

Pesticide Directory :
[A-E](#) | [F](#) | [G-P](#) | [Q-Z](#)

[Return to Index page](#)

Pesticide Project
Homepage

ACTIVITY: **Herbicide** (unclassified)

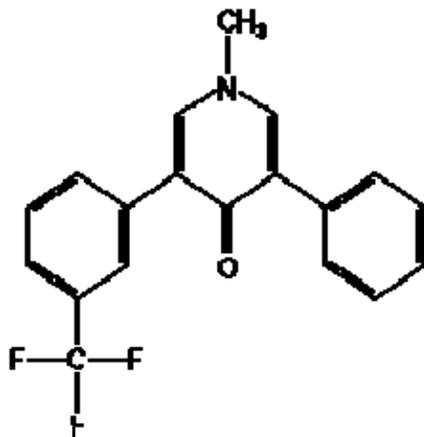
Abstracts

CAS Name: 1-methyl-3-phenyl-5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4(1H)-pyridinone

Adverse Health Effects

Structure:

Federal Register Open
Comments



Glossary of terms

MSDS/Labels

Pesticide Groups

Pesticide Manufacturers

Pesticides in the News

PFOA-PFOS

Reports etc.

Submissions

Useful Links

Contact Project

Pesticides

Date	State	Article
March 23, 2006	Massachusetts	<p>MEETING. 7 PM Thursday, March 23rd, 2006: The Cochituate State Park Advisory Committee (CSPAC), Protect Our Water Resources (POWR) and the Mass. Congress of Lakes and Ponds (COLAP) invite you to a public meeting in the Natick Kennedy Senior Center, 117 East Central St. (Rte. 135), one in a series regarding the Management of Invasive Aquatic Weeds in Lake Cochituate.</p> <p>Chris Knud-Hansen, a Ph.D. limnologist from Colorado, visits Lake Cochituate to present a non-chemical method for controlling aquatic-weed infestations of lakes. The SolarBee solar-powered up-flow water circulator has successfully removed Eurasian water milfoil and other problem growths from lakes. One preferred mode of operation permits up to 40-acre coverage by one device, without disturbing bottom sediments. Although this approach has worked well in other states and in the Province of Quebec since 1997, it has not yet been used in Massachusetts. Local and State officials and the public will learn about this application of these devices, and will ask the questions necessary to</p>

		<p>decide upon local action. More information on up-flow water circulators is online at: http://www.millermicro.com/LCmilfoil.html</p>
February 20, 2006		<p><u>Controversy over chemicals is common throughout state: Milford to seek funding to get rid of weeds.</u> By Claudia Torrens. Metro West Daily News.</p> <p>... After years of debate over herbicides, the town finally opted for manual weed pulling and mechanical weed harvesting as short-term solutions. Harvard is also trying a deep drawdown pumping project to lower the water levels in the winter, exposing the milfoil so it freezes and dies...</p>
February 19, 2006	Massachussets	<p><u>Town resists weed plan: Residents speak out against herbicides at Lake Cochituate.</u> By Katie Liesener. Metro West Daily News.</p> <p>... But chemicals are not a magic bullet, said Griffin, who has worked as an environmental engineer for the EPA and U.S. Department of Energy. She pointed out that Dudley Pond had been treated with fluridone five times, every three years, and weeds continue to be a problem...</p>
January 22, 2006	Massachussets	<p><u>State seeking OK to treat invasive plants in Cochituate.</u> By Emily Shartin. Boston Globe.</p> <p>The state is asking the towns of Natick, Framingham, and Wayland for permission to use a combination of chemicals and other methods to clear invasive plants from Lake Cochituate... Each town's conservation commission will decide whether to allow the state to move forward with plans to attack the plants... Vanessa Gulati, a spokeswoman for the state's Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, said the state wants to use the herbicide Sonar in Natick...</p>
	States directly	<p><u>Sign petition to Bureau of Land Management</u> The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has proposed to apply massive amounts of pesticides to</p>

<p>January 9, 2006</p> <p>Public comment period ends</p>	<p>affected by these pesticide applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Alaska * Arizona * California * Colorado * Idaho * Montana * Nebraska * Nevada * New Mexico * North Dakota * Oklahoma * Oregon * South Dakota * Texas * Utah * Washington * Wyoming 	<p>public lands in 17 Western states. The BLM claims these pesticides need to be applied to forests, rangelands and aquatic areas in order to reduce the risk of fire and slow the spread of invasive weeds. Under the proposal 932,000 acres would undergo chemical application in 17 western states, including National Monuments and National Conservation areas. The pesticides that would be used include persistent and mobile chemicals, including known developmental and reproductive toxins. The list of pesticides includes 4 new chemicals and 14 other pesticides, including 2,4-D, bromacil, chlorsulfuron, diquat, diuron, fluridone, hexazinone, tebuthiuron, triclopyr, and picloram. The proposal would also allow the use of "new chemicals that may be developed in the future."</p>
<p>December 11, 2005</p>	<p>Florida</p>	<p>Kissimmee chain likely to continue weed killing. By Daphne Sashin. Orlando Sentinel.</p> <p>... Experts say the need for research has become more urgent because the state has largely lost its best weapon against the exotic weed, the herbicide fluridone, commercially known as Sonar. Hydrilla has grown resistant to the chemical in the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes, Lake Istokpoga in Highlands County, several Polk County lakes and others throughout the state...</p>
<p>November 2005</p>	<p>Florida</p>	<p>Pegging a Troublesome Change in Hydrilla. Mutation seems to cause recently found resistance to a key herbicide. USDA <i>Agricultural Research</i> magazine.</p>
<p>November 1, 2005</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Hydrilla's Resistance to Herbicide Gives Scientists a New Challenge. By Luis Pons. USDA Agricultural Research Service.</p> <p>... The researchers--at ARS' Natural Products Utilization Research Unit in Oxford, Miss., and with SePRO Corp., a Carmel, Ind.-based plant-protection management firm--found that a form of hydrilla (Hydrilla verticillata) has developed resistance to fluridone, the most effective herbicide against it ...</p>
		<p>Lake Cochituate herbicide plan slows to a crawl. By Claudia Torrens. Metro West Daily News.</p> <p>A tiny and slippery creature at Lake Cochituate</p>

August 27, 2005	Massachussets	could change an upcoming state plan to use herbicides to control milfoil at the lake... The Boreal Turret Snail, also known as Valvata sincera, is listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act as endangered...
August 26, 2005	Massachussets	<u>Maddocks: Time for a new treatment.</u> By Philip Maddocks. Natick Bulletin & Tab., The state Department of Conservation and Recreation, which owns Lake Cochituate , will likely file an application next month with the Conservation Commission that will include a proposal to use the herbicide fluridone...
August 11, 2005	Wisconsin	<u>Poison those lake weeds? County urged to do study.</u> By Bill Novak. The Capital Times. ... Fluridone use on several Wisconsin lakes has resulted in mixed results, with milfoil growing back a couple of years after treatments with the herbicide, according to DNR research scientist Jennifer Hauxwell. ...
August 5, 2005	Idaho	<u>Lack of legal notice helped foil weed plan.</u> By Keith Kinnaird. Bonner County Daily Bee. DEQ also sought delay because of swim classes.. A lack of legal notification about revised plans to use herbicide to combat milfoil off City Beach appears to have played a role in the demise of the noxious weed control project...
August 4, 2005	Idaho	<u>City Beach milfoil plans hit the rocks.</u> By Keith Kinnaird. Bonner County Daily Bee. ...Although the county is cutting its losses with the permit for Sonar, it is pushing head with plans to apply another herbicide called Renovate in the Pend Oreille River at Springy Point, Willow Bay, Albeni Cove, Laclede and Priest River...
August 2005	Illinois	<u>Vegetation Matters. Habitat management with chemicals.</u> By Mike Pehanich. BASS Times. This article explains milfoil and various options to control it. It compares two lakes in Tazewell County, Illinois: one treated with 2,4D (!) and the other with fluridone. FAN does not recommend the use of these two chemicals.
		<u>City Beach milfoil plans are on hold. County awaits IDEQ permit.</u> By Keith Kinnaird. Bonner County Daily Bee. ... The herbicide application project is in limbo because the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality said it has not received new maps delineating the proposed treatment areas, said Brad Bluemer, Bonner County's noxious weed

<p>July 31, 2005</p>	<p>Idaho</p>	<p>supervisor... Sonar will be used in a concentration of 10 parts per billion ...</p> <p>... Sandpoint Public Works officials issued a statement Friday saying they expect no adverse impacts on drinking water. They also point out the intake for the city's lake water treatment plant is located in the Pend Oreille River channel, a quarter-mile upstream of the application site.</p> <p>"Furthermore, the active ingredient in Sonar PR is readily absorbed by organic matter. Since water treatment at the Lake Plant includes the use of activated carbon absorption, any residues of the herbicide that might reach the Lake Plant intake should be removed by the treatment process," the statement said.</p>
<p>July 31, 2005</p>	<p>Vermont</p>	<p><u>Don't like milfoil? 'Bomb' the lake.</u> Rutland Herald.</p>
<p>July 30, 2005</p>	<p>Wisconsin</p>	<p><u>Lake weed problem defies simple solution.</u> Wisconsin State Journal.</p> <p>... Prompted by success stories trumpeted by a company that sells fluridone treatments, several Dane County residents are promoting the chemical for use on local lakes. Lakeshore property owners already may pay for chemical spot treatments for weeds, under state Department of Natural Resources' supervision. But the goal of the fluridone boosters is to use the chemical in a whole-lake weed treatment aimed at eradicating watermilfoil. A petition is circulating to request the DNR to approve fluridone's use.</p> <p>But as DNR researchers are well aware, fluridone is hardly an unqualified success. It has been employed on several lakes nationwide with mixed results. The chief problems include the temporary nature of fluridone's effectiveness. Watermilfoil tends to return in two to five years, sometimes thicker than ever.</p> <p>To be sure, fluridone has yielded some success stories. At Houghton Lake in Michigan, state DNR officials were skeptical of a 2002 fluridone whole-lake treatment. But three years later residents report satisfaction with the results. The Houghton Lake treatment came at a steep price, however. Lake residents and businesses within two miles of the lake were assessed \$1.4 million to pay for it. Moreover, follow-up spot treatments are needed to keep watermilfoil in check...</p>
		<p><u>Sonar PR being used to treat Sand Creek milfoil.</u> By R.J. Cohn. Bonner County Daily Bee.</p>

July 29, 2005	Idaho	Officials say the public has nothing to fear about an herbicide being dumped into the pristine waters at the mouth of Sand Creek and City Marina . The herbicide, which is being used to combat Eurasian water milfoil in the lake, will be applied starting Monday and lasting through all of August... Floridone has been used to control milfoil on a lake-wide basis without harming native plants, although its use is not allowed in Minnesota lakes...
July 11, 2005	Vermont	<u>Lake marks success in fight with milfoil.</u> By Tom Mitchell. Rutland Herald. ... The key to the success of the Sonar treatment has been using a higher dose of the herbicide for a longer period of time, according to Robert Moore, former president of the lake association. The treatment cost roughly \$300,000, for which the association got \$27,000 from the state, much less than they had counted on...
June 30, 2005	Massachusetts	<u>NRC says no to controversial herbicide.</u> By Michael Cox. The Wellesley Townsman. By a vote of 4-1 and following three public hearings on the matter, Wellelsey's Natural Resource Committee has said no to the use of the controversial herbicide fluridone to cure the ailing Moses Pond... NRC vice-chairman Heidi Gross, who voted against the herbicide, said the decision was an easy one because it is consistent with the Integrated Pest Management Policy the NRC, School Committee and Board of Health passed two years ago. That policy prohibits the use of herbicides and pesticides on public land or public water supplies, unless there is a direct danger to human health or environmental health, and where no other viable alternatives exist... The herbicide had also drawn opposition from the Wellesley Cancer Prevention Project and the town's Department of Public Health...
June 30, 2005	Michigan	<u>Houghton Lake a model in EWM fight.</u> By Cheryl Holladay. Houghton Lake Resorter. ... Professional Lake Management of Caledonia and Aquatic Control of Indiana launched six boats to treat the lake in May, 2002, by inserting (not spraying as the common misconception) six parts per billion fluridone at a one-foot depth...
June 28, 2005	Maine	<u>State works to stem spread of hydrilla in Limerick pond.</u> By Seth Harkness. Portland Press Herald. ... They used a highly accurate global positioning system to chart their course as they applied a minute dose of fluridone, a herbicide that costs \$1,500 a gallon and kills hydrilla without affecting people or fish...
		<u>Panel rejects herbicide for Moses Pond.</u> By

June 26, 2005	Massachusetts	<p>Lisa Keen. Boston Globe. ... the Wellesley Natural Resources Commission voted 4 to 1 against relaxing its policy to allow the consideration of fluridone...</p>
June 24, 2005	Massachusetts	<p><u>Lake Cochituate milfoil situation worsens.</u> By Claudia Torrens. Boston Herald. ... "There is no assurance that these chemicals applications are going to get the problem under control," said Levin. "The state is failing to implement non-chemical alternatives." ... Levin's two dozen clients appealed the herbicide plan the state put together in 2003 to control milfoil. When the appeal was denied last year, the group challenged that decision to the state Division of Administrative Law Appeals...</p>
June 22, 2005	Connecticut	<p><u>Herbicide poses minimal threat to humans, officials say.</u> By Christen Kelleher. Shore Line Times. Pending Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection agency approval, parts of the north and south cove in Lake Quonnipaug will be treated with the herbicide known as Sonar SRP... Spraying, which began this week and continues through June 30, is part of a research effort on the control of aquatic weeds by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.</p>
June 12, 2005	Florida	<p><u>Hydrilla outsmarts herbicide, threatens Florida's lakes anew.</u> By Daphne Sashin. Orlando Sentinel. ...Scientists have found their best treatment is losing its effectiveness because the fast-spreading weeds are becoming tolerant to the chemical in lakes where it's used most...</p>
June 9, 2005	Massachusetts	<p><u>Curing the pond: Is an herbicide really the best solution?</u> By Michael Cox. The Wellesley Townsman. ... Ken Wagner, a specialist with the environmental firm ENSR and the town's consultant on Morse's Pond, defended fluridone's use, saying he does not believe the pesticide poses an undue risk for the benefits it provides... Wagner pointed out that the federal government has approved fluridone for use in drinking water at twice the level he would be proposing to use it. He said the fluridone would be applied at eight parts per billion, or roughly a drop for the size of a swimming pool...</p>
June 2, 2005	Massachusetts	<p><u>State OK's use of weed killer in pond. Sonar treatment to begin this month.</u> By Christine Wallgren. Boston Globe. ... The town's Conservation Commission last week lost a long-running fight to keep the weed-killer Sonar from being used in East Monponsett Pond, opening the way for preparations for the treatment to begin almost immediately. The state Department of Environmental Protection ruled</p>

		that Sonar can be used as long as the welfare of three endangered species known to live in the pond is closely watched...
March 13, 2005	Louisiana	<u>Lake Chicot to be drawn down to combat hydrilla.</u> The Advocate (Baton Rouge). ... The herbicide purchased for this application is SONAR PR brand of fluridone.
Sept 26, 2001	New York	<u>Ruling in Lake George "Sonar" case appears to be unprecedented in NY state.</u> News release from John Sheehan of the NY Adirondack Council. In what appears to be an unprecedented ruling in New York State, an administrative law judge has found that the State Office of General Services agreed to destroy rare, protected plants in Lake George when it consented to work with the Lake George Park Commission on a plan to reduce Eurasian watermilfoil last year. State Administrative Law Judge Molly McBride has ruled that OGS gave its consent to destroy rare, threatened and endangered plant species that are growing in the same location when it agreed to be a co-applicant with the LGPC in seeking an Adirondack Park Agency (APA) permit for the experimental use of the chemical pesticide fluridone (brand name Sonar) in four locations...
Summer 2001	New York	<u>The Pesticide Sonar: Lake George Pesticide Plan on Hold.</u> New York Adirondack Council Newsletter. ... There are 48 plants native to Lake George. Despite claims from the consultant that Sonar is safe, the applicant's environmental impact statement admits that they have no data on what will happen to 32 of those 48 species when Sonar is applied...
June 29, 2001	New York	<u>State Environmental Quality Review.</u> Statement of Findings of Lake George Park Commission for the Lake George Sonar® Demonstration Project.
April 29 2001	New York	<u>Use of Herbicide Is Proposed in Weed-Choked Lake George.</u> By Winnie Hu. New York Times. ... several environmental groups have voiced concern that the use of Sonar would undermine their efforts to persuade towns in the Adirondacks to refrain from using pesticides. "We're worried that the idea would be expanded to the other 2,800 lakes and ponds and we'll be fighting it over and over," said John F. Sheehan, a spokesman for the Adirondack Council, an advocacy group... The consultant recommended using more than 2,000 pounds of the chemical at four sites in Lake George.

[Fluoride Action Network](#) | Pesticide Project | 315-379-9200 | pesticides@fluoridealert.org