## AGRICULTURAL

Dest Control

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## Missouri restricted use list

James H. Jarman, Integrated Pest Management, June, 1988

This list is to be used for informational purposes only. These restricted use pesticides have been registered with the Missouri Department of Agriculture as of Spring 1988. Pesticides are frequently added or removed from the list. There are other "restricted use" pesticides that are not listed. The products containing these pesticides were not registered in the state of Missouri as of the spring of 1988. Our latest

restricted use information is available electronically over the Agricultural Economics Bullentin Board. Contact your local University Extension Office or the Pesticide Coordinator, 45 Agriculture Building, University of Missouri-Columbia, 65211, 314/882-7871, for instructions or information.

The label on a pesticide is the last word on its use.

Always read and understand the label before using any pesticide.

Common name	Pesticide type*	Criteria influencing restriction
(Brand names)	*(See below)	
ALDICARB (Temik)	I, A, N	Registration standard (3/30/84). Other hazards (acute toxicity) — accident history.
ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE (Phostoxin, Detia, Gastoxin, Phostex, Fumitoxin, Quick phos, "L" Fume)	Fg	Inhalation hazard to humans.
AMITRAZ (Taktic)	LA	RPAR* decision; possible oncogenicity (tumor causing).
AZINPHOS METHYL (Guthion)	I, A	Human inhalation hazard. Acute toxicity. Hazard to avian (bird), aquatic (water) and mammalian (animal) species.
CALCIUM CYANIDE	Fg	Human inhalation hazard.
(Calcium Cyanide, A-Dust, G-Fumigant)		
CARBOFURAN (Furadan)	I, N	Acute inhalation toxicity (8/1/79).
CHLORDANE (Gold Crest C-100)		Registration standard (12/86). Probable human oncogenicity (tumor causing). Chronic liver effects, toxicity to avian (birds) and aquatic (water organisms.

<sup>\*</sup>Insecticide (kills insects) = I, Acaricide (kills mites, ticks) = A, Nematicide (kills nematodes) = N, Fumigants = Fg. Some or all uses and formulations of these pesticides are classified "restricted use." RPAR stands for "rebuttable presumption against re-registration."

Common name	Pesticide type*	Criteria influencing restriction
(Brand names)	*(See below)	
CHLORDIMEFORM (Fundal, Galecron)	I, A	Causes cancer in laboratory animals. Insect ovicide (Kills insect eggs). No antidote known.
CHLOROPICRIN Larvacide 100, Chlor-O-Pic, Bromo-O-Gas, Terr-O Gas, Fimberfume, Telone C-17 Quasar)	Fg WP (Wood preservative)	Acute inhalation toxicity. Hazard to non-target organisms. Fungicide. (Kills fungus.) Nematicide (kills nematodes) when used with Dichloropropene.
CYFLUTHRIN (Baythroid)	Corta Drown local L Leodeide	Impact to fish and aquatic (water) organisms.
euri-Colerebia eki II. 314/861	University of Miss	independent of the form are principled from the control of
CYPERMETHRIN Cymbush, Ammo)	iodountena I	Oncogenicity (causes tumors) and hazard to non- target organisms
DEMETON Systox, Meta-Systox R)	label before using	Domestic uses: Acute oral and dermal toxicity. Non-domestic outdoor uses: Residue effects on mammalian (animal) and avian (bird) species.
DICROTOPHOS Bidrin, Inject-A-Cide-B)	I, A	Acute dermal toxicity Residue effects of avian (bird) species
DIFLUBENZURON Dimilin)		Lack of environmental hazard data.
DIOXATHION Delnav, Conav, Deltic)	I i brosed superdui.	Acute dermal toxicity.
DISULFOTON Di-Syston)	I, N	Acute dermal and inhalation toxicity.
ENDRIN Endrin, Rid a Bird Control Liquid)	I (Avicide)	Acute dermal toxicity. Hazard to non-target organisms.
Becerd, Achte Dividity, 1-37 ffd	Human inhalation	
EPN Methyl, Veto, Milan)	a avia <b>r</b> (bird)) soni (ar imas species	Acute dermal and inhalation toxicity. Residue effects on avian (bird) species. Effects on aquatic organisms
basan		AG NACAY (DE ES.
ESFENVALERATE Asana)	Ι	Possible adverse effects on aquatic (water) organisms.
THOPROP Mocap)	I, N	Acute dermal toxicity.
THYL PARATHION Parathion, Ethyl Parathion Dithion 63)		Human inhalation hazard. Acute dermal toxicity. Residue effects on aquatic (water), avian (bird), and mammalian (animal) species. Other hazards — accident history.

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Common name	Pesticide type*	Criteria influencing restriction
(Brand names)	*(See below)	(wolst es8)* - Programme (esman has
FENAMIPHOS (Nemacur)	N	Acute dermal toxicity. Avian (bird) acute oral and inhalation toxicity.
FENSULFOTHION (Dasanit)	<b>I, N</b> (A.9)	Acute dermal and inhalation toxicity.
FENVALERATE (Pydrin)	ega a I (acces)	Possible adverse effects on aquatic (water) organisms.
FLUCYTHRINATE (Payoff, Aastar)	eu bs	Possible adverse effects on aquatic (water) organisms.
FLUVALINATE (Mavrik)	Criteria	Registration standard (3/88). Moderate to low mammalian (animal) toxicity. Slight avian(bird) toxicity. High toxicity to some aquatic (water) organisms.
FONOFOS	I	Acute dermal toxicity.
(Dyfonate)	o dell'ordense	A A
ISAZOPHOS (Triumph)	I, N	Avian (bird), fish and aquatic (water) organism toxicity.
ISOFENFOS	in state in the later. I	Acute toxicity (11/6/87).
(Pryfon)		27A 1
LINDANE	Lag halors	Possible oncogenicity (tumor causing).
(Lice and Mange Spray, Conav, Cooper Tox, Super Sweet Mange and Lice Control, Borer and Beetle Killer, Borer Spray, Dyna Fog, Prentox, Flea Shampoo)	Constant Patron	Signature (turnor causing).
MAGNESIUM PHOSPHIDE (Magtoxin, Fumi-Cel, Fumi-Strip)	Fg	Inhalation hazard.
METHAMIDOPHOS (Monitor)	I, Fg	Acute dermal toxicity. Residue effects on avian (bird) species.
METHIDATHION (Supracide)	oran sin <b>L</b> i eta Gerenara en la	Residue effects on avian (bird) species.
METHOMYL (Lannate, Nudrin)	I	Residue effects on mammalian (animal) species. Other hazards — accident history.
METHYL BROMIDE (Brom-O-Gas, Metho-O-Gas Methyl Fume, Bro-Mean, Terr-O-G	Fg as)	Acute dermal and inhalation toxicity. Accident history.

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(Brand names)	*(See below)	Common Name Type
METHYL PARATHION (Penn Cap M, Dithio, Phoskill, Raider, Veto, Milan, Dithion 63)	I not continue	Hazard to bees. Acute dermal toxicity. Residue effects on avian (bird) and mammalian (animal)
Raider, veto, Milan, Dithion 63)		species. Other hazards — accident history.
MEVINPHOS (Phosdrin, Filter Fly Concentrate)	I Caste molts or apple	Acute dermal toxicity. Residue effects on avian (bird and mammalian (animal) species.
MONIOCROMORINO		
MONOCROTOPHOS (Azodrin)		Residue effects on mammalian (animal) and avian (bird) species. Acute dermal toxicity.
NICOTINE (Nicotine)	ni alio <b>T</b> a secol	Acute inhalation toxicity. Effects on aquatic (water) organisms.
OXAMYL (Vydate)	I, N	Acute oral and inhalation toxicity. Avian (bird) ora toxicity.
PERMETHRIN (Ambush, Pounce Torpedo,	(803 <b>I</b> 3 - 67)	Possible adverse effects on aquatic (water) organisms.
Demon, Dragnet, M-Gard W320)		
PHORATE (Thimet, Aastar)	<b>I</b>	Acute dermal toxicity. Residue effects on avian (bird) and mammalian (animal) species.
PHOSPHAMIDON (Dimecron, Swat)	I, A	Acute dermal toxicity. Residue effects on avian (bird) and mammalian (animal) species.
PROFENOFOS (Curacron)	I, A	Registration action — corrosive to eyes.
PROPETAMPHOS (Safrotin)	I common	Product for indoor, domestic use. Voluntarily restricted.
SULFOTEPP (Blade Fume, Plant Fume 103,	I, A	Acute inhalation hazard. Possible acute toxicity hazard in humans.
Telone C17, Tedion Dithio, Dithio)		
SULFURYL FLUORIDE (Vikane)	Fg	Possible acute toxicity. Acute inhalation hazard. Hazard in humans.
SULPROFOS (Bolstar)	Sales Io record)	Wildlife hazard.
TERBUFOS (Counter)	I	Highly toxic to humans, fish and wildlife.
TOXAPHENE (Duotox)		Potential human oncongenicity (tumor causing). Acute toxicity to aquatic (water) organisms. Hazard to non-target organisms. Chronic wildlife effects.
TRALOMETHRIN (Scout)	emelennan, rest 4. Jan allia	Toxicity to aquatic (water) organisms.

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(Brand names)	*(See below)	MEDHYLDAKA THON
AMITROLE (Amitrol, Amitrol-T Amizol, Amizine)	H	Registration standard. (Could not be re-registered unless restricted.) Oncogenic (tumor causing) potential.
ARSENIC ACID (Dessicant L-10)	D, H	Registration standard (9/86). Effective (9/30/87) (production), 9/30/88 (channels of trade). Oral toxicity. Oncogenicity (tumor causing).
ARSENIC PENTOXIDE (CCA, Hollow Heart, Osmose	WP	Possible oncogenic (tumor causing), mutagenic (causes mutations), reproductive, and/or fetotoxic
K-33-C Concentrate, Mitrol, Wood Treating CCA, Wolmanac Concentrate)		(toxic to fetus in womb) effects.
CYANAZINE (Bladex, Conquest, Extrazine)	Had	Ground water contamination. Teratogenicity (cause abnormal (monstrous) development). Fetotoxicity (toxic to fetus).
CREOSOTE	WP	Possible oncogenic (tumor causing) and mutagenic
Creosote, Pole Life, Timpreg, Osmoplastic, Osmoband, Creepen, Coal Tar, Kolineum, Timberlife, Special Oil, Tritox, Pole-Hugger,		(causes mutations) effects.
Osmotox, Patox)		
DICHLOROPROPENE Telone C-17, Osmose Mitc-Fume)	WP, F, N	Oncogenicity (tumor causing).
DICLOFOP METHYL (Hoelon)	<b>H</b> .	Voluntarily restricted — oncogenicity (tumor causing).
OODEMORPH ACETATE Milban)	<b>F</b>	Corrosive to eye tissue. Voluntarily restricted.
PARAQUAT (Gramoxone, Industrial Weed and Grass Killer)	Н	Human toxicological data. Other hazards — use & accident history.
Congress of the Congress of th		
PENTACHLOROPHENOL (Penta, Chemtox PWP-40, PCP, Napclor-G, Permatox, Pol Nu, Void-fill, Osmoband, Deep Treat,	WP	Voluntary restriction — possible oncogenicity, (tumor causing), teratogenic (causes abnormal (monostrous) development) and fetotoxic (toxic to fetus) effects.
Seal Treat, Patox, Dura-Treat, Osmotox, 24-12 Wood Preservative, Patox Type I Pole TreatingWrap, Glazd Penta)		
siaza Penta)		
PHENYL MERCURY ACETATE	F	No information available at press time. Contact

<sup>\*</sup> Herbicides (kills weeds) = H, fungicides (kills fungus) = F, Wood Preservatives = WP, Dessicant = D. Some or all usesand formulations of these pesticides are classified "restricted use."

Common name	Pesticide type*	Criteria influencing restriction
(Brand names)	*(See below)	(See below)
PICLORAM (Tordon, Access)	Н	Hazard to non-target organisms (Specifically non-target plants, both crop and non-crop)
PRONAMIDE (Kerb)	dreum as lest <b>H</b> ports	RPAR decision, oncogenicity (cause tumors). (RPAI "rebuttable presumption against re-registration.")
TRIPHENYLTIN HYDROX (Du-Ter)	(IDE F	Possible mutagenic (causes mutations) effects.

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Common name	Pesticide type*	Criteria influencing restriction
(Brand names)	*(See below)	EÓROMOR EÓROMOR
AVITROL (Avitrol)	Av	Hazard to fish and non-target birds.
CHLOROPHACINONE (Rozol)	R	Human hazard, potential for food contamination. Possible inhalation hazard.
ENDRIN (Endrin, Rid-A-bird Control Liquid)	Av (Insecticide)	Acute dermal toxicity. Effects on non-target organisms.
SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080)	R	Acute oral toxicity and hazard to non-target organisms. Use and accident history.
STRYCHNINE (Mouse Maise, Elscon, Gopher Getter, 2-100 Field Mouse Bait)	R L of Toffice of	Acute oral toxicity. Hazard to non-target avian (bird) species.
TERGITOL	Av	Limited to cityations approved by IIC Fish and
(Compound PA-14, avian	AV	Limited to situations approved by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and must be supervised by govern
[bird] stressing agent)		ment agency personnel trained in bird control.
ZINC PHOSPHIDE (Z.P. Rodent Bait, Z. P. Tracking Powder, Forces Mouse Con No. 2		Acute inhalation and oral toxicity. Hazard to non-target organisms.
Ridall-Zinc, 2-100 and 1-100 Field Mouse Bait)	k i i di dan safi	

<sup>\*</sup>Rodenticides (kills rats, mice, etc.) = R, Avicides (kills birds) = Av. Some or all uses and formulations of these pesticides are classified "restricted use."



<sup>■</sup> Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914 in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Gail L. Imig, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Missouri and Lincoln University, Columbia, Missouri 65211.

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