

What Is A Pesticide?

A pesticide is any agent used to prevent, repel, or eliminate pests.

- Pests can include unwanted plants or weeds, insects, animals or rodents, fungi, and microorganisms such as bacteria or viruses.
- The term “pesticides” refers not only to insecticides, but also to herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, disinfectants, and other kinds of pest-controlling chemicals, including many household products.

Pesticides are commonly used to:

- Control undesirable insects or diseases on food and flower crops.
- Clear unwanted vegetation along roadsides.
- Control undesirable weeds and shrubs on private property.
- Eliminate plants that compete with trees grown for lumber.

Signs of possible herbicide use in plants:

- Wilted, drooping, or burnt-looking leaves.
- Patches of dead or deformed-looking plants.
- A pinkish tint on plants, which is the residue of a dye added to herbicides before spraying. This dye lasts only a few days, depending on sun exposure and will disperse completely with a little rain.



Basketweavers, and those who use baskets, need to know about pesticide use because...

- Preparing basket materials for weaving involves peeling the bark from the shoots or roots with the teeth, increasing risk of ingesting pesticide residues.
- Weavers also use their teeth as a third hand and chew the ends of sticks as they are added.
- Baskets are used for cooking, eating, wearing as caps and regalia, and as baby carriers and rattles. A basket should not be used for any of these purposes if it might have been made from plants having pesticide residues. Pesticide residues can remain in plant material for a year or more.

Those who gather plants or animals from the forest should know about pesticide use too because...

- Basket material gatherers can unknowingly gather in areas that were sprayed within the last year.
- Acorns, berries, mushrooms, and other plants used for food and medicine that are sprayed with pesticides can retain harmful pesticide residues.
- Pesticides can get into creeks and contaminate drinking water and fish that are harvested for food. Roadside applications can run off into roadside ditches that flow to streams and can contaminate down-stream (riparian) plants and aquatic species.
- Some pesticides can concentrate in the body tissues and organs of deer, fish, small mammals, and birds.

Pesticide Exposure... What Are The Health Risks?

Pesticides, by their nature, are toxic. Short-term exposure to pesticides can cause irritation to skin, eyes, and the respiratory system. They are also thought to have an association with diseases such as cancer, diabetes, asthma, and reproductive and behavioral problems in people and other animals.

Symptoms related to pesticide exposure:

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Itchy, burning eyes
- Sore throat
- Red, itchy rash on skin
- Tingling or swelling of skin
- Difficulty breathing
- Nausea, vomiting
- Abdominal pain, diarrhea



Pesticide Exposure Safety Precautions and First Aid:

- Use latex gloves to remove contaminated clothing or to touch contaminated skin.
- Place contaminated clothing and shoes in a bag and wash separately from other family laundry.
- Avoid inhalation of dust and other particles from clothing.
- Clean areas where contaminated shoes have been.
- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. If needed, shower with soap and shampoo hair to remove chemicals from skin and hair. Clean under fingernails and in folds of skin.
- If symptoms persist, contact your doctor, and let the doctor know what and where you have been gathering.

Alternatives To Pesticides

There are many environmentally friendly options available to prevent or eliminate pests.

- In and around the home, you can exclude pests by caulking cracks, installing mesh wire at foundation vents, and keeping kitchens and other parts of the home free from food sources that attract pests. Use low-toxicity, contained baits instead of spraying potent toxics in your home and environment.
- On private property, heavy mulching or hand weeding and filling the space with desirable plants are strategies that may be used to control weeds.
- On roadsides, mowing has proven to be an effective management tool in Humboldt and Mendocino Counties, where CalTrans is committed to non-chemical roadside vegetation management.
- In timber areas, manual thinning, selective logging, and noxious weed removal can be performed instead of herbicide spraying.
- From small backyard gardens to large-scale commercial agriculture, beneficial insects and less toxic insecticides such as soaps, oils, and Biopesticides can control pests. Ask about these products at your local nursery.
- In meadows or oak woodlands, controlled burning helps to eliminate invasive plants and promotes the healthy growth of native plants. Due to the risks associated with fire, no one should attempt a controlled burn without adequate training. When using fire to manage land, proper permits must be obtained. Local fire safety councils should also be contacted.

FIND OUT MORE BY CONTACTING:

Yurok Tribe Environmental Program

(707) 482-1350 for information concerning pesticide applications on and near the Yurok Reservation.

Humboldt County Agricultural

Commissioner's Office: (707) 445-7223 for information on what has been sprayed in Humboldt County.

California Indian Basketweavers

Association: (530) 272-5500 for help in finding out more about herbicide use and related concerns.

California Department of Transportation:

(800) 999-1053 for monthly herbicide spray schedules in Lake and Del Norte counties (Herbicides are rarely used by Ca/Trans in Humboldt and Mendocino counties).

National Pesticide Information Center:

(800) 858-7358, can also provide information on pesticides.

Californians for Alternatives to Toxics:

(707) 445-5100, serves as a clearinghouse for pesticide information.

San Francisco Regional Poison Control

Center: (800) 523-2222, provides information regarding symptoms that may be related to pesticide exposures and advice on treatment.

This brochure was made possible by a joint effort between

United Indian Health Services, Inc.

and the

California Indian Basketweavers' Association

With support from the
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Pesticide Program

Basket made by Lisa Morehead-Hillman (Karuk/Yurok)

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA PESTICIDES....



**...What
Basketweavers
Should Know**