## Taxpayers help bats,

## butterflies

AP — Some of Michigan's most neglected wildlife — from the maligned bat to a rare species of butterfly — are receiving a helping hand again this year from taxpayers. Contributions checked off on state income tax forms for Michigan's Nongame Wildlife Fund will be used to finance field studies to improve habitats and survival rates for the wildlife.

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The introduction of peregrine failments our ban settings in Detroit and Grand Hapits also was financed with non-game wildlife contributions.

About 116,000 Michigan taxpayers, averaging contributions of \$5.54, donated \$650,000 toward the program in 1987, the fourth year since the state Legislature set up the checkoff system.

Q. I hear so many different opinions on using pesticides. What can you tell me?

The National Coalittion Against the Misuse of Pesticides says that pesticide misuses can begin "the moment a pesticide's development begins if careful steps are not taken or ensure public safety."

NCAMP's primary focus is to educate people with the knowledge needed to prevent harmful exposure and misuse and encourage safe alternative pest-management strategies.

MYTH 1: A pesticide registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or state authorities its safe. Pesticide safety begins with what we know and don't know about these chemicals. While information on one chemical may be available, there may be no information on another. A 1982 congressional staff report said:

Terry Gibb

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For safety, know insecticides

79-84 percent of the pesticides on the market have not been adequately tested for their cancer-causing effects.
 99-93 percent of the pesticides have not been adequately tested for their ability to cause genetic damage.

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• 60-70 percent have not been fully tested for their ability to cause birth defects.

These basic problems are the re-

sult of an inadequate pesticide con-trol law — the Federal Insecticide Fungicide & Rodenticide Act. Be-cause of major loopholes, this law al-lows pesticides to remain in use de-

MYTH 2: A pesticide is safe when it is used according to label instruc-

it is used according to label instruc-tions.
Pesticide ingredients must be list-do nthe label as:

• "Active" — the ingredients that actually do what the product is intended to do, such as kill insects.

• "Iner" — ingredients hat form a vehicle to make the active ingredients easy to make the active to the control of the control of

Product labels regarding emergency antidotes may not be the best liftst aid remedy. A random survey found that 85 percent of the labels and inndequate or erroneous lifst aid information, while 5 percent of the labels had information that would be dangerous to the victim.

Toxic (poisonous) pesticides ultimately touch everyone's life. From 1950 to 1983, pesticide production increased from 200,000 to 2.7 billion pounds. The introduction of this tremendous amount of toxic chemicals into the environment has a long-term impact on the ecological balance and human health.

TO REDUCE this overload of chemicals into your environment, try these suggestions when using or considering toxic pesticides:

1. Contact your county Cooperative Extension Service. The staff can recommend the most effective and least polluting product to use.

2. Consider alternatives to chem-

3. After using a chemical pesticide, avoid overwatering the area. The pesticide may run off with the excess water into nearby streams or

4. Do not apply pesticides if rain is forecast. Rain will carry these chemicals into nearby creeks of bedies of water.

The Consumer Mailbag Coswers your questions. Address mail to The Consumer Mailbag. 1 Kennedy Square, 4th Floor. Petroit 48226.



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