

RIGHT-OF-WAY PESTICIDE USE IN NEW JERSEY: 2009 SURVEY

Introduction

The New Jersey Pesticide Control Program (NJPCP) began a series of pesticide use surveys in 1985. These surveys address pesticide use in the state of New Jersey for agriculture, golf courses, termite control, right-of-way, mosquito control, and lawn care. The lawn care survey is conducted every three years and targets pesticides used for lawn care purposes. This report focuses on the sixth survey completed in the right-of-way series (2009).

Regarding survey procedures, three mailings were made over the course of six months to licensed applicators carrying a Category 6 (right-of-way) code on his or her license. Survey forms, along with instructional letters and a return envelope, were mailed to these individuals asking for their 2009 right-of-way pesticide use. A list of applicators carrying a Category 6 on their license was kept in the office. As surveys were received the applicators were marked off the list. Second and third mailings were made to non-respondents indicating that the previously mailed survey had not been received.

Each survey form received by the PCP was logged in and entered into a database. When all responses were received the database was reviewed for any duplication of entries. Subroutines in the database identified active ingredients and calculated pounds of active ingredients from the information supplied by the applicators.

Once all three mailings were completed, 477 out of 522 (92%) surveys were received.

Table 1 lists the pesticides by chemical name and their respective amounts appearing in the survey.

Table 2 lists the most frequently used compounds and their percentages of the total right-of-way use.

Table 3 lists the use of the compounds above by site.

In reporting and evaluating pesticide use, it is important to consider the many, diverse influences on pesticide use. No single factor, or even set of factors, can completely account for fluctuations in the amounts of pesticide active ingredients used from survey to survey. Weather conditions such as temperature and rainfall, in terms of duration, timing and amounts or degrees, influence pest pressure and the associated response. Economic factors play a significant role, ranging from crop demand to golf course playability to product and/or service cost. The changing face of land use also plays a

part. While agricultural acreage has been declining, new home building starts and the associated lawns around those new homes have been increasing. Another factor is the adoption of IPM (Integrated Pest Management). Short term, some pest control situations may require increased pesticide applications beyond the alternative means contained in an IPM program. Long term, however, IPM should result in overall pesticide use reduction. This may be confounded by the increased use of reduced-risk alternatives that may have higher application rates than the materials they replace.

Table 1. Compounds appearing in the 2009 Right-of-Way survey and their amounts (pounds active ingredient).

2,4-D	1329	Isoxaben	2
Aminopyralid	951	MCPA	39
Atrazine	7	Mecoprop	3
Bromacil	1098	Mesotrione	1
Carbaryl	<1	Metsulfuron-methyl	328
Carfentrazone-methyl	1	Oryzalin	88
Chlorsulfuron	7	Pelargonic acid	11
Clopyralid	4	Pendimethalin	257
Dicamba	6800	Picloram	1591
Dichlobenil	20	Prodiamine	421
Diflufenzopyr	110	Prometon	38
Diquat	10	Pyraflufen ethyl	2
Dithiopyr	12	Rimsulfuron	1
Diuron	18043	S-metolachlor	19
Fluroxypyr-meptyl	105	Simazine	2
Fosamine ammonium	422	Sulfometuron-methyl	1016
Glyphosate	37375	Triclopyr	1063
Hexazinone	767	Trifluralin	34
Imazapic	19		
Imazapyr	3210	TOTAL:	75206

Table 2. Highest use compounds in 2009. Shown are compounds $\geq 2\%$ of total.

Glyphosate	37375	49%
Diuron	18043	24%
Dicamba	6800	9%
Imazapyr	3210	4%
Picloram	1591	2%

Table 3. Right-of-Way 2009 pesticide use by site.

Roads	30175	40%
Railways	25188	34%
Building perimeters/ Fencelines	8488	11%
Powerlines	6925	9%
Substations	2523	3%
Pipelines	1239	2%
Other*	665	1%
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Total:	75206	100%

* Site includes sewers, air strips, parking lots, trails, and miscellaneous industrial locations.