

Dow AgroSciences Seeks to Expand Use of Bee-killing Pesticide to Additional 3 Million Acres in California, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana

EPA Considering Allowing Use of Sulfoxaflor on Rice, Ornamental Plants

By [Center For Biological Diversity](#)

Global Research, October 15, 2018

[Center For Biological Diversity](#) 12 October 2018

Region: [USA](#)

Theme: [Biotechnology and GMO](#)

The Environmental Protection Agency is considering a [request](#) by Dow AgroSciences to dramatically expand the use of the bee-killing pesticide sulfoxaflor to rice, avocados, greenhouses, tree farms and residential ornamental plants sold at retail outlets.

The EPA has already concluded that sulfoxaflor is “very highly toxic” to bees.

If granted, this action would allow the very first uses of the pesticide on commercial and residential ornamental plants that are often visited by pollinators and that make up some of the only pollinator habitat in densely populated urban areas. The proposed use on rice, [grown](#) on nearly 3 million acres in California, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, could spell disaster for already imperiled aquatic invertebrates because rice fields are often intentionally flooded, which could allow the pesticide to reach nearby streams and rivers.

“The EPA shouldn’t allow this harmful pesticide to be used on the very plants people buy at their local nursery to attract pollinators,” said Nathan Donley, a senior scientist with the Center for Biological Diversity. “We can’t provide habitat for pollinators while poisoning them at the same time.”

This request comes the same day as the public comment period ended on the EPA’s [consideration](#) of allowing use of another bee-toxic pesticide, Bayer’s flupyradifurone, across 300,000 acres of tobacco fields in Kentucky, North Carolina and four other states in the Southeast.

Sulfoxaflor and flupyradifurone are systemic pesticides with the same mode of action — and potential for harm — as neonicotinoid pesticides, a leading cause of widespread pollinator population declines. While the pesticide industry has touted these pesticides as a replacement for neonics, they pose many of the same risks to non-target species like bees and butterflies.

“Now that Canada and the European Union have concluded that neonics are incredibly dangerous to pollinators and other species and are phasing them out, the chemical industry is scrambling to popularize new, equally dangerous products to replace them,” said Donley. “The problem is the replacements are just a new method of creating the pretty much the same widespread harm.”

This is not the right way forward.”

Background

In response to a legal challenge by beekeepers, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals [vacated](#) the EPA's original registration of sulfoxaflor in 2015, finding that it was too dangerous for bees. The EPA's new 2016 registration for sulfoxaflor — purportedly designed to ensure no exposure to bees — excluded crops that are attractive to bees and have indeterminate flowering patterns.

Since then the EPA has [routinely granted](#) so-called “emergency exemptions,” 22 so far this year and 78 in 2017, that have allowed for sulfoxaflor use on 17.5 millions of acres of farmland. The Office of Inspector General issued a [report](#) critical of the EPA's use of these emergency exemptions weeks ago.

A recent study [published](#) in *Nature* found that sulfoxaflor exposure at low doses had severe consequences for bumblebee reproductive success. The authors cautioned against EPA's current trajectory of replacing neonicotinoids with nearly identical pesticides like sulfoxaflor.

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