

CASE SUMMARY

Case #2011/1252

Complainant:	Karen Brewer Walgreens 2800 US Highway 231 South Lafayette, IN 47909 765-497-2300	Store manager
Applicator:	Christopher Knight Tippecanoe Lawn Care 4400 State Road 25 North Lafayette, IN 47905 765-589-8251	Certified Applicator Licensed Business

1. On July 21, 2011, I, Agent Beth Carter of the Office of Indiana State Chemist (OISC) performed an investigation at the complainant's property in response to a claim of injury/damage to non-target trees possibly resulting from exposure to the herbicide Imprelis. A Notice of Inspection was issued to the manager, Jill Garvey. I observed the following during my on-site investigation:
 - There were approximately seven honey locust trees along with other species of deciduous trees.
 - Two of the honey locust trees had some dead branches. I was unable to determine how long the branches had been dead. One of these honey locust trees was in a mulch bed in the middle of a parking lot. There was no turf close to this tree. (See figure 1 & 2.) The other honey locust tree was in a mulch bed approximately fifteen feet from turf. (See figure 3.)
 - One of the honey locust trees had a few yellowing leaves and some dead branches. This tree was in a mulch bed approximately fifteen from the turf. (See figure 4, 5, & 6.)
 - All of the other trees, including four honey locusts, appeared healthy. (See figure 7 & 8.)
2. I took the following photos depicting injured/damaged vegetation:



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8

3. I collected a vegetation sample from a visibly impacted honey locust tree as described in paragraph #1 for examination by the Purdue Plant Pest Diagnostic Laboratory (PPDL).
4. The report from the PPDL stated in part, *"There was no evidence of significant mite or insect injury or disease on the honey locust sample submitted. The sample (and pictures) submitted do not show specific symptoms I could relate to herbicide injury. Most of the trees appear to be in areas that would not have been treated with Imprelis. The dieback on individual branches and tops of trees closest to turf areas could be related to herbicide damage but there seems to be no clear evidence to show this. The branch submitted had no disease symptoms. Further samples would be needed to rule out fungal dieback problems on other branches."*
5. According to the application information collected from the applicator, Imprelis Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 352-793) was applied on April 17, 2011 and June 2, 2011, at a rate of 4.5 fluid ounces per acre with hose and reel sprayer.

Elizabeth C. Carter
 Elizabeth C. Carter
 Pesticide Investigator

Date: September 13, 2011

Disposition: No violation of the Indiana Pesticide Use and Application Law could be documented at this time.

George N. Saxton
 George N. Saxton
 Compliance Officer

Final Date: September 20, 2011