Environmental Earth News



GANNON BEACH Recycling Center Schedule COMMERCIAL & RETAIL RESIDENTIAL

Tuesdays and Thursdays

First and Third Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The monthly curbside or each month promptly at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall

It is not enough to be busy ... The question is: What are we busy about?

- Henry David Thoreau





little wasp that preys on hazelnut aphids has eliminated the need for Willamette Valley hazelnut growers to use chemical aphidcides. The switch from harmful chemicals is saving these farmers \$300,000 a year, reducing their exposure to the aphicide, and helping to protect the environment.

The success of this biological pest control is one example of pesticide use reduction that OSPIRG documented in its recent research report, Doing More With Less: Reducing the Use of Pesticides in Oregon. The report showed that reducing pesticide use in Oregon is feasible and that further reductions could be achieved if the state adopts policies that promote and encourage alternatives to pesticides.

The Many Problems with Pesticides

Excessive use of pesticides has been linked to a number of serious environmental and public health problems.

Environmental Risks. A 1988 study found that less than 1% of pesticides applied to crops reach target pests, leaving 99% to move into ecosystems contaminating land, air, and water.

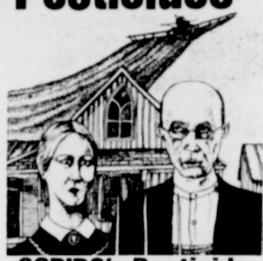
Pesticides impact wildlife as well as beneficial insects that help control pests. Agricultural chemicals have been identified as a leading threat to groundwater quality in our state - which supplies drinking water for more than 75% of all Oregonians. Already pesticides have been detected in groundwater in eight Oregon counties.

Worker Exposure. Farmworkers suffer up to 300,000 illnesses and injuries a year from exposure to pesticides in the United States. An Oregon State University study of Oregon farmworkers concluded that workers on farms where pesticides are regularly applied, when compared with workers on organic or transitional organic farms, had a greater number of medical symptoms and work days lost to illness, and a greater number of overall symptoms possibly related to pesticide exposure.

OSPIRG's report found that pesticide use reduction strategies are being used to control agricultural pests as well as for home pest control and for grounds maintenance. Organic farming and integrated pest management (IPM) are two of the most effective ways to reduce reliance on chemical pesticides.

Benefits of reducing or eliminating pesticides Organic farmers in Oregon produce a wide variety of food crops, from apples and pears to cucumbers and cabbage. A Willamette Valley farmer, Ellis Hester, made the transition to organic farming in 1988 after he was offered a higher price for organic

cucumbers from a food processor. Hester estimates he spent \$30,000 a year on pesticides and herbicides before he switched to farming the organic way. Carpenter ants are a common wood-infesting pest in homes and are usually treated by spraying one or



OSPIRG's Pesticide **Action Campaign**

Get Involved!

more synthetic chemicals in all exterior walls, attics, crawl spaces and baseboard cracks. Dan Stein, an exterminator in Eugene, has reduced his use of chemicals to control carpenter ants by more than 80% by observing the pest problem and spot treating the ant nest sites. Stein calls his approach to pest control "least toxic pest control," and has found it to be effective.

Lawn and grounds maintenance can involve intensive chemical pesticide use. In 1990, approximately 67 million pounds of insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides were poured on U.S. lawns. The Parks Departments in Portland and Eugene have both adopted integrated Pest Management (IPM) policies to reduce the use of pesticides and fertilizers used to maintain grounds.

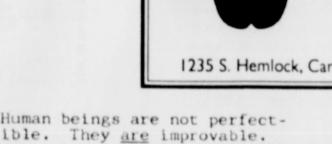
IPM is a policy of pest management that is based on first studying and defining the pest problem and then finding the least toxic way to control the problem. The State of Oregon has also adopted an IPM policy to control pests in state buildings and grounds.

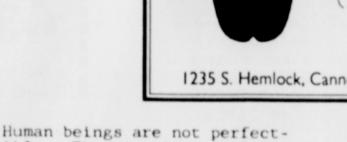
OSPIRG found that while there are examples of pesticides use reduction throughout Oregon, these practices will not become widespread until policies are adopted to promote and expand the use of alternatives. OSPIRG's Safe Drinking Water Campaign offers a comprehensive approach to protecting groundwater from agricultural chemical contamination.

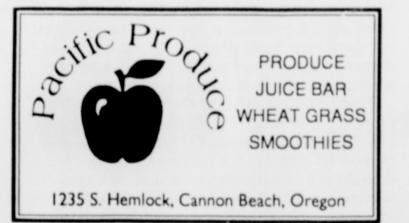
The Campaign platform calls for expanding information available about pesticide use, improving existing groundwater cleanup programs, and identifying and promoting alternatives to pesticides. OSPIRG is organizing a statewide grass-roots campaign to build citizen support for the platform to ensure that the legislature addresses groundwater and pesticides issues in the 1993

You can get involved by contacting Pamela Peck at 231-4181 in Portland. ◆









10:00 am - 6:00 pm Friday - Tuesday Hourly runs Going South Leaves from: Les Shirley Park 10:00 Candy Kitchen :05 Coaster 10 Midtown 12 Surfcrest 14 Tolovana Wayside 15 Haystack Heights Wave Crest Maher Going North Leaves from: Maher & Hemlock 10:30 Tolovana Wayside :35 R.V. Park 40 Midtown 45 Ecola Square :50 White Bird Gallery :55 Les Shirley Park :00

CANNON

BEACH

SHUTTLE SCHEDULE



Eric Severeid





BUY GROCERIES AT 15% ABOVE WHOLESALE COST!

PACIFIC PRODUCE MOUNTAIN PEOPLES WAREHOUSE

Mt. Peoples Warehouse is an alternative food supplier who sells a wide variety of conventional and organic groceries. Included are bulk grains, produce, bakery goods, dairy products, canned and bottled products, chips, beauty aids, biodegradable cleaners. Their catalogue contains more than 140 pages to choose from.

Catalogues can be purchased for \$2.00 at Pacific Produce. 1235 S. Hemlock in Haystack Square. Come in and join the growing number of people who are living right and paying less.