

“Columbia Underground”

Member: National Garden Club, Federated Garden Clubs of Missouri, and Central District

Editor; Marie Pasley

Upcoming Events

June 8- CGC Member Tour- Check for full details below.

July 13- CGC meeting per Zoom

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June CGC Meeting Notice

If you want to go on the CGC Member tour being held on June 8th you should contact Betty Connelly NOW. Schedules have already been made and sent to those that have signed up. It should be a wonderful outing. See you on the 8th.



July 13th CGC meeting

CGC July 13th Meeting will be held on Zoom. Diane Cooksey will instruct everyone on how to get onto Zoom and participate in the meeting.



White -Crowned Sparrow

Description: 6-7 1/2" larger and longer tail than a house sparrow. Crown has bold black and white stripes. Upper parts striped, under parts clear pearly gray.

Habitat: Nests in open brush, especially where near open grasslands.

Nesting: 3 to 5 pale green eggs, thickly spotted with brown.

How to Read a Pesticide Label

Katie Kammler, MU Extension Field Specialist
in Horticulture

Pesticide labels can be confusing with all the information that they contain. Here are some tips for understanding and finding the information that you need. The label is a legal document providing directions on how to mix, apply, store and dispose of a pesticide product. This means using a pesticide in a manner

inconsistent with its label is a violation of federal law. Pesticide is a broad term that can be broken down into categories. Common pesticide classifications include herbicides to control weeds, insecticides to control insects, and fungicides to prevent diseases.

Brand or trade names

A) are the most prominent on the label. These are names used by manufacturers to market their products. Different manufacturers may have products with the same active ingredients but a different brand name. Product type will be listed. Examples include insect killer, disease control, weed control.

EPA registration number and establishment number indicates that the product and label were approved by the EPA for sale along with the facility that manufactured the product. The manufacturer's contact information is also provided

(B).Ingredient statement includes common and/or chemical name and percentage of the active ingredient (the chemical responsible for controlling the pest) and the percentage of inert ingredients.

Signal words indicate the relative acute toxicity to the product to humans and animals.

- DANGER --POISON --Highly toxic by any route of entry into the body.
- DANGER --Can cause severe eye damage or skin irritation.
- WARNING --Moderately toxic either orally, dermally, or through inhalation; causes moderate eye or skin irritation.
- CAUTION --Slightly toxic either orally, dermally, or through inhalation; causes slight eye or skin irritation.

Precautionary statements (C.) spell out possible hazards including those to humans and domestic animals, environmental, physical and chemical. First aid or statement of practical treatment is included along with the National Poison center Hotline if someone is accidentally poisoned.

Directions for Use —remember the label is the

LAW!

Labels answer the following questions (D):•What pests the product is registered to control •Where the product can be used The Garden

How to apply the product •How much of the product to use •When the product should be applied •How often to apply the product •How soon the crop can be used or eaten after application— Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) •When people and animals can re-enter a treated area after application. Storage and disposal directions are also included on the label. Pesticides should always be kept in their original containers, out of reach of children and look for specific temperature requirements for storage. Labels can be lost or become unreadable on original containers so all labels are available online along with Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) that contain more detailed information on toxicity if an accident would happen.

