OKLAHOMA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

PESTICIDE REPORTS

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

December, 2021 CHEM

RENEW PESTICIDE LICENSES BY DECEMBER 31

With 2021 almost done make sure to get your Pesticide Business License renewed with ODAFF before December 31, 2021. License renewals have went out this fall to license holders. If not renewed by December 31 the fees will double if renewed in 2022. Renewals can be done online and notices should have been sent by email.
(OSU PSEP)

CATEGORIES UP FOR RENEWAL IN 2021

Applicators who hold certification in these categories must make sure to recertify before the end of 2021.

- 11a - Bird and Vertebrate Animal
- 11b- Predatory Animal
- 12a - Pressure Facility
- 12b - Groundline Utility Pole
- 13 - Antimicrobial
- 14a- Metam-Sodium
- 14b- Cooling Towers

Applicators need to have completed the correct amount of CEUs for the category or retake the category exam at PSI before the end of 2021 to stay certified.
Applicators that recertified by CEUs must make sure to pay the renewal fee to stay certified. (OSU PSEP)

EPA RELEASES FINAL BIOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS FOR GLYPHOSATE, ATRAZINE, AND SIMAZINE

After consideration of public comments, EPA has finalized its biological evaluations (BEs) for glyphosate, atrazine, and simazine, three herbicides t hat are used to control a variety of grasses and broadleaf weeds. EPA has also released a summary document of comments received on the draft BEs and EPA's responses. A BE is a document that contains EPA's analysis of the potential effects of a pesticide on federally threatened or endangered species and their designated critical habitat. It includes any conclusions that the pesticide may affect, and is likely to adversely affect, any of these species or habitats.

EPA evaluated glyphosate, atrazine, and simazine to determine whether they may affect one or more species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or their designated critical habitats. The BEs find that all of these chemicals may affect, and are likely to adversely affect, certain listed species or their designated critical habitats. These evaluations encompass all registered uses and approved product labels for pesticide products containing these three herbicides.

The "likely to adversely affect" (LAA) determination means that EPA reasonably expects that at least one individual animal or plant, among a variety of listed species, may be exposed to the pesticide at a sufficient level to have an effect, which will be adverse. The LAA threshold for a BE is very sensitive because the likely "take" of even one individual of a species, which includes unintentional harm or death, triggers an LAA determination. This is the case even if a species is almost recovered to a point where it no longer needs to be listed. As a result, there is a high number of "may affect" and LAA determinations in these BEs. An LAA determination, however, does not necessarily mean that a pesticide is putting a species in jeopardy. Jeopardy determinations will be made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service (collectively "the Services") in the course of formal consultation that evaluates any effects of the pesticides on entire species.

In early 2021, atrazine and simazine registrants requested to voluntarily prohibit use of atrazine and simazine in Hawaii, Alaska, and the U.S. territories and to delete certain uses from their product registrations. Registrants took this action to reduce the potential overlap between where these pesticides can be used and listed species and their critical habitats. Atrazine uses were cancelled for roadsides, Conservation Reserve Program land, conifers, including Christmas tree plantings, timber and forestry, and miscanthus and other perennial bioenergy crops. Simazine uses were cancelled for shelterbelts and forestry (except for Christmas tree plantings). EPA issued a notice of receipt of the use cancellation requests on June 23, 2021, and a final notice to terminate certain uses and cancel certain products containing atrazine and simazine on November 1, 2021. In reducing potential overlap, the geographic use prohibitions and voluntary use cancellations effectively reduced the number of LAA determinations in the final BEs for atrazine and simazine.

In January 2021, the only propazine registrant requested to voluntarily cancel its remaining product registrations. On June 8, 2021, EPA issued a final cancellation order for propazine, which terminated the last propazine products registered in the United States, therefore EPA did not complete a BE for propazine.

The Services will use the information in EPA's final BEs for these three herbicides to develop their biological opinions (BiOps). The Services may also conduct additional analyses and use additional information that EPA and the applicants provide to support their BiOps. In a BiOp, the Services document their determination of whether a pesticide is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the species and whether there will be adverse modification to its designated critical habitat. If jeopardy or adverse modification is determined, the Services, with input from EPA and the registrants, will propose additional protections.

Read the final biological evaluations for glyphosate, atrazine, and simazine on our website. To learn more about these BEs, see the Frequently Asked Questions.

Read the response to comments document.

(EPA, November 12, 2021)
https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-releases-final-biological-evaluations-glyphosate-atrazine-and-simazine

PLAN AROUND CHEMICAL SHORTAGES

To prepare for the next growing season, producers should have plans for their seed and crop protection needs. With a shortage of many commonly used herbicides, this year more than ever will require planning.

Bridgette Readel, territory manager for Corteva Agriscience, says to prioritize within your crops. "We have tons of reasons as to why we have supply chain problems and why we can't get weed control products," she says. "If your soybeans need glyphosate, then in my corn, I'm going to rely on using a preemergence herbicide with some different modes of action."

Supply chain shortages can be blamed partly on residual effects from the COVID-19 pandemic, China's power grid, and hurricanes and ice storms shutting down production plants. The industry is "millions of gallons behind in production, so we have to find ways to overcome that," she says.

"This isn't something I'm waiting until the growing season to get a hold of either," Readel says. "This is the year I'm in talking to my sales rep as soon as I can to get anything available secured this fall and into the spring, when product is available for purchase."

Jack Davis, crop business management field specialist for South Dakota State University Extension, says producers should keep in touch with their suppliers.

"These guys will want to be in close contact with their suppliers, making plans so that they have what they need available for next spring," he says. "They can save money with planting good varieties for their farm.

"A thing economics-wise is that margins are going to be tighter than what they have been," Davis says. "If they're paying for high-price fertilizers, and don't price their output accordingly, they're putting themselves in a lot more risk than they have in recent years."

Price increases for fertilizer

With the high cost of fertilizers, producers may wish to select crops accordingly.

"I think we're going to see a very fast run on soybean herbicides this year, and fertilizers are expensive right now," Readel says. "Some people may want to plant more soybeans now to get away from the input costs of corn."

Davis says that growers should plan for increased inputs this season. "We're looking at maybe a 30% to 50% increase over last year's costs for putting in the crop," he says. "Market prices have come up, but producers are up against that risk if the market begins to turn, so they need to be watching this as a whole.

"Fertilizer right now has already taken the jump, and we're talking about if some of it is actually available to producers. Guys will want to be using really strong management in their production," he says. "Soil testing can be a way for producers to see where they can reduce some fertilizer costs, just utilizing good management techniques."

Read label, apply correctly

In a year of shortages, Readel says this is the time to apply everything according to the label for best results. "We should be spraying at the right time using the right rate," she says. "No matter the year, we don't want to cut rates because we really lost the battle against kochia and waterhemp in '21."

“Let’s start watching fields as soon as our soil temperatures are above 50 degrees [F] or when we see weeds germinating. Pay attention to what’s growing. Wherever there was a bad patch of kochia last year, there will be one in the same spot again this year,” Readel says.

Many in the Dakotas are expecting challenges with kochia, marestail, waterhemp and, potentially, Palmar amaranth for the coming season, which Readel says can be controlled with planning.

“We have to pay close attention to what is happening in our fields. Coming off of last year, we could plan for it to be dry, but we don’t know that for sure yet,” Readel says. “We still have to look for diseases like the white mold we saw in soybeans last year, and pay attention to pests that won’t go away.”

Producers can help themselves this year by assessing the risk, using proper management techniques, and staying in contact with their agronomists and suppliers.

(Southwest FarmPress November 17, 2021)
https://www.farmprogress.com/crops/plan-around-chemical-shortages

EPA ISSUES FINES OVER DICAMBA

EPA has levied a fine against Nutrien Ag Solutions for allegedly applying dicamba illegally on several Kansas farms in the summer of 2020.

The company will be required to pay $668,100 for spraying dicamba products "in a manner inconsistent with the approved label," the agency's press release on the enforcement action stated. The action was announced by EPA Region 7, which enforces federal environmental regulations in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and nine Tribal Nations.

This is the first enforcement action EPA has taken over dicamba label violations, which have largely been handled by individual state regulators for the past five years. It is also the first enforcement action to emerge from the tumultuous weeks following a federal court's order vacating three dicamba registrations in June 2020, which fell in the middle of spray season and caused confusion in the industry. (See more on that situation here: https://www.dtnpf.com/… and here: https://www.dtnpf.com/….)

According to EPA, about half of the illegal spray incidents occurred shortly after the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit cancelled three dicamba registrations -- XtendiMax, Engenia and FeXapan -- on June 3, 2020. Five days later, EPA issued a cancellation order that permitted farmers to use "existing stocks" of those three herbicides until July 31, 2020, as long as they followed the label requirements. (See more on that situation and the cancellation order here: https://www.dtnpf.com/…)

On 27 occasions, Nutrien Ag Solutions made off-label applications of two of those dicamba products, violating the terms of the cancellation order, EPA said.

In addition, the agency states Nutrien Ag Solutions also applied other dicamba products on 33 occasions when wind speeds were too high, violating those products' labels.

Nutrien Ag Solutions did not respond to DTN's request for comment, but the EPA's press release stated: "Nutrien Ag Solutions has taken steps to address the alleged violations, including conducting trainings on pesticide applications, working with pesticide applicators to comply with label and other requirements, and improving its recordkeeping practices."

EPA declined to comment on whether the agency has more investigations related to dicamba use underway.

See the EPA press release here: https://www.epa.gov/….

(Progressive Farmer, November 11, 2021)
https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2021/11/11/epa-fines-nutrien-ag-solutions-2020

PESTICIDES CAN AFFECT MULTIPLE GENERATIONS OF BEES

Anew study from researchers at the University of California, Davis, finds that pesticides not only directly affect bee health, but effects from past exposure can carry over to future generations. The study, published in the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, suggests that bees may require multiple generations to recover from even a single application.

Bees play a critical role in agricultural ecosystems, providing pollination for many important crops. In most agricultural areas, bees may be exposed to pesticides multiple times, over multiple years. Studies to date have only looked at exposure to pesticides in one life stage or over one year.

“It was important for us to understand how exposure persists from one generation to the next,” said lead author Clara Stuligross, a Ph.D. candidate in ecology at UC Davis. “Our findings suggest we need to be doing more to help mitigate risks or we limit critical pollination services.”

Reproduction drops

In the study, the blue orchard bee was exposed to imidacloprid — the most commonly used neonicotinoid in California — according to amounts recommended on the label. Neonicotinoids are a class of insecticides chemically related to nicotine. Stuligross said the exposures were similar to what the bees would experience in the field. Female bees that were exposed to the insecticide as larvae had 20% fewer offspring than bees not exposed. Those bees that were exposed as larvae and as adults had 44% fewer offspring.

“We gave them one application in the first year and one in the second — that’s a pretty standard exposure. Even then, we saw strong results that added up, each exposure reducing fertility,” said Stuligross.

Populations affected

Because the impacts of insecticides tend to be additive across life stages, repeated exposure has profound implications for population growth. The research showed that bees exposed to neonicotinoids in both the first and second year resulted in a 72% lower population growth rate compared to bees not exposed at all. Neonicotinoids also persist in the environment long after application.

The study reveals how past pesticide exposure can have lasting impacts, said co-author Neal Williams, professor of entomology at UC Davis. “One could draw parallels to human health where impacts early in development show up much later in life,” he said. “We just didn’t know the same was true for bees. Now we do and we need to continue to manage risks appropriately.”

The study was supported by a UC Davis Jastro Research Award, a UC Davis Ecology Graduate Research Fellowship, a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship, the National Science Foundation and the UC Davis Department of Entomology through the Harry H. Laidlaw Jr. Bee Research Facility and Laidlaw Endowment.

(UC Davis November 29, 2021)
https://www.ucdavis.edu/climate/news/pesticides-can-affect-multiple-generations-bees

PESTICIDE STORAGE REFRESHER

Tempted to stockpile your favorite pesticide for use next year? Proceed carefully. Temperature swings, state regulations and theft risks are just a few things to consider as you stock up or hold over ag chemicals.

Amid pesticide shortages and soaring prices, DTN checked in with Fred Whitford, director of Purdue Pesticide Programs, on how to proceed if you are storing pesticides for the first time, for longer than normal or in greater volumes than normal.

His top tips? Only buy what you need, read those labels carefully, select a good storage location and work to protect it.

1.DON'T HOARD

Tempting as it might be amid short supplies, Whitford urges farmers not to hoard pesticides. "We will get through this -- you don't need to hoard," he said. "There's nothing wrong with buying ahead for the next year, but don't overbuy just because of current availability." Keep in mind that as new products and crop traits are advanced, you might find that you don't want the same pesticides two or three years down the road, he added.

Also, depending on your state, there might be a different set of regulations for the storage of larger quantities of pesticides, Whitford said. Growers stockpiling pesticide products should be aware that they could fall under different bulk storage containment regulations, he warned.

2.LOOK AT THE LABEL -- AND DATE IT

Read the label carefully for each pesticides' storage requirements. Most pesticides need to be stored between 40 and 90 degrees, away from direct sunlight. Certain formulations cannot be exposed to freezing temperatures.

For farmers who are keeping pesticides from the past growing year, remember that extreme heat can be damaging to some formulations, as well. "It's those extremes that can kill the active or inert ingredients," Whitford said.

For more details on the temperature limitations of most pesticides, see this University of Missouri guide: https://extension.missouri.edu/…

Don't expect to find an expiration or "Use By" date on your jug or container, the way you would on food or medicine, Whitford added. What you might find is a "Packaged On" date, or a code. The code can be used by the manufacturer to tell you exactly when that product was produced. Add three years to that for a rough estimate of an expiration date, he said.

"We use three years because that is what the manufacturer has to guarantee to EPA that its active and inert ingredients will remain stable over that time," Whitford explained. "But the actual shelf life -- how long it will last beyond that -- [users] don't know that."

To help your future self, label each container with the date you bought it and -- if applicable -- the date you opened it.

"That way you can walk into a barn and know exactly how old a product is," Whitford said. Use opened products first when you start applying chemicals in the spring, as they will have a shorter shelf life, he added. "Oxygen is bad for lots of products," he explained. "Things start breaking down."

See more from Purdue University on how long your pesticide can last here: https://ppp.purdue.edu/…

3.PICK THE RIGHT STORAGE LOCATION

Once you know the storage requirements of your chemicals, try to find a secure location to match them. A Penn State University guide to pesticide storage recommends a long list of desirable properties, such as:

-- A location not prone to flooding.

-- A location at least 100 feet away from surface waters or downslopes toward wells, animal feeding stations or shelters, food or feed storage or dwellings.

-- Strong, non-porous shelving located at least a foot above ground level.

-- Sealed concrete or other, easily cleaned, non-absorbent flooring, ideally with a continuous curb to prevent spills overflowing outside the building.

-- An electrical source to supply aeration, lighting and heating.

Be aware that some of these recommendations may be required by state regulations, Whitford said.

The guide also recommends that farmers try to store dry formulations above liquid ones, with glass containers at the bottom of any shelving. Remember that high humidity or moisture can cause clumping or the breakdown of dry formulations, as well as dissolve cardboard packaging, rust metal containers and obscure labels.

If possible, try to store pesticides separately from fertilizers and fuels, and keep an inventory of what you have, the guide added.

See even more details
here: https://extension.psu.edu/…

4.KEEP THE AREA SECURE -- AND BE DISCREET

"Being a good neighbor becomes pretty important when we begin to accumulate more than the normal amount of chemicals," Whitford noted.

If you have a shed or barn full of ag chemicals, it's a good idea to let your local fire department know what is stored there, he said. "That way, in the event of an accident, they'll know what they need to do -- let it burn or put water on it," he said.

Theft is an area of particular concern this year, as well, with some pesticides priced at abnormally high values. Use locks, security lighting, cameras and alarm systems if you're worried about theft, Whitford said.

An even easier tip? Don't be too chatty on this topic, Whitford said. Beyond alerting a fire department to large chemical storage sites, try not to advertise what products you've secured, particularly on social media, which is often more public than many realize.

"Maybe don't tell everyone how much Roundup you got," as Whitford put it. "Just like not telling everyone when you're traveling. Just ... be quiet."

See more on safe pesticide storage and theft prevent from Purdue on bulk storage
here: https://ppp.purdue.edu/… and minibulk management here: (Progressive Farmer, November 12, 2021)
https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2021/11/12/storing-pesticides-winter-read-four

BILL IN NEW YORK WOULD RESTRICT USE OF ‘BUG BOMBS’ STATEWIDE

New York state senator Zellnor Myrie (D-NYC) introduced legislation this week that would restrict, and in certain cases ban the use of ‘bug bombs’ in the state. Total release foggers, more aptly referred to as bug bombs (because in some cases, they literally blow up), are dangerous indoor devices that release an aerosolized plume of toxic pesticides and unknown inert ingredients in an overpowered, ineffectual attempt to manage common pest problems. As Sen. Myrie notes in his legislative justification for the bill, “This is an environmental justice issue disproportionately affecting lower-income individuals, as bug bombs are a relatively inexpensive pest management solution. As a result, individuals living in older, larger multi-dwellings, who also suffer from adverse health outcomes like asthma at higher rates, are disproportionately exposed to the harmful effects of bug bombs.”

Senator Myrie's legislation, S.7516, will allow only certified pesticide applicators to purchase and use the dangerous devices, and would completely ban their use in multi-unit dwellings. "Foggers should not be used in multi-dwelling buildings, but existing New York state law does not prohibit this use," Sen Myrie continues in his legislative justification. "Restricting the sale of pesticide foggers to consumers, restricting their use in multi-dwelling buildings, or restricting the use to licensed pesticide applicators will reduce their use by ensuring they are applied only by personnel trained to understand and follow the restrictions and warnings on the product label and will result in better targeting when they are used."

While eliminating consumer use by restricting the devices to certified pesticide applicators would be an important step forward, there is considerable evidence to justify an all-out ban that extends beyond multi-family units. Problems with these devices stretch far back. Reporting from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) cataloged over 450 bug bomb related illnesses between 2001-2006 in the United States. Many of these incidents occurred in New York City, leading the NYC Department of Health (DoH) in 2009 to petition the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to make these devices restricted use, as Sen Myrie's legislation would accomplish. Around the same time that NYC DoH petitioned EPA, a 10-month old child died in South Carolina after their mother used bug bombs inside their home. At the time, Jay Feldman, executive director of Beyond Pesticides said, "This child's death should move the leadership of EPA to take the necessary steps to ban foggers, an action that has been urged for years both within and outside the agency."

Yet the agency ultimately sided with the device manufacturers, rejecting NYC DoH's petition. EPA instead claimed that incidents were "overwhelmingly minor in nature," resulting from "a few basic errors" and concluded that "label improvements can mitigate these risks." EPA subsequently introduced new labels, this time with comic-book style pictures indicating the steps required to use the products.

Almost a decade later, in 2018, CDC officials published a new report on the revised labels, determining that EPA's actions represented a public health failure. Between 2007-2015, CDC cataloged 3,222 illnesses caused by bug bomb use. This nearly 8-fold increase in reported incidents reveal that EPA's new labels caused more problems and confusion than the previous labels already determined to be deficient. Within both cases, the main cause of poisoning was a failure to leave the premises. The CDC report also notes, "Some users ventilated treated premises for the recommended length of time or longer, but still became ill, suggesting that ventilation might be inadequate or the recommended period might be insufficient to fully eliminate TRF [total release fogger] residuals before occupancy."

In addition to the inherent dangers of using these products is the fact that they do not work – at all, according to a 2019 study. "In a cost-benefit analysis, you're getting all costs and no benefits," said Zachary DeVries, PhD, co-author of the study. "Bug bombs are not killing cockroaches; they're putting pesticides in places where the cockroaches aren't; they're not putting pesticides in places where cockroaches are and they're increasing pesticide levels in the home."

Although many common household pests, like cockroaches and bed bugs, have displayed widespread resistance to the insecticides primarily used in bug bombs – synthetic pyrethroids, it isn't even this resistance that is the primary failure with bug bombs. These devices disburse pesticide residue throughout one's home, but it often doesn't make it into the cracks and crevices where pests hide. As a result, pesticide levels in one's home can increase 600-fold – creating a long-term problem. With evidence that synthetic pyrethroids persist on indoor surfaces for over a year, bug bombs simply add insult to injury.(Beyond Pesticides November 17, 2021) https://beyondpesticides.org/dailynewsblog/2021/11/bill-in-new-york-would-restrict-use-of-bug-bombs-statewide/

CEU Meetings

Please note that many of these meetings are now being done virtual. Please contact the meeting host directly if you have any questions.

Date: December 2, 2021
Title: McClain County OSU Extension Pesticide Labels/Data Sheets & Pesticide Formulation
Location: McClain County Purcell OK
Contact: Justin McDaniel (405) 527-2174

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	1A
2	3A
2	6

Date: December 2, 2021
Title: BWI Pest Management Virtual Workshop
Location: Virtual
Contact: Tim Ruminer (405) 227-2985

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	3A
2	7A
1	7B
4	10

Date: December 7, 2021
Title: Red River Crops Conference Weed I.D. and Winter Broadleaf and Grass Herbicide Options
Location: Altus OK
Contact: Gary Strickland (580) 477-796

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	1A
1	10

Date: December 7, 2021
Title: McClain County OSU Extension Pesticide Transportation, Storage, Security of Pesticide & PPE/Emergency Response
Location: McClain County Purcell OK
Contact: Justin McDaniel (405) 527-2174

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	1A
2	3A
2	6

Date: December 9, 2021
Title: McClain County OSU Extension Pesticide Application Equipment/Calibration & Adjuvants
Location: McClain County Purcell OK
Contact: Justin McDaniel (405) 527-2174

CEU's:	Category(s):
TBD	TBD

Date: December 7, 2021
Title: Oklahoma State University Winter Crops School 2021
Location: Stillwater OK
Contact: DR D BRIAN ARNALL (405)744-1722

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	1A
2	10

Date: December 7, 2021
Title: Oklahoma State University Winter Crops School 2021
Location: Stillwater OK
Contact: DR D BRIAN ARNALL (405)744-1722

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	1A
2	10

https://secure.touchnet.com/C20271_ustores/web/store_cat.jsp?STOREID=15&CATID=59

Date: January 13, 2022
Title: Farmers Cooperative Association Agronomy Updates
Location: Kody Leonard
Contact: Justin McDaniel (918) 244-8250

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	1A

Date: January 19, 2022
Title: Red River Crops Conference
Location: Altus OK
Contact: Gary Strickland (580) 477-796

CEU's:	Category(s):
3	1A
3	10

ODAFF Approved Online CEU Course Links

Online Pest Control Courses
https://www.onlinepestcontrolcourses.com/

PestED.com
https://www.pested.com/

Certified Training Institute
https://www.certifiedtraininginstitute.com/

WSU URBAN IPM AND PESTICIDE SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAM
https://pep.wsu.edu/rct/recertonline/

CEU University
http://www.ceuschool.org/

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

All Star Pro Training
www.allstarce.com

Wood Destroying Organism Inspection Course
www.nachi.org/wdocourse.htm

CTN Educational Services Inc
http://ctnedu.com/oklahoma_applicator_enroll.html

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

Veseris
http://www.pestweb.com/

AG CEU Online
https://agceuonline.com/courses/state/37

Target Specialty Products Online Training
https://www.target-specialty.com/training/online-training

For more information and an updated list of CEU meetings, click on this link:
http://www.kellysolutions.com/OK/applicators/courses/searchCourseTitle.asp

ODAFF Test Information

Testing will be done at testing centers in multiple locations around the state by PSI Services LLC.

For more information and instructions, please go to https://bit.ly/3sF4y0x.

Reservation must be made in advance at www.psiexams.com/ or call **855-579-4643**

PSI locations.

Oklahoma City 3800 N Classen Blvd, Ste C-20, Oklahoma City, OK 73118

Tulsa 2816 East 51St Street, Suite 101, Tulsa, OK 74105

McAlester 21 East Carl Albert Parkway (US Hwy 270), McAlester, Oklahoma 74501

Woodward 1915 Oklahoma Ave, Suite 3, Woodward, OK 73801

Lawton Great Plains Technology Center, 4500 West Lee Blvd Building 300- RM 308, Lawton, OK 73505

Enid Autry Technology Center, 1201 W. Willow Rd, Enid, OK 73703

Ponca City Pioneer Technology Center, 2101 N Ash, Ponca City, OK 74601

Norman Moore Norman Technology Center, 4701 12th Ave NW, Norman, Oklahoma,73070

If you have questions on pesticide certification. Please email or call:
Kevin Shelton
405-744-1060 kevin.shelton@okstate.edu or

Charles Luper
405-744-5808 charles.luper@okstate.edu

Pesticide Safety Education Program

HAPPY HOLIDAYS