

# PESTICIDE REPORTS

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University

<http://pested.okstate.edu>



## April, 2015

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### 2015 UNWANTED PESTICIDE DISPOSAL COLLECTION COMING IN APRIL

Take advantage of the upcoming opportunity to dispose of any unwanted pesticides at the next collection in April. The 2015 Unwanted Pesticide Disposal Program funded by ODAFF will occur April 22<sup>nd</sup> in Purcell. The location will be at the McClain County Fairgrounds located at 1721 Hardcastle Blvd. The Disposal will run from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. rain or shine.

There is no charge for this program. Limit is 2,500 pounds per entity. ONLY PESTICIDES will be taken at the sites (no fertilizer, paint, oil, etc)! If you have any questions contact Charles Luper (OSU) at 405-744-5808 or Ryan Williams (ODAFF) at 405-522-5993.

April 22<sup>nd</sup> McClain County Fairgrounds

For more information please go to <http://pested.okstate.edu/html/unwanted.html>

## **ELEVATOR WORKSHOPS SET FOR APRIL**

Three elevator workshops have been scheduled for April. April 22<sup>nd</sup> from 8:30 to 12:30 pm they will be held at Shawnee Mills in Shawnee. The evening of April 22<sup>nd</sup> the workshops will move to the Garfield County Extension Office in Enid from 5:30 to 9:30pm. The final location will be held in Clinton on April 23<sup>rd</sup> from 11:30 to 3:30 pm at the Branding Iron Restaurant.

Cost of registration is \$75 before April 15 and \$100 after April 15. A meal will be provided at each location. CEU's are pending with ODAFF. For more information contact Edmond Bonjour at 405-744-8134 or Carol Jones at 405-744-6667. Online registration can be found at

[https://secure.touchnet.com/C20271\\_ustores/web/store\\_cat.jsp?STOREID=15&CATID=267](https://secure.touchnet.com/C20271_ustores/web/store_cat.jsp?STOREID=15&CATID=267)

## **EPA ANNOUNCES IT IS UNLIKELY TO APPROVE NEW OUTDOOR NEONICOTINOID PESTICIDE USES**

As part of EPA's ongoing effort to protect pollinators, the Agency has sent [letters to registrants](#) of neonicotinoid pesticides with outdoor uses informing them that EPA will likely not be in a position to approve most applications for new uses of these chemicals until new bee data have been submitted and pollinator risk assessments are complete. The letters reiterate that the EPA has required [new bee safety studies](#) for its ongoing registration review process for the [neonicotinoid pesticides](#), and that the Agency must complete its [new pollinator risk assessments](#), which are based, in part, on the new data, before it will likely be able to make regulatory decisions on imidacloprid, clothianidin, thiamethoxam, and dinotefuran that would expand the current uses of these pesticides. Affected neonicotinoid actions include:

- New Uses (including crop group expansion requests)
- Addition of New Use Patterns, such as aerial application
- Experimental Use Permits
- New Special Local Needs Registrations

This is an interim position. However, if a significant new pest issue should arise that may be uniquely addressed by one of these chemicals, EPA is prepared to consider whether an emergency use under FIFRA section 18 might be appropriate. Due to the localized nature of many emergency pest management programs, it may be possible to develop mitigation or adjust the use pattern in a manner that would minimize exposure to bees. In the event that an emergency use is requested, the Agency plans to assess such requests by relying on available information and risk mitigation strategies.

More information on EPA's efforts to protect pollinators: <http://www2.epa.gov/pollinator-protection> (EPA April 2, 2015) [http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb\\_page/updates/2015/neonic-outdooruse.html](http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/2015/neonic-outdooruse.html)

## **EPA EXTENDS COMMENT PERIOD FOR PROPOSED FRAMEWORK TO PREVENT CORN ROOTWORM RESISTANCE**

Today EPA is extending for 30 days the comment period on a [proposed framework](#) intended to delay the corn rootworm from becoming resistant to Bt pesticides produced by genetically engineered corn. This extension is in response to several stakeholders' requests for additional time to develop comments. By extending the comment period EPA hopes to ensure that all stakeholders have ample opportunity to participate.

The proposed framework includes requirements on the manufacturers of Bt corn including:

- In areas at risk of corn rootworm resistance, require crop rotation, use of corn varieties containing more than one Bt toxin, or other Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies and stewardship for corn rootworm.
- Develop and implement a strategy to better detect and address areas of resistance as they emerge.
- Use different and improved scientific tests and sampling requirements to study the problem and more reliably ensure that resistance to the Bt corn toxin is identified.

We are seeking input from all stakeholders, including corn growers, non-governmental organizations, industry, academia, and the general public, on this proposal. Stakeholders are encouraged to offer input on specific SAP recommendations, including alternative approaches or counter proposals to address corn rootworm resistance management issues raised by the panel. EPA's proposed framework is available under docket number [EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0805](#) at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). Comments and suggestions for alternative approaches are due by April 15, 2015.

EPA's docket for general information on insect resistance management can be found under docket number [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0922](#).

(EPA March 17, 2015)  
[http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb\\_page/updates/2015/extends-rootworm.html](http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/2015/extends-rootworm.html)

## **EPA REGISTERS NEW MITICIDE TO COMBAT VARROA MITES IN BEES**

EPA is registering a new miticide, oxalic acid, to combat the devastating effects of the Varroa mite on honey bee colonies. Oxalic acid is currently registered for this use in Canada and Europe. Recognizing beekeepers' need for additional registered tools to combat the Varroa mite in U.S. honey bee colonies, the EPA collaborated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the registration.

Consistent with [President Obama's 2014 initiative on pollinator health](#), which instructed the EPA to expedite review of registration applications for new products targeting pests harmful to pollinators, OPP expedited the review of the application. EPA was able to expedite its evaluation in part due to a [NAFTA "work share" agreement](#), which allowed Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency to share their data reviews with EPA risk assessors and risk managers. Oxalic acid was registered in Canada for in-hive control of Varroa mites in 2010. EPA also had an established database of oxalic acid studies from its previous registration as an antimicrobial pesticide.

EPA used the existing data and information from PMRA, including updated reviews of toxicity, dietary exposure, environmental fate and transport, and product chemistry data. After a thorough evaluation of all the data, EPA concurred with the conclusions and registration decision made by our Canadian colleagues.

Varroa mites are parasites that feed on developing bees leading to brood mortality and reduced lifespan of worker bees. They also transmit numerous honeybee viruses. The health of a colony can be critically damaged by an infestation of Varroa mites. If left untreated, the colony will likely die.

More information on this regulatory action can be found at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) in Docket ID: [EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0043](https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0043).

(EPA March 12, 2015)  
[http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb\\_page/updates/2015/varroa-mites.html](http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/2015/varroa-mites.html)

## **EPA EXTENDING COMMENT PERIOD ON CHLORPYRIFOS RISK ASSESSMENT UNTIL APRIL 30, 2015**

EPA is extending the comment period on the revised human health risk assessment on chlorpyrifos by 45 days. The comment period will now close on April 30, 2015. To submit comments, go to docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0850 at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov).

A number of commenters requested an extension to the comment period. EPA agreed to extend the comment period because of the complexity and length of the risk assessment. This revised human health risk assessment is one of the first assessments informed by physiologically based pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic (PBPK/PD) model and a new drinking water watershed approach. More information about the risk assessment can be found: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/0/6B1D8A363E75A61E85257DC4006B1524>.

To read more about chlorpyrifos and its uses visit: [www2.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/revised-human-health-risk-assessment-chlorpyrifos](http://www2.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/revised-human-health-risk-assessment-chlorpyrifos). (EPA March 13, 2015)  
[http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb\\_page/updates/2015/chlorpyri-ra.html](http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/2015/chlorpyri-ra.html)

## **ACTIVEGUARD MATTRESS LINERS REDUCE BED BUGS' ABILITY TO LAY EGGS, STUDY FINDS**

Dr. Susan Jones, a professor of entomology at Ohio State University and her colleagues, have found a promising new tool for bed bug control programs.

The Ohio State researchers have been testing *ActiveGuard* mattress liners, which are impregnated with permethrin. Their research has found the *ActiveGuard* fabric to be extremely effective in reducing bed bugs' abilities to lay eggs, even in bed bug populations that were resistant to pyrethroids.

The results of their research are published in an article in the [Journal of Medical Entomology](#).

[Read more](#) about this research at ESA's website. (PCT Online April 1, 2015)  
<http://www.pctonline.com/active-guard-bed-bug-egg-laying-ability.aspx>

## **ENLIST DUO HERBICIDE APPROVED FOR USE IN ADDITIONAL STATES**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced its approval of Enlist Duo herbicide for use in additional states. A key component of the innovative Enlist Weed Control System, Enlist Duo with Colex-D Technology is the only herbicide to combine the proven performance of glyphosate with new 2,4-D choline for exceptional weed control in corn and soybeans.

The label for Enlist Duo now includes federal registration in many of the key corn- and soybean-producing states. The newest additions are Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oklahoma and North Dakota. The originally approved states — Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin — were included on the federal label when the EPA registered Enlist Duo for use with Enlist corn and



soybeans in October 2014. Dow AgroSciences will continue to work closely with state regulatory authorities to obtain local approvals. Regulatory approvals are pending for Enlist cotton.

“More than 84 million acres of farmland are infested with glyphosate-resistant weeds.<sup>1</sup> And that number continues to climb each year, making the EPA’s decision critical,” says Susanne Wasson, U.S. crop protection commercial leader, Dow AgroSciences. “Growers need access to this much-needed, effective weed control solution.”

In its registration documents for Enlist Duo issued Oct. 15, 2014, the EPA stated “2, 4-D and glyphosate are two of the most widely used herbicides to control weeds in the world. Dozens of countries — including the United States, Canada, Mexico, Japan and 26 European Union Members — have approved glyphosate and 2, 4-D for use on residential lawns and numerous crops.” The EPA further stated “when used according to label directions, Enlist Duo is safe for everyone ....<sup>2</sup>”

Recent feedback from growers from on-farm trials overwhelmingly rated the weed control with Enlist Duo™ herbicide higher than their current weed control system. Growers stated Enlist Duo provided improved weed control — particularly of glyphosate-resistant weeds. In addition, growers were impressed by the lack of drift and volatility. The proprietary Colex-D Technology in Enlist Duo helps ensure the herbicide lands and stays on target with minimized potential for drift and volatility.

“Reduced off-target movement is important on our farm,” says Josh Lloyd, Kansas grower. “I want a product that will stay exactly where we spray it. With the new formulation, Enlist Duo with Colex-D Technology gives me that peace of mind. And it’s a tool that will help many Kansas growers manage tough weeds.”

Dow AgroSciences will launch Enlist Duo in conjunction with a stewarded introduction of Enlist corn and seed production of Enlist soybeans in 2015. With today’s announcement, growers in key production areas soon will have access to the new herbicide technology. The company continues to work with the EPA to further expand the list of

states on the federal label. (AG Professional, April 2, 2015)  
<http://www.agprofessional.com/news/products/enlist-duo-herbicide-approved-use-additional-states>

## **MONSANTO SETTLES BULK OF US GM WHEAT CLAIMS**

Monsanto has agreed to settle class action lawsuits brought by US wheat farmers in seven states related to the 2013 discovery of an unauthorized strain of the company’s genetically modified wheat in an Oregon field. The company has agreed to pay some attorney and court fees for the plaintiffs and make donations of \$50,000 to the agricultural school at the land grant university in each state to “further the interests of wheat farmers and the wheat industry”.

The agreement covers suits filed by farmers in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi but Monsanto has not admitted liability under the terms of the settlement. “Rather than paying the costs of protracted litigation, this agreement puts that money to work in research and development efforts for the wheat industry,” says Kyle McClain, Monsanto’s chief litigation counsel. “Resolution in this manner is reasonable and in the best interest of all of the parties.”

The deal resolves the majority of the outstanding claims brought against Monsanto after the April 2013 GM wheat discovery. The company says that it has yet to resolve disputes with Arkansas wheat farmers.

The 2013 finding of the GM wheat upset the export market for US wheat, prompting Japan and South Korea to suspend imports and the EU threatening to follow suit. The USDA quickly called the discovery an isolated event in a single field and the export market returned within a few months, but the incident prompted a flood of litigation against Monsanto.

The wheat found in Oregon was Monsanto's glyphosate-tolerant Roundup Ready wheat. The company abandoned its effort to get regulatory approval to produce or sell its GM wheat in 2004, largely due to criticism and concern from farmers and food manufacturers over the potential impact on export markets.

USDA closed its official investigation into the issue in September 2014, reiterating its view that the discovery was an isolated incident and finding no evidence of any GM wheat in commerce. But wheat farmers from the Pacific Northwest and across the nation remained unsatisfied. The class actions alleged that the company had negligently allowed its GM wheat to contaminate conventional crops, causing them undue economic harm by depressing wheat prices and damaging the export market.

Monsanto settled with Pacific Northwest soft white wheat growers last November. The deal required it to pay \$2,125 million into a settlement fund to pay farmers in Washington, Oregon and Idaho who sold soft white wheat between May 30th and November 30th 2013. The company, which did not admit liability, also agreed to pay regional wheat grower groups a total of \$250,000.

The lead counsel for the plaintiffs is satisfied with the latest settlement. "We believe this is a unique and fair mechanism for resolving the claims of mid-west and south-east wheat farmers," says Patrick Pendley of the Louisiana-based law firm, Pendley, Boudin & Coffin. "The settlement fairly and equitably resolves our clients' claims in a manner that will benefit all wheat industry farmers in the states receiving donations." (Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, March 19, 2015)

## **EPA WILL REQUIRE WEED-RESISTANCE RESTRICTIONS ON GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE**

U.S. regulators will put new restrictions on the world's most widely used herbicide to help address the rapid expansion of weeds resistant to the chemical, Reuters has learned.

The Environmental Protection Agency confirmed it will require a weed resistance management plan for glyphosate, the key ingredient in Monsanto's immensely popular Roundup weed-killer.

The agency has scheduled a conference call for next week with a committee of the Weed Science Society of America to discuss what the final plan for glyphosate should entail, said Larry Steckel, a Tennessee scientist who chairs the committee.

An EPA spokeswoman declined to give specifics of the plan, but told Reuters that its requirements will be similar to those placed on a new herbicide product developed by Dow AgroSciences, a unit of Dow Chemical Co.

Requirements for the Dow herbicide include weed monitoring, farmer education and remediation plans. The company is required to provide extensive reporting to the EPA about instances of weed resistance and to let "relevant stakeholders" know about the difficulties of controlling them via a company-established website.

Monsanto spokeswoman Charla Lord would not discuss whether the company was negotiating a plan with regulators, but said Monsanto "will continue to work with the EPA to ensure proper product stewardship as we move through the regulatory process."

At least 14 weed species and biotypes in the United States have developed glyphosate resistance, affecting more than 60 million acres of U.S. farmland, according to data gathered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. weed scientists. The herbicide-resistant weeds hinder crop

production and make farming more difficult and expensive.

The EPA's action comes in the wake of a finding by the World Health Organization's cancer research unit this month that glyphosate is "probably carcinogenic to humans," a conclusion the working group said was based on a review of years of scientific research. Testing has found residues of the herbicide in water, food, urine and breast milk.

The EPA's weed management plan will not address human health concerns, but the agency is also analyzing health data as part of a required reevaluation of the herbicide.

The EPA's preliminary risk assessment of glyphosate is expected to be released for public comment later this year, and the agency will publish its proposed weed management plan for public comment at the same time.

Regulators in the United States and many other countries have long considered glyphosate among the safest herbicides in use. A review of the chemical by the German government for the European Union last year concluded that no link to cancer has been established.

And Monsanto Co., which held the patent on glyphosate until 2000 and last year sold more than \$5 billion of Roundup herbicide, says the weed-killing agent has been proven safe repeatedly. Last week, the company blamed "agenda-driven groups" for fueling false reports about glyphosate.

But the chemical's critics, including environmentalists, scientists and opponents of genetically modified foods, hope the WHO finding will help convince the EPA that tighter controls on the herbicide are needed, not just to prevent the growth of herbicide-resistant weeds, but also to protect human health.

On March 26, a coalition of public interest groups, including the Natural Resources Defense Council, and the Center for Food Safety sent a letter to EPA administrator Gina McCarthy urging the agency to

"weigh heavily" WHO's finding as it prepares its risk assessment.

## **HUGE RAMIFICATIONS**

How the EPA chooses to handle glyphosate is a closely watched issue for the agricultural industry.

Globally, the herbicide is a key ingredient in more than 700 products and is used to control weeds in gardens, along roadsides and on millions of acres of farmland.

Steckel said that his committee will express some concerns in its call with the EPA next week. Specifically, he said, the group sees shortcomings in the management plan the agency has for Dow AgroSciences and would like a glyphosate plan that allows for state-specific provisions.

"We are here on the ground, and we think we could tailor things to have more impact than just one overarching plan from the federal government..." said Steckel, a row crop weed specialist at the University of Tennessee. "We have to preserve these herbicides. There really are no new ones."

At least 283.5 million pounds of glyphosate were used in U.S. agriculture in 2012, the most recent year for which data is available, up from 110 million pounds in 2002, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. (reut.rs/1NcACgm) According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, more than 90 percent of the soybeans and cotton grown in the United States last year, and 89 percent of the corn, was genetically modified to withstand herbicide applications. (AG Professional, April 1, 2015) <http://www.agprofessional.com/news/epa-will-require-weed-resistance-restrictions-glyphosate-herbicide>

## PAIR OF DESTRUCTIVE TERMITES CREATE NEW HYBRID COLONIES

Two of the most destructive termite species in the world -- responsible for much of the \$40 billion in economic loss caused by termites annually -- are now swarming simultaneously in South Florida, creating hybrid colonies that grow quickly and have the potential to migrate to other states.

In an article published recently in the journal PLOS ONE, a team of University of Florida entomologists has documented that the Asian and Formosan subterranean termites simultaneously produce hundreds of thousands of alates, or winged males and females. Both species have evolved separately for thousands of years, but in South Florida, they now have the opportunity to meet, mate and start new hybrid colonies.

While researchers have yet to determine if the hybrid termite is fertile or sterile, it likely poses a danger, said Nan-Yao Su, an entomology professor at the UF Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center, part of UF's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences.

"Because a termite colony can live up to 20 years with millions of individuals, the damaging potential of a hybrid colony remains a serious threat to homeowners even if the hybrid colony does not produce fertile winged termites," Su said. "This is especially true when the colony exhibits hybrid vigor as we witnessed in the laboratory."

UF scientists previously thought the two termite species had distinct swarming seasons that prevented them from interacting. Their new research indicates not only an overlap of seasons where the two species are interbreeding; it shows that male Asian termites prefer to mate with Formosan females rather than females of their own species, increasing the risk of hybridization.

"This is worrisome, as the combination of genes between the two species results in highly vigorous hybridized colonies that can develop twice as fast as the two parental species," said Thomas Chouvenc,

an assistant researcher who works with Su. "The establishment of hybrid termite populations is expected to result in dramatically increased damage to structures in the near future."

Additionally, Chouvenc said, if hybridized colonies have the ability to produce large numbers of fertile alates, this new termite menace could inherit the invasive qualities of both parental species and make its way out of Florida.

Both the Asian and Formosan species already have spread to many areas of the world. The Formosan subterranean termite, which originated in China, is now established throughout the southeastern United States. The Asian subterranean termite, a tropical species originating in Southeast Asia, has spread to Brazil and the Caribbean Islands, making it potentially the most invasive termite in the world.

Despite their destructive nature, baits can be used to eliminate colonies of termites, Su said. Homeowners also can apply liquid insecticides in soil beneath and surrounding a structure to try to prevent termites from coming inside. Still, the threat of this new hybrid is real, the researchers say.

"Right now, we barely see the tip of the iceberg," Su said. "But we know it's a big one." (PCT Online, March 30, 2015)

<http://www.pctonline.com/termite-superswarm-florida.aspx>

## US COURT WRESTLES WITH ENLIST DUO HERBICIDE

The US EPA and Dow AgroSciences have urged the US 9th Circuit Court of Appeals to reject a request by environmentalists to delay commercialization of the company's herbicide, Enlist Duo (2,4-D choline + glyphosate), arguing that the plaintiffs have failed to show that such a move is justified. Dow called the bid by the coalition of environmental groups, led by the Center for Food Safety (CFS), "untimely and abusive."

The EPA approved Enlist Duo in **October** for use in six Mid-West states. The product is intended for



use on Dow's Enlist crops comprising genetically modified herbicide-tolerant DAS40278 maize and DAS68416 and DAS44406 soybeans. The Agency is considering expanding its approval to a further ten states.

The CFS-led coalition [filed suit](#) less than a week after the registration, arguing that the EPA violated federal pesticide law and the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Its motion for a stay hones in on the allegation that the EPA violated its obligations to consult with federal wildlife agencies on the potential impacts from use of the new herbicide on two listed species, the whooping crane and the Indiana bat.

The plaintiffs contend that the EPA concluded that its registration "may affect" both species and their critical habitat, but failed to consult with the US Fish and Wildlife Service as required by the ESA. "EPA engaged in a series of elaborate internal calculations that it unilaterally concluded showed that the affected species would not likely come to any substantial harm," the plaintiffs say in their **February 9th motion**. "This is not EPA's prerogative. If an action may affect any species or its critical habitat ... EPA must, at a minimum, seek FWS's expertise in informal consultation."

But the EPA counters that the plaintiffs have misrepresented its registration of the herbicide, telling the Court that it did not reach the "may affect" decision that triggers formal consultation with the FWS. The EPA fully considered the effects of the product and concluded that its registration decision "would not affect either species," according to the Agency's March 13th reply brief. "Upon reaching this 'no effect' determination, EPA was not required to consult with the [FWS] under the ESA."

Dow echoed the Agency's argument, saying that the plaintiffs are trying to "rewrite history" and are "not free to reinvent Agency action in order to challenge it."

Enlist Duo offers "many potential benefits to growers and the environment," added the EPA, which noted that both components of the pesticide have been used by farmers for decades on the crop

sites for which the new product is registered. "Delaying Enlist Duo's entry into the market would not halt these herbicides' present and common use while this case is being decided," the EPA concludes.

Dow's brief voiced considerable frustration with the decision by the plaintiffs to file their motion for a stay nearly four months after the EPA approved Enlist Duo. The company notes that the other environmentalist group challenging the product – namely the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) – **filed its own motion** for a stay in December.

The CFS-led coalition filed a brief in support of the NRDC effort before deciding in February to file its own stay motion "with no explanation for their delay," Dow writes in its March 13th brief. "That point alone should suffice to dispose of the motion: litigants seeking a stay pending review of agency action may not sit on their hands for months and then rush into court seeking extraordinary interim relief. The days of litigation by ambush are long over."

The CFS-led coalition has until April 3rd to file its reply brief with the Court, which is also considering the NRDC's motion for a stay. The NRDC's **complaint** contends that the EPA failed to consider the impacts of increased glyphosate use on monarch butterflies and did not fully analyse the potential human health effects from the 2,4-D component of the pesticide.

The EPA has also called on the Court to ignore the NRDC's request, calling it **unnecessary and unjustified**. (Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, March 23, 2015)

# In-State and Neighboring State CEU Meetings

## Date: April 8, 2015

Title: 2015 CSE Recertification Seminar  
Location: Salina KS  
Contact: Mindi Carlson 785-827-8215  
Course #: OK-15-

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	7A
8	7c
8	10

## Date: April 22, 2015

Title: An IPM Approach to Controlling Nuisance and Vector Mosquitoes in Oklahoma  
Location: McAlester OK  
Contact: Larry Heller (321) 377-2017  
Course #: OK-15-

CEU's:	Category(s):
3	7A
3	8
3	10

## Date: April 22, 2015 8:30-12:30pm

Title: 2015 Oklahoma Elevator Workshops  
Location: Shawnee OK  
Contact: Edmond Bonjour (405) 744-8134  
Course #: OK-15-

CEU's:	Category(s):
Pending	7A
Pending	7C
Pending	10

## Date: April 22 PM, 2015 5:30-9:30pm

Title: 2015 Oklahoma Elevator Workshops  
Location: Enid OK  
Contact: Edmond Bonjour (405) 744-8134  
Course #: OK-15-

CEU's:	Category(s):
Pending	7A
Pending	7C
Pending	10

## Date: April 22 PM, 2015

Title: 2015 Oklahoma Elevator Workshops  
Location: Clinton OK  
Contact: Edmond Bonjour (405) 744-8134  
Course #: OK-15-

CEU's:	Category(s):
Pending	7A
Pending	7C
Pending	10

## Date: April 23, 2015

Title: An IPM Approach to Controlling Nuisance and Vector Mosquitoes in Oklahoma  
Location: Tulsa OK  
Contact: Larry Heller (321) 377-2017  
Course #: OK-15-

CEU's:	Category(s):
3	7A
3	8
3	10

## ODAFF Approved Online CEU Course Links

Technical Learning College  
<http://www.abctlc.com/>

Green Applicator Training  
<http://www.greenapplicator.com/training.asp>

All Star Pro Training  
[www.allstarce.com](http://www.allstarce.com)

Wood Destroying Organism Inspection Course  
[www.nachi.org/wdocourse.htm](http://www.nachi.org/wdocourse.htm)

CTN Educational Services Inc  
[http://ctnedu.com/oklahoma\\_applicator\\_enroll.html](http://ctnedu.com/oklahoma_applicator_enroll.html)

Pest Network  
<http://www.pestnetwork.com/>

Univar USA  
<http://www.pestweb.com/>

Southwest Farm Press Spray Drift Mgmt  
<http://www.pentonag.com/nationalsdm>

SW Farm Press Weed Resistance Mgmt in Cotton  
<http://www.pentonag.com/CottonWRM>

Western Farm Press ABC's of MRLs  
<http://www.pentonag.com/mrl>

Western Farm Press Biopesticides Effective Use in Pest Management Programs  
<http://www.pentonag.com/biopesticides>

Western Farm Press Principles & Efficient Chemigation  
<http://www.pentonag.com/Valmont>

For more information and an updated list of CEU meetings, click on this link:  
<http://www.state.ok.us/~okag/cps-ceuhome.htm>

## ODAFF Test Information

Pesticide applicator test sessions dates and locations for April/May 2015 are as follows:

April		May	
2	Tulsa	7	Enid
10	OKC	14	Tulsa
15	Lawton	15	OKC
23	Tulsa	28	Tulsa
24	OKC	29	OKC

Altus: SW Research & Extension Center  
 16721 US HWY 283

Atoka: KIAMICHI TECH CENTER 1301  
 W Liberty Rd, Seminar Center

Enid: Garfield County Extension Office,  
 316 E. Oxford.

Goodwell: Okla. Panhandle Research &  
 Extension Center, Rt. 1 Box 86M

Hobart: Kiowa County Extension Center  
 Courthouse Annex, 302 N. Lincoln

Lawton: Great Plains Coliseum,  
 920 S. Sheridan Road.

McAlester: Kiamichi Tech Center on  
 Highway 270 W of HWY 69

OKC: OSU OKC Room ARC 196,  
 400 N. Portland. (New Location)

Tulsa: NE Campus of Tulsa Community  
 College, (Apache & Harvard)  
 Large Auditorium

**Pesticide Safety  
 Education Program**