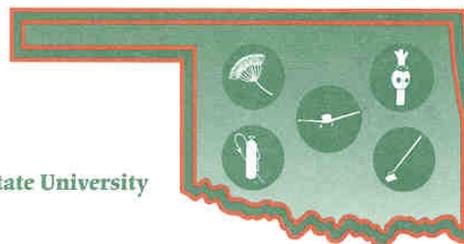


PESTICIDE REPORTS

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University
<http://pested.okstate.edu>



SEPTEMBER 2008

CHEM

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FUMIGATION PRACTICAL

The next Fumigation Practical will be October 14, 2008 at the Stored Product, Research & Education Center in Stillwater.

This practical is required for those initially certifying in the 7c – Fumigation Category.

Companies with persons certified in 7c – Fumigation will be sent a notice of the practical.

You must have successfully completed the Core and 7c – Fumigation category exams prior to attending the practical. For those that have done so you can register on-line at <http://pested.okstate.edu>.

The next practical will be in the first quarter of 2009. (OSU PSEP)

FEES FOR REGISTERING PESTICIDES

EPA has issued a notice increasing fees for pesticide registration by 5% beginning about October 1, 2008.

The cost for registering a pesticide food use for the first time or adding a food use will be \$549,155; the fee for non-food use, outdoor the fee is \$376,635; and the fee for non-food use, indoor is \$209,475. The price is the same for a reduced risk pesticide.

To add an additional food use will cost \$57,120 for each addition up to six uses. Six or more additional uses submitted together will cost \$342,720.

The cost to register a new active ingredient straight chain lepidopteron pheromone is \$2,205. To register an EUP plant incorporated protectant that is non-food/feed or crop destruct basis with no Scientific Advisory Panel review required is \$82,688. If a SAP review is required the cost is \$110,250. (Federal Register, August 5, 2008)

CARBOFURAN PROPOSED CANCELLATION

EPA has proposed revoking most of carbofuran's (Furadan) tolerances. The two not up for revocation are artichoke and sunflowers.

EPA cites excessive food residue exposure estimates to infants and children. EPA also states that drinking water exposure calculations exceed acceptable risk levels.

EPA is also concerned about carbofuran's affect on birds and agricultural workers

FMC has fought to retain uses and done so by providing new data and risk assessments as well as proposing label amendments to keep only corn, cotton, Pacific Northwest potatoes, melons and sunflowers on the label. EPA rejected the data and proposed new labeling.

This step avoids EPA having to issue a cancellation. This would have been the first cancellation by EPA in about 20 years. (Federal Register, July 31, 2008)

CARBARYL CANCELLATIONS

EPA has received voluntary cancellation request from the registrant to cancel many uses.

Uses requested for cancellation are wheat, millet, cotton, fresh/succulent shelled beans and peas, use on poultry or in or on poultry premises/dwellings; all use on pests (dogs, cats and other pets) except for flea collars, use on pet premises, use in or on pet sleeping quarters; and all indoor applications. The use of dust formulations in or on agricultural crops, application of granular formulations to leafy vegetables (except Brassica), ULV for adult

mosquito control, and all applications by backpack sprayers and uses of liquid formulations to residential lawns.

EPA intends to issue an order allowing the use of existing stocks until the product in hand is used. (Federal Register, August 20, 2008)

MALATHION CANCELLATIONS

EPA has issued a notice to accept the voluntary cancellation request for several Malathion uses.

Uses lost are: cowpea forage and hay, soybean, peanuts (pre-harvest and post harvest), sunflower (post harvest), greenhouse food uses, and plum, prune uses; forest trees, field and garden seeds; cattle feed concentrate blocks (non-medicated); direct animal and livestock treatments including pet and domestic animal uses for beef cattle, cats, chickens, dairy cattle (lactating and non-lactating), dogs, ducks, geese, goats, hogs, horses (including ponies), pigeons, sheep and turkeys; animal premise uses for dairy and livestock barns, stable and pens, feed rooms, poultry houses, manure piles, kennels, rabbits on wire, beef cattle feed lots and holding pens, cat and dog sleeping quarters, poultry houses, human clothing (woolens and other fabrics); mattresses; and commercial and industrial uses for bagged flour; cereal processing plants, dry milk processing plants, eating establishments, food processing plants, packaged cereals, pet foods and feed stuff.

Persons with existing stock can use that Malathion according to the existing product label directions until that container is depleted. (Federal Register, August 27, 2008)

PESTICIDE USE ON FARMS

According to USDA NASS reports the cost of pesticides and their application on farms in the Plains Region was 3.08% in 2006 and 3.14% of all major input items. (Oklahoma Farm Statistics, August 26, 2008)

ACUTE PESTICIDE POISONING

The Center for Disease Control conducted a survey of pesticide poisoning data from 1998-2005. Most of the data was from California and Washington with small amounts from Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, Oregon and Texas.

The survey was on agriculture and most reports involved agricultural workers which represented 65% of the cases.

Fifty-one percent of the reported poisonings were due to Toxicity Category I pesticides, but 27% were from Toxicity III and IV. Category III & IV carry the signal word “Caution”.

Of the pesticide groups reported, the percentages of poisonings were: insecticides 54%; fungicides 25%; disinfectants 14%; herbicides 14%; and fumigants 14%. The disinfectants were from packing shed usage.

Over this time period the number of pesticide exposure events decreased but the average number of cases per event increased.

The five areas with the majority of poisonings were: fruit crops 36%; vegetable crops 14%; soil 10%; grains, grasses and fiber crops 8%; and landscape/ornamental 5%. The soil is primarily fumigation incidents.

The study reports “A vast majority of

the illnesses were of low severity (87%), while 12% were of medium severity and 0.6% was high severity.

Symptom characterizations are in the table below.

Symptom	CHE	Pyrethroid	Diothiocarbamate
Nervous	75	66	46
Gastrointestinal	57	50	37
Ocular	30	30	58
Dermatologic	26	31	19
Respiratory	37	31	30
Cardiovascular	9	4	6

Regarding the dermatologic symptoms irritation or pain was reported in 9% of the CHE (cholinesterase inhibitors), 19% of pyrethroids, and 4% of diothiocarbamate pesticides.

Overall, sulfur was the most reported reason for symptoms (14%) followed by metam-sodium (9%) and glyphosate 8%. Metam-sodium is a soil fumigant and sulfur is one of the most use pesticides in California, primarily as a dust in grape production.

Reason for exposure was drift 37%, early reentry 10% and use in conflict with label 10%. Failure to use required equipment and oral notification of pesticide application not being provided were responsible for 5% each of exposures.

Women were far less likely to wear PPE (27% to 40%) than males. Those exposed to Toxicity Category II were more likely to wear PPE (61%) than those exposed to Category I or III/IV (53% and 54% respectively) Those using an air-purifying respirator reported fewer respiratory symptoms (19%) compared to dust masks (45%) and no known PPE (37%). Those wearing chemical resistant gloves reported fewer nervous/sensory symptoms than those wearing cloth/leather gloves (44% to

64%). They also had fewer reported gastro-intestinal (30% to 46%) and dermatologic symptoms (36% to 47%). (American Journal of Industrial Medicine 2008)

PESTICIDE POISONINGS

After studying adverse reaction reports filed with EPA, the Center for Public Integrity has found that pyrethrins and pyrethroids were responsible for more than 26% of all major or moderate pesticide poisoning incidents in the United States in 2007, up from 15% in 1998.

“The alarming rise of pesticide-related incidents attributed to pyrethrin and pyrethroid affiliated products is a serious concern for the millions of households that use them,” Bill Buzenberg, the center’s executive director, said.

But according to the center, the number of reported human health problems attributed to pyrethrin and pyrethroid pesticides increased from 261 in 1998 to 1,030 in 2007.

Furthermore, EPA data show at least 50 deaths have been attributed to the class of pesticides since 1992.

According to the center, as a result of its investigation, EPA’s Office of Pesticide Programs will begin a study this year on the human health effects of these chemicals. (Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 32 No 40, August 4, 2008) **Note:** The use of chlorpyrifos and diazinon has been greatly reduced since 1998. Also, homeowners are the major sector of pesticide users who are documented for not reading or following label directions and the group EPA refuses to require education for use of pesticides. In addition, most of these

exposures resulted from homeowner use –not from commercial applications.

FOOD SAFETY SURVEY

FDA contracted for a telephone survey to 4,539 English or Spanish speaking non-institutionalized adults. The survey was on the adult’s perception and knowledge of food safety issues.

Forty-nine percent thought food poisoning in the U.S. was very common or common and 56% thought it was more common to get food poisoning from restaurants than from home cooked meals. Eighty-eight percent thought contamination of food by micro-organisms is a serious food safety problem. Sixteen percent thought that raw beef posed little likelihood of having germs that would make you sick.

Of the major food micro-organisms, the respondents had heard of *Salmonella* (86%), *Listeria* (30%), *Campylobacter* (13%), and *Vibrio* (6%) and 85% had heard of *E. coli* but only 49% had heard of *Hepatitis A*.

Ninety-five percent had heard of Mad-Cow Disease and 53% said it was a very serious or serious food safety problem.

Fifty-one percent said pesticide residues were either a very serious or serious food safety problem. When asked if pesticides residues were not a food safety problem, 65% said they were either a very serious or serious food safety problem.

Regarding bioengineered foods, 17% thought these would be more likely to have harmful germs than foods produced without bioengineering while 53% said it would be the same. Thirty-seven percent said bioengineered crops are more likely to cause long term health

problems and 40% said it would be the same as non-bioengineered crops.

Concerning food allergens they reported 32% were allergic to milk or dairy, 9% to eggs, 29% to fish or shellfish, 17% to nuts, 35% to vegetables, 12% to chocolate, 1% to sulfites, and 21% to spices. (FDA <http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~comm/crnutri7.html#screener>)

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF PEST PROBLEMS

The University of Florida conducted a telephone survey of Florida residents regarding pest problem perceptions.

The majority of respondents were female but the age, economics, education areas were equally distributed. Most of the respondents (81%) owned their residence.

Fifty-seven percent owned pets and 78% of pets were kept inside the home.

Regarding chemical sensitivity, 84% and 67% of men and women respectively did not have insect allergies. Ninety-one and 81% of men and women respectively did not have sensitive to pesticides.

When asked what the major insect pests were, they responded crawling insects were the most difficult to control but flying insects were the most harmful and crawling insects cost more to control. Seventy-one percent said they had combated crawling insects followed by 55% for lawn pests while only 10% reported termites.

Eighty-two percent reported using pesticides. The main reason stated for using pesticides was seeing insect damage in or around the home (90%), whereas seeing dead insects was considered the least important reason.

For those that did not use pesticides

their primary factor for purchasing pest control products and services was the feeling that insect pests posed a danger to the family (86%), followed by knowledge that insect pests posed a health hazard (84%), and the sight of insect damage in or around the home (82%).

The non-pesticide users were more likely to deal with flying insects by using repair or preventive measures (e.g., repairing or installing screens on windows and doors) (68%) and physically removing the pests (60%). It should be noted that Florida has drywood termites that can be managed by removal of the infested wood. (American Entomologist, Summer 2008)

GOLFER EXPOSURE TO CHLORPYRIFOS AND CARBARYL

Research conducted at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst has determined golfer exposure to chlorpyrifos and carbaryl is way below EPA estimates.

Work conducted by Putnam et.al. applied chlorpyrifos eight times at the maximum EPA rate and carbaryl two applications at the maximum rate.

They then measured golfers who played 76 rounds following the applications. They took air concentrations and transferable foliar residues to assess potential respiratory and dermal exposures.

Exposure to individuals simulating the play of golf was determined by dosimetry and urinary biomonitoring.

Estimated exposures to golfers following full course and full rate applications were 19-68 times below current EPA acute reference dose (Rfd) values, indicating safe exposure under

EPA hazard quotient criteria.

Dermal exposure was the dominant exposure pathway to golfers, account for about 60% of the chlorpyrifos absorbed dose and 100% of the carbaryl absorbed dose.

Major exposure areas for the dosimeters were: upper legs/pants and lower leg/sock for chlorpyrifos and the hand/lower arm, lower leg/pants and lower leg/socks for carbaryl. (Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry 2008, 56, 6616-6622)

NC SIGNS AG WORKER BILL

Governor Mike Easley signed Senate Bill 847 that provides agricultural workers protection against retaliation in workplaces. The bill directs the Pesticide Board to adopt rules requiring licensed pesticide applicators to record the specific time of day when each pesticide application is completed. The legislature provided \$350,000 to replace federal funding that was cut to track pesticide poisoning cases and to pay for two state workers to train farm laborers on proper handling of pesticides. (BCPC News, August 15, 2008) **Note:** NC was one of the states that had a major Worker Protection Standard case in 2007.



Jim T Criswell
Pesticide Coordinator

PESTICIDE APPLICATOR TEST SESSIONS SEPTEMBER 2008

All 23 exams will be available at each session. **PLEASE MAKE SURE** you know in advance which specific exam(s) you need to take (e.g. Service Tech, Ornamental & Turf, Core, Right-of-way, General Pest, etc.).

RESERVATIONS ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR THESE TEST SESSIONS; they are all open to anyone wishing to test for certification. Tests are \$50.00 each; please bring check, money order or the exact amount of cash needed for testing, along with a form of photo ID. There is no fee for government employees in the discharge of their official duties.

Unless otherwise noted, sessions are located as follows:

ALTUS	WESTERN OK STATE COLLEGE 2801 N MAIN, RM A23
ENID	GARFIELD CO. EXT OFFICE 316 E. Oxford
GOODWELL	OKLA PANHANDLE RESEARCH & EXT CENTER Rt. 1 Box 86M
HOBART	KIOWA CO. FAIRGROUNDS Exhibit Building
LAWTON	GREAT PLAINS COLISEUM Annex Rm 920 S. Sheridan Rd.
McALESTER	KIAMICHI TECH CENTER on HWY 270 W of HWY 69
OKC	OKLA CO. EXT 930 N. Portland, Auditorium - <u>Park & enter</u> from the North side
TULSA	NE CAMPUS OF TCC 3727 E. Apache (Apache & Harvard) Engineering Tech Rm. 127

**If you have any questions, please call (405) 522-5950 or e-mail
eva.landeros@oda.state.ok.us**

**Testing will begin at 9:00 am. NO NEW APPLICANTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER
11 AM.**

ALL TESTS must be completed by 1:00 pm

2008 Test Sessions

September	
4	ALTUS
8	OKC
11	TULSA
22	OKC
25	TULSA
October	
9	TULSA
13	OKC
22	ALTUS
23	TULSA
27	OKC
November	
4	GOODWELL
6	TULSA
10	OKC
17	HOBART
20	TULSA
20	LAWTON
24	OKC
December	
2	GOODWELL
4	TULSA
8	OKC
11	ENID
18	TULSA
22	OKC

OPPORTUNITIES TO EARN CEU'S

SEPTEMBER 11-12, 2008

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 7b – STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: 5
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 5
SPONSOR: OPCA
TOPIC: PEST MANAGEMENT IN PEST CONTROL
PLACE: CLARION CONVENTION CENTER
737 S. MERIDIAN
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
CONTACT: ROSA FISK
405.685.2036
FEE: YES

SEPTEMBER 17, 2008

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: TURF FIELD DAY
TOPIC: TURF MANAGEMENT
PLACE: OSU TURF CENTER
STILLWATER, OK
CONTACT: STEPHANIE LARIMER
405.744.5404
FEE: YES

SEPTEMBER 23-25, 2008

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 2
CATEGORY: 5 – AQUATIC
CEU'S: 2
CATEGORY: 6 – RIGHT-OF-WAY
CEU'S: 6
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 6
SPONSOR: OKVMA
TOPIC: 2008 FALL CONFERENCE
PLACE: SOUTHER HILLS HILTON
7902 SOUTH LEWIS
TULSA, OK
CONTACT: KATHY MARKHAM
918.256.9302
FEE: YES

SEPTEMBER 28 - OCTOBER 1, 2008

CATEGORY: 3c – NURSERY/GREENHOUSE
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: ASSOCIATION OF FLORICULTURE PROFESSIONALS
TOPIC: PLUG & CUTTING CONFERENCE
PLACE: ORLANDO, FL
CONTACT: MICHELLE MAZZA
614.487.1117
FEE: YES

OCTOBER 8, 2008

CATEGORY: 7c – FUMIATION
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 4
SPONSOR: OSU STORED PRODUCT TEAM
TOPIC: FUMIGATION WORKSHOP
PLACE: SPREC
RANGE ROAD
STILLWATER, OK
CONTACT: JIM CRISWELL FOR PROGRAM
405.744.5531
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE FOR REGISTRATION
405.744.6489
FEE: YES

OCTOBER 9, 2008

CATEGORY: 7c – FUMIATION
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 4
SPONSOR: OSU STORED PRODUCT TEAM
TOPIC: FUMIGATION WORKSHOP
PLACE: SPREC
RANGE ROAD
STILLWATER, OK
CONTACT: JIM CRISWELL FOR PROGRAM
405.744.5531
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE FOR REGISTRATION
405.744.6489
FEE: YES

OCTOBER 22-25, 2008

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 7b – STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 7c – FUMIGATION
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 8 – PUBLIC HEALTH
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 11 – BIRD & PREDATORY ANIMAL
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: NPMA
TOPIC: PESTWORLD 2008
PLACE: WASHINGTON, DC
CONTACT: CINDY KENNEDY
703.352.6762
FEE: YES

NOVEMBER 4-7, 2008

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: OARA
TOPIC: AGRICULTURE PEST MANAGEMENT
PLACE: CLARION CONVENTION CENTER
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
CONTACT: TAMMY MILLER
580.233.9516
FEE: YES

DECEMBER 17, 2008

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: OSU
TOPIC: WINTER CROP SCHOOL
PLACE: WES WATKINS CENTER
OSU CAMPUS
STILLWATER, OK
CONTACT: JEFF EDWARDS FOR PROGRA
405.744.
AGRICLTURAL CONFERENCE FOR REGISTRATION
405.744.6489
FEE: YES

JANUARY 19-21, 2009

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: AERIAL
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: OAAA
TOPIC: ANNUAL CONFERENCE
PLACE: BILTMORE HOTEL
401 S MERIDIAN
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
CONTACT: SANDY WELLS
405.341.3548
FEE: YES

ONGOING

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 10 - DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 4
SPONSOR: UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
TOPIC: PRINCIPLES OF TURFGRASS MANAGEMENT
PLACE: CORRESPONDENCE COURSE
CONTACT: PHYLISS BREWER
706.542.6692
FEE: YES

ONGOING

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 2
CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 7b - STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 10 - DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 6
CATEGORY: ALL CATEGORIES
CEU'S: 2
SPONSOR: CHRYSALIS EDUCATION & CONSULTING
TOPIC: O&T, GENERAL PEST & STRUCTURAL
PLACE: HOLIDAY INN
CONTACT: 3101 N. DALLAS PKW
PLANO, TX
DENNIS MALONEY
806.468.8583
FEE: YES

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: VARIOUS
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: UNIVAR
TOPIC: VARIOUS
PLACE: INTERNET – WWW.PESTWEB.COM
CONTACT: JEFF SMITH
916.371.7602
FEE: NO

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: UNIVAR
TOPIC: WEED CONTROL – THE HERBICIDES #604
PLACE: INTERNET – WWW.PESTWEB.COM
CONTACT: JEFF SMITH
916.371.7602
FEE: NO

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: UNIVAR
TOPIC: GOING GREEN & ORGANIC #207
PLACE: INTERNET – WWW.PESTWEB.COM
CONTACT: JEFF SMITH
916.371.7602
FEE: NO

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 3
CATEGORY: 7b - STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: WHITMIRE MICRO-GEN
TOPIC: PRESCRIPTION TREATMENT UNIVERSITY
PLACE: WHITMIRE WEB SITE
CONTACT: JODI WILSON
880.777.8570
FEE: YES

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: VARIOUS
CEU'S: VARIOUS
SPONSOR: PEST NETWORK
TOPIC: VARIOUS
PLACE: PESTNETWORK.COM
CONTACT: MEL YELL
512.626.1645 CELL
FEE: YES

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: Pest Network
TOPIC: GREENBUG MANAGEMENT
PLACE: www.pestnetwork.com
CONTACT: CHARLES COLE
979.732.0501
FEE: YES

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: SOUTHWEST FARM PRESS
TOPIC: WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT IN COTTON
PLACE: INTERNET – WWW.SOUTHWESTFARMPRESS.COM
CONTACT: CHERYL OGLE
559.322.6558
FEE: NO

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: SOUTHWEST FARM PRESS
TOPIC: SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT
PLACE: WWW.SOUTHWESTFARMPRESS.COM
CONTACT: HARRY CLINE
512.288.8288
FEE: YES

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: VARIOUS
CEU'S: VARIOUS
SPONSOR: UNIVAR
TOPIC: VARIOUS – GENERAL PEST CONTROL
PLACE: [HTTP://WWW.PESTWEB.COM](http://www.pestweb.com)
CONTACT: VIC PRRALEZ
888.755.5566
FEE: YES

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