safe use of

chemicals in agriculture

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY • TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE • THE TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION • College Station, Texas

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Safe Use of Chemicals in Agriculture

Modern agriculture depends heavily on the widespread use of chemicals to provide attractive and nourishing foods. Much of the agricultural efficiency increase in producing food, feed and fiber during the past 25 years has resulted from the development and use of better chemical compounds for specific agricultural functions.

Chemicals are used to control insects, plant diseases, weeds and other pests; to control or speed up the growth of plants and livestock; and to retard spoilage, maintain fresh quality and make crop and livestock products more attractive and flavorful.

Consumers purchase wholesome, high-quality farm products free of pest damage and contamination in all seasons and in practically all localities throughout the nation. Chemicals have made it possible to produce quality food, feed and fiber in sufficient quantity and at economical cost so that more people get better products. Past, present and future gains in the production, processing and distribution of agricultural products must be concerned with the health of the ultimate consumer. For this reason, laws and regulations have been set up by the Federal Government and many state and local governments. Those in agriculture should familiarize themselves with these laws and regulations.

Texas A&M University provides Texans with information concerning the use of chemicals in the production and processing of food, feed and fiber. It also develops and disseminates new information in this field. The University maintains up-to-date information files in the uses of agricultural chemicals, including safe amounts, proper use and methods, recommended safeguards and legal restrictions. As new information is developed by research personnel, it is added to the files. New information is transmitted immediately to Texas Agricultural Extension Service offices located in the county seat of each county.

The safe and proper use of agricultural chemicals has benefited Texas agriculture and has had impact upon the economic production of high-quality food, feed and fiber. Only pesticides that have been registered under the terms of applicable Federal law should be used. Chemicals have helped make Americans the best fed, clothed and housed people throughout man's history. The University recognizes the danger to man, domestic and wild animals and to the environment by improper chemical use in the production and processing of food, feed and fiber. It also recognizes the danger of false, misleading or incomplete information.

To disseminate information about the use of chemicals in production and processing of food, feed and fiber, Texas A&M University through the Texas Agricultural Extension Service and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has produced several publications dealing with the safe and proper use of chemicals in agriculture. These are available at local county Extension offices or the Department of Agricultural Information, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843.

B-990	Growing Blackberries in Texas
B-1029	Suggestions—Weed Control with Chemicals
L-199	Texas Guide for Controlling Insects on Ornamental Plants
L-217	Control of Insects in Farm-Stored Grain
L-218	Texas Guide for Controlling Cotton Insects
L-219	Ways to Fight the Pink Bollworm in Texas
L-245	Texas Guide for Controlling Insects and Diseases on Fruits and Nuts
L-311	Texas Guide for Controlling Household Insects
L-383	Cottonseed Treatment for Texas–1958
L-384	How to Control the Imported Fire Ant
L-385	Texas Guide for Controlling Citrus Pests in Home Plantings
L-435	Iron Chlorosis
L-465	Diseases of Oats

L-475 Tomato Diseases

L-486 Insecticidal Spraying of Field Crops with Ground Machinery

L-508 Guide for Controlling Cotton Insects in the High Plains, Rolling Plains, and Trans Pecos Area of Texas

L-528 Control Measures for Southern Blight and Insect Pests of Spanish Peanuts—1961

L-559 Texas Guide for Controlling Pests and Diseases on Citrus

L-561 Guide for Controlling Cotton Insects in South Texas

L-564 Controlling Loose Smut of Wheat

L-573 Guide for Reducing Cotton Disease Losses

L-605 Flax Production in Texas

L-624 Southwestern Cotton Rust

L-642 Control of Insects in the Home Garden

L-704 Texas Guide for Controlling Insects on Peanuts

L-726 Controlling Fire Blight of Pear

L-732 Control Diseases in the Home Lawn

L-764 Pesticide Application Ground Equipment Calibration Guide

L-777 Keys to Profitable Peanut Production

L-851 Keys to Profitable Small Grain Production in the Central West Texas Area

L-852 Keys to Profitable Small Grain Production on the High Plains

L-867 Fly Control in Poultry Houses

L-868 Let's Control Plant Nematodes

MP-313 Pecan Diseases and Insects

MP-329 Texas Guide for Controlling Insects and Mites on Corn, Sorghums and Small Grains

MP-346 Experiments for the Control of Pecan Scab Disease—1959

MP-461 Field Mold Control with Arasan 42-S to Improve the Appearance and Quality of Sorghum Seed—1960

MP-675 Texas Guide for Controlling Insects on Commercial Vegetable Crops

MP-691 Texas Guide for Controlling External Parasites of Livestock and Poultry

MP-789 Absorption and Translocation of a Systemic Insecticide in Cotton Following Stem Applications–1965

MP-825 Farm and Ranch Guide–Safe Use of Chemicals

MP-902 Texas Guide for Reducing Vegetable Disease Losses

MP-914 Shade Tree Diseases

MP-923 Chemical Control of Rice Blast–1965

PR-2382 Evaluation of Fungicides for Control of Brown Patch Disease of St. Augustinegrass–1963-1964 (1965)

PR-2408 Post-emergence Herbicide Studies on Certain Weeds in Bermudagrass Turf–1966

PR-2460 Combination Seed Treatments Compared with Incovering Soil Fungicides for Cotton Seedling Disease Control–1967

PR-2539 Application of Soil Fungicides to Control *Rhizoctonia solani* on Irish Potatoes–1968

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