

CASE SUMMARY

Case#2011/1378

Complainant: Lynn Gartrell
5210 E. 70th St.
Indianapolis, IN 46220
317 – 257 – 4110

Applicator: Jeffery Snell
The Greenskeeper
1051 Summit Drive
Carmel, IN 46032
317-846-7131

Licensed Applicator
Licensed Business

1. On August 4, 2011, I, Agent Trish Waller 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 and shrubs possibly resulting from exposure to the herbicide Imprelis. A Notice of Inspection was issued to Mr. Lynn Gartrell. I observed the following during my on-site investigation:
 - a) Tops of trees were curled (See Figure #7).
 - b) Spiraling of dead areas (See Figure #1).
 - c) Browning of needles on pine and spruce trees (See Figure #1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7).
2. I took the following photos depicting injured/damaged vegetation:



Figure #1



Figure #2



Figure #3



Figure #4



Figure #5



Figure #6



Figure #7

3. I collected the following vegetation samples from visibly impacted non-target vegetation for examination by the Purdue Plant Pest Diagnostic Laboratory (PPDL).
 - a) Pine
 - b) Spruce

4. According to a report from the PPDL, *“There was no evidence of significant mite or insect injury on the samples submitted. Dothistroma needle blight was observed on one of the pine samples. Our PPDL diagnosis of the possibility of potential damage from herbicide injury is based on visual assessment of samples and images submitted and whether the symptoms observed on non-target plants are typical of injury that could be caused by exposure or uptake of the herbicides purportedly applied to the area. The samples and pictures submitted show symptoms that are suggestive of injury that can be caused by synthetic auxin (growth regulator type) herbicides. Typical symptoms caused by these herbicides can include epinasty (twisting and curving) of the leaves or needles, shoot and shoot tip; dieback of shoot tips; leaf cupping which can be upward or downward, and in extreme cases, new leaves can be irregular in color, size and shape (usually smaller than normal) and have abnormal leaf margins. When injury results in new shoot dieback in conifers there will be no regrowth this season.”*

5. According to the application information collected from the applicator Imprelis Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 352-793) was applied on April 20, 2011, at the rate of 4.5 oz/acre using a tank sprayer equipment; no application was made to the soil within the drip line of any of the trees or ornamentals; no application was made directly to any exposed roots of any trees or ornamentals.



Trish Waller
Pesticide Investigator

Date: September 12, 2011

Disposition: No violation of the Indiana Pesticide Use and Application Law was documented against the pesticide applicator. Effective September 15, 2011, the Indiana registration for Imprelis Herbicide, EPA Reg. #352-793, was cancelled because it was determined by OISC that the product is “misbranded” (it bears label directions that are inadequate to prevent unreasonable adverse effects to non-target vegetation).



George N. Saxton
Compliance Officer

Final Date: October 20, 2011