. If other commodity groups wish to attend, they may be able to cooperate with similar groups from the rest of this region. Commodities such as greenhouse vegetables and cranberry are represented at the meeting by national organizations. These commodities need to make sure they participate in discussions at the national level to make sure their needs are being considered.

The results are shown in the following tables. The solutions listed for the Priority 'A' projects are the first choice agreed to at the workshop. Where available a second choice was also designated, however, these are not listed in the tables in this report.

Weeds and Growth Regulators

Broadleaf weeds on cabbage was a number two priority for NS, as was a growth regulator and runner suppressant for strawberries. This project will benefit day neutral strawberry growers and also strawberry nursery producers. Field sites for this project will likely be in NS. Three other of the Priority 'A' projects will also benefit NS growers (noted by *a* in the table). These were for weed control in succulent peas, field peppers and first year planting strawberries. The priorities selected are listed in Table 1.

A number of projects that were high priorities for Nova Scotia growers are being done either through provincial minor use submissions or, are being submitted by chemical companies as part of their registration packages. Flumioxazin or Chateau has recently been registered which will help satisfy NS priorities for weeds in potato, bulb onions and strawberry.

The weed, cleavers, is a number one priority for a number of crops. Screening trials for control of this weed in potato and carrot will be done by AAFC this summer.

Table 1. Weeds and Growth regulators National Priority Projects for the 2010 Field Season

Crop Group No.	Crop	Pest	National Rank	Nova Scotia Priority	Product	Active Ingredient	Registrant
4	Celery	Broadleaf weeds (Linuron resistant)	A		Chateau	flumioxazin	Valent
5	Cabbage	Broadleaf weeds	A	2	Chateau	flumioxazin	Valent
6	Pea, succulent	Weeds in pre or post emergence (incl. black nightshade, redroot pigweed, res. kochia)	A	a	Solo + Basagran Forte + UAN	imazamox + bentazon + UAN	BASF
8	Pepper, field	Weeds	A	a	Chateau	flumioxazin	Valent
13-07	Strawberry	Growth regulator / Runner suppression	A	2	Apogee	prohexadione calcium	BA
13-07	Strawberry	Broadleaf weeds; planting year	A	a	Prowl H2O	pendimethalin	BASF
17	Established creeping red fescue - seed & forage production	Broadleaf weeds including Group 2 resistant kochia	A		Infinity	pyrasulfotole + bromoxynil	Bayer
15	Buckwheat	Broadleaf weeds	APWS				
18	Alfalfa; Seedling & Established alfalfa - seed production	Canada thistle	APWS				

Entomology

Cabbage maggot control on rutabaga is a number one priority for NS growers and was a number one priority for six other provinces. Christmas tree growers also received an A priority for a screening trial for control of the balsam gall midge. They will also be doing some trials in NS using Bifenthrin with the hope of having this added to a company submission. Carrot rust fly is a number two priority for carrot growers in NS. Projects are already under way for carrot weevil which is the NS number one priority for carrot insects. An A priority for spanworms on lowbush blueberry was also obtained. This was the number three priority for NS growers.

Seven other projects that were selected as A Priorities are for crops grown in this province. The results are listed in the Table 2. Projects noted with *a* are also of use for NS growers.

Table 2. Entomology National Priority Projects for the 2010 Field Season

Crop Group No.	Crop	Pest	National Rank	Nova Scotia Priority	Product	Active Ingredient	Registrant
1	Carrot	Carrot rust fly	A	2	Cyazypyr	cyantraniliprole	DuPont
1	Radish	Cabbage maggot	A	a	Cyazypyr	cyantraniliprole	DuPont
1	Rutabaga	Cabbage maggot	A	1	Cyazypyr	cyantraniliprole	DuPont
4	Lettuce, leaf (GH)	Whitefly	A	a	Cyazypyr	cyantraniliprole	DuPont
8	Eggplant	Mites	A	a	Kanemite	acequinocyl	Arysta
8	Pepper (GH)	Lygus bug	A	a	Rimon	novaluron	Makhteshim
8	Tomato (GH)	Psyllids	A	a	NAI-0101	pyrifluquinazon	Nichino
13-07	Blueberry, lowbush and highbush	Spanworms, Fireworm	A	3	Belt	flubendiamide	Bayer
13-07	Grape, wine	Leafhoppers (West), Japanese Beetle (East)	A	a	Cyazypyr	cyantraniliprole	DuPont
NA	Ornamentals (GH)	Thrips	A	a	Cyazypyr	cyantraniliprole	DuPont
NA	Christmas Trees	Balsam gall midge	APWS	1			

Pathology:

Control of downy mildew on green onions was a number one priority for NS growers. This project received an A priority. Leaf diseases on wild blueberry was also a number one priority for NS as well as for the other Eastern Canadian provinces. This had been selected as an A Priority Without Solution in 2007. Screening trials had identified at least one solution. This project received an automatic A priority at this years workshop. Six of the other projects that received an A Priority are for use on crops that are grown in Nova Scotia. The results are listed in the Table 3. Projects noted with *a* are also of use for NS growers.

In the selection process there were actually 12 pathology projects that were ranked as A priorities. In order to overcome this impasse the Minor Use Coordinators met and made the decision to use two of the regional upgrades for pathology projects. British Columbia and Quebec were willing to do this to accommodate the needs of the growers.

Table 3. Pathology National Priority Projects for the 2010 Field Season

Crop Group No.	Crop	Pest	National Rank	Nova Scotia Priority	Product	Active Ingredient	Registrant
3-07	Onion, green	Downy mildew	A	1	Presidio	fluopicolide	Valent
4	Lettuce, leaf (GH)	Pythium root rot	A	a	Previcur N	propamocarb HCL	Bayer
9	Cucumber (GH)	Grey mold rot	A	a	Decree	fenhexamid	Arysta
12	Cherry	Powdery mildew	A	a	Flexity / Vivando	metrafenome	BASF
13-07	Blueberry, lowbush	Leaf diseases	A	1	Proline 480 SC	prothioconazole	Bayer
13-07	Raspberry / blackberry	Root rot	A	a	Ranman	cyazofamid	ISK
13-07	Saskatoon berry	Fire blight	A		Kasumin	kasugamycin	Arysta
19	Caraway	Blossom blight	A		Lance	boscalid	BASF
NC	Ornamentals, greenhouse (including african violet during flowering, gerbera, freesia)	Powdery mildew	A	a	LEM17	penthioopyrad	DuPont
NC	Ornamentals, outdoor (field and container) incl. rose, herbaceous, perennials, spirea	Downy mildew	A	a	Presidio	fluopicolide	Valent

Regional Upgrades

Each of five regions, British Columbia, Prairies, Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic Canada, are allowed to pick a regional project as an 'A' Priority. The Atlantic Region selected a project for control of downy mildew on bulb onions. This was a number one priority for Nova Scotia. This project will help complete the residue work needed for Crop Group 3.

The regional upgrades are shown in the following table.

Table 4. Regional Upgrade National Priority Projects for the 2010 Field Season

Crop Group No.	Crop	Pest	Region	Product	Active Ingredient	Registrant
3	Onion, dry bulb	Downy mildew	Atlantic	Presidio	fluopicolide	Valent
13-07	Grape, wine	Anthracoise	Quebec	Elite	tebuconazole	Bayer
4	Celery	Tarnished Plant Bug	Ontario	Clutch	clothianidin	Valent
17	Bromegrass	Broadleaf weeds	Prairies	Infinity	pyrasulfotole+ bromoxynil	Bayer
11	Pear	Fire blight	British Columbia	Kasumin	kasugamycin	Arysta

Organic Project

Two projects were selected for organic production to ensure that products for use in organic production would be approved. The organic growers at the meeting selected Alternaria on cauliflower and Swede midge on broccoli. Both of these are priorities without solution and will require screening trials to be done.

Conclusion

The Priority 'A' projects listed above are scheduled for the 2010 growing season, and will be coordinated by the AAFC Pest Management Centre in Ottawa. Projects that did not receive Priority 'A' status are not precluded from being submitted by grower groups or other interested organizations. Given that the cost of submissions that require residue studies is prohibitive for most organizations, trials that involve non GLP studies, such as efficacy trials or crop tolerance, are likely candidates for submission.

This was the seventh priority setting workshop and overall this process has proven to be very successful. There continues to be a surprising amount of cooperation nationally among a very diverse group of participants. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada should be commended for organizing and running this workshop.

There is some concern among those attending the workshop that the number of projects that have been

ongoing for several years is creating a backlog for the Pest Management Centre. It was stressed by some at the workshop that provinces should make a concerted effort to do as many projects on their own as possible. There are also some who feel that the workshop should be held every other year in order for the Pest management Centre to catch up. Increasing resources to the Pest Management Centre would also help alleviate the problem.

A comparison of the results of this year with the previous workshops is given in Table 5.

The fact that a number of very low acreage crops received ‘A’ priorities indicates to me that the present Minor Use Program is working well and has begun to alleviate the minor use registration situation. There is still a need to improve this process, especially for lower risk products including many bio-control products.

Note: Attendance at the meeting is one item that still requires some coordination on a regional basis. Groups that are interested in attending future workshops should plan ahead. There is also some merit in selecting regional representatives for commodities with common interests. Some funding for travel is available to grower associations under the Agri-Food Industry Development Fund. Individual farms may be able to obtain funding from the Farm Investment Fund. These programs usually become available for applicants by early April. They remain open as long as funds are available. It is therefore advisable to apply early. For more information contact: the Programs and Risk Management Division, Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, 176 College Road, PO Box 550, Truro, NS, B2N 5E3 Tel: (902) 893-6510 Fax: (902) 893-7579.

Table 5. Summary of the Minor Use Priority Setting Process.

Year	Herbicide Projects	NS Priority	Insecticide Projects	NS Priority	Fungicide projects	NS Priority	Total Projects	NS Priority
2003	11	6 (2)*	13	8 (2)	11	5 (3)	35	19 +(7)
2004	10	2 (4)	17	7 (3)	11	3 (6)	38	12 +(13)
2005	12	4 (3)	13	4 (4)	11	2 (7)	36	10 +(14)
2006	11	5 (4)	14	4 (8)	11	1 (8)	35	10 +(20)
2007	12	2(3)	15	4(9)	11	1(7)	38	7 + (19)
2008	10	1(3)	13	1(7)	14	4(8)	37	6+(18)
2009	10	2(3)	12	4(8)	13	3(8)	35	9+(19)
Total	76		97		82		244	

*Numbers in parenthesis are projects that were not priorities for NS producers but are useful for NS

Appendix I

CROP GROUPS: Note that some groups are not listed either because they are not grown in Canada or are not grown commercially. Also there are a number of crops not assigned to crop groups.

Crop Group 1

Root and Tuber Vegetables
(Carrot, Potato, Radish,
Sugar Beet)

Crop Group 3

Bulb Vegetables (Green
Onion, Bulb Onion)

Crop Group 4

Leafy Vegetables (Celery,
Head Lettuce, Leaf Lettuce,
Spinach)

Crop Group 5

Brassica (Cole) Leafy
Vegetables (Broccoli or
Cauliflower, Cabbage,
Mustard Greens)

Crop Group 6

Legume Vegetables (Bean,
Pea, Soybean)

Crop Group 8

Fruiting Vegetables
(Tomato, Bell Pepper)

Crop Group 9

Cucurbit Vegetables
(Cucumber, Muskmelon,
Squash)

Crop Group 11

Pome Fruits (Apple, Pear)

Crop Group 12

Stone Fruits (Cherry,
Peach, Plum, Prune)

Crop Group 13

Berries (Blackberry,
R a s p b e r r y ,
Blueberry) Strawberry,
Saskatoon Berry, Grape

Crop Group 14

Tree Nuts (Almond, Pecan)

Crop Group 15

Cereal Grains (Corn (fresh
sweet corn and dried field
corn), Barley, Wheat)

Crop Group 17

Grass, Forage, Fodder, Hay
(bluegrass, bromegrass, or
fescue)

Crop Group 18

Non-grass Animal Feeds
(Alfalfa, Clover)

Crop Group 19

Herbs and Spices (Basil,
Black Pepper, Chive, Celery
Seed, Dill Seed)

Crop Group 20

Oilseeds (Rape seed,
Sunflower)

Crop Group 21

Mushrooms

Non Crop Group Crops (NC)

Artichoke
Asparagus
Canary seed
Christmas trees
Cranberry
Essential Oil Crops,
spearmint, peppermint
Flowers, field cut
Flowers, greenhouse
Hemp
Nursery Stock
Ornamentals, greenhouse,
bedding plants
Quinoa
Tobacco
Turf
Wasabi, greenhouse