OKLAHOMA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

PESTICIDE REPORTS

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

April, 2025 CHEM

MAY UNWANTED PESTICIDE DISPOSALS

ODAFF will provide Unwanted Pesticide Disposals in May. They will occur May 5 in Duncan, May 7 in El Reno, and May 8 in Vinita.

The locations are the Stephens County Fairgrounds, Canadian County OSU Extension Center, and the Craig County Fairgrounds. The Disposals will run from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. rain or shine at both locations.

There is no charge for this program. **Limit is 2,000 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.

May 5 Stephens County Fairgrounds
2002 S 13th St, Duncan, OK 73533

May 7 Canadian County OSU Extension Center
218 N. Country Club Rd.
El Reno, OK 73036

May 8 Craig County Fairgrounds
915 E Apperson Rd, Vinita, OK 74301

For more information please go to https://extension.okstate.edu/programs/pesticide-safety-education/unwanted-pesticide-disposal-program/index.html(OSU PSEP)

EPA REGISTERS NEW PESTICIDE ACTIVE INGREDIENT VERATRINE

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered products containing the new active ingredient veratrine, an insecticide for direct application to walls and other vertical man-made structures, such as transportation equipment for non-food commodities. Veratrine acts against pests by targeting insect nervous systems in a manner similar to other registered insecticides (e.g., pyrethroids).

EPA's Risk Assessments

The veratrine registrations are supported by human health and ecological risk assessments, with the latter including EPA's No Effect determination for veratrine under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

No human health or environmental risks of concern were identified when veratrine is used according to the label. In its effects determination, EPA found that veratrine would have No Effect on all listed species because the proposed use sites are unlikely to overlap with a significant portion of the species' ranges. A No Effect determination means there will be no impacts to listed species or critical habitats from the proposed veratrine uses. This action complies with EPA's obligations under the ESA and furthers the goals outlined in EPA's April 2022 ESA Workplan.

Restrictions on the Product Label

The human health and environmental risks assessments were based on the label restrictions listed below:

1. All end use products are labeled for direct spray application to brown marmorated stink bug, boxelder bug, house flies, or ants (excluding carpenter, harvester, pharaoh, fire) in spot, crack and crevice sites on the exterior vertical surfaces of the listed man-made structures only: commercial warehouses (non-food), commercial buildings, office buildings, theaters, hotels, motels, homes, garage buildings, resort buildings, industrial buildings, apartment buildings, dumpsters/trash cans, commercial kennel buildings, commercial horse stable buildings, and zoo buildings.
2. All end use product labels specify the time to spray and the distance from sprayer to the pest.
3. The labels prohibit applications to horizontal surfaces.
4. The labels prohibit use of the product as a perimeter treatment.
5. The labels prohibit more than 12 applications per calendar year.

(EPA, January 23, 2025)
https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-registers-new-pesticide-active-ingredient-veratrine

EPA ANNOUNCES PROPOSED REGISTRATION OF NEW PESTICIDE FLORYLPICOXAMID

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released its proposed registration decision for three products containing the new active ingredient florylpicoxamid, a broad-spectrum fungicide that can be used on food crops and golf courses. Florylpicoxamid targets several fungi that cause damage and financial loss, including: Cercospora leaf spot of sugar beet, anthracnose diseases, Septoria leaf blight of barley and wheat and dollar spot on turf.

Florylpicoxamid is expected to be a useful addition to Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs, as it can be used in rotation with other fungicides to reduce potential resistance in crops and turf. IPM provides an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest control by focusing on prevention and using pesticides only as needed.

EPA is not aware of any information that indicates florylpicoxamid may impact the efficacy of a human or animal antibacterial or antifungal drug. EPA is currently

consulting with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to determine whether additional investigation is warranted as part of its new framework for these products.

EPA's Risk Assessments

In addition to its proposed registration decision, EPA has also released its human health risk assessment, ecological risk assessments and draft biological evaluation, with the latter including EPA's Likely to Adversely Affect (LAA) determination for florylpicoxamid under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). An LAA determination means that EPA reasonably expects at least one listed plant or animal species may be exposed to the pesticide at a sufficient level to have an adverse effect.

No human health risks of concern were identified when florylpicoxamid is used according to the proposed label. EPA has not identified any potential risks of concern for mammals, birds, terrestrial-phase amphibians, reptiles, aquatic plants or honeybees on an acute or chronic exposure basis when florylpicoxamid is used according to the proposed label. However, EPA identified potential risks for fish, aquatic-phase amphibians, aquatic invertebrates, other terrestrial invertebrates and terrestrial and semi-aquatic plants.

Proposed Mitigations

EPA is proposing the implementation of the following mitigation measures to address on- and off-field effects to non-target species, including listed species:

- Instructing users to access and follow any applicable endangered species bulletin from "Bulletins Live! Two" web-based system for all additional directions and restrictions.
- Approved for use in the contiguous United States and Hawaii only.
- For golf courses, use only on tees, greens and fairways. Do not use florylpicoxamid containing products on roughs.

With these proposed mitigation measures in place, EPA's draft biological evaluation predicts that the use of florylpicoxamid will not result in a likelihood of future jeopardy for the survival of any listed species, or a likelihood of adverse modification for any designated critical habitat.

Next Steps

After considering public comments on the proposed registration and the draft effects determinations, EPA will decide whether the registration action meets the standard for registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. If EPA determines that the registration action can be granted, EPA will finalize the biological evaluation. If a final biological evaluation finds that florylpicoxamid may affect any listed species or critical habitats, then EPA will initiate ESA consultation and share its findings with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service (collectively referred to as the Services), as appropriate.

During formal consultation, the Services use the information in EPA's final biological evaluation to inform their biological opinions. While EPA has made predictions about the likelihood of jeopardy and adverse modification as part of its biological evaluation, the Services are responsible for making the final authority to do so. If the Services determine in their final jeopardy/adverse modification findings and have the sole biological opinions that additional mitigations are necessary to address any jeopardy or adverse modification determination or to address any incidental take, then EPA will work with the registrant to ensure that any necessary registration or labeling changes are made.

To read more about the proposed registration of florylpicoxamid and to comment, see docket ID EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0449 at www.regulations.gov. The public comment period will be open for 30 days, closing on February 16, 2025.

(EPA, January 16, 2025)
https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-announces-proposed-registration-new-pesticide-florylpicoxamid

EPA REGISTERS NEW PESTICIDE METAMITRON AND USES A NEW STRUCTURED LABEL

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered one technical and two end use plant growth regulator products containing the new active ingredient metamitron for use on apple and pear trees. Metamitron is a chemical thinning agent applied to apple and pear tree leaves shortly after the blooming stage to

larger and may contribute to higher quality fruit and plant health giving farmers an additional tool to help manage crops and grow more food for our country.

The metamitron registrations are supported by human health and ecological risk assessments as well as a biological evaluation for the pesticide under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). No human health risks of concern were identified when metamitron is used assessment and biological evaluation under the ESA and according to the label. EPA conducted an ecological risk completed an informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). FWS concurred with EPA's determination that the use of metamitron on apples and pears being registered is not likely to adversely affect endangered species or critical habitats.

In response to stakeholder feedback regarding a lack of clear and uniform format in labels, making it difficult to efficiently locate critical information and to use this information correctly, EPA worked with the registrant, ADAMA AGAN c/o Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. (ADAMA), and representatives from the

their membership and contacts about what would make pesticide labels easier to use and presented that information as a proposal to EPA. The two end use labels being registered at this time represent the first labels implementing the vision of this proposal. These labels are one step towards increasing the clarity of pesticide labels.

To read more about the registration of metamitron, see docket ID EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0575 at www.regulations.gov. The new structured labels will soon be available in the docket.

(EPA, March 11, 2025)
https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-registers-new-pesticide-metamitron-and-uses-new-structured-label

BAYER LOSES IN $2.065B ROUNDUP VERDICT

A Cobb County, Georgia, jury awarded plaintiff John Barnes $2.065 billion in compensation and damages on March 21 in what was the latest Roundup product-liability verdict against Bayer's glyphosate-based weed killer.

Bayer told DTN it plans to file an appeal based on a number of grounds. Despite the latest setback, the company has won 17 of the last 25 cases where judgements were entered at trial.

Barnes, who reportedly is battling non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, filed his lawsuit against Monsanto in 2021. Bayer acquired Monsanto in 2018.

"Our client, John, used Roundup at both home and work, which exposed him to higher levels of glyphosate than most people," law firm Arnold and Itkin, said in a statement.

"Of course, John felt he had nothing to fear because Monsanto had publicly said Roundup was safe even though its internal scientists knew that it was not."

A spokesperson for Bayer told DTN the company has reason to be optimistic in filing an appeal.

Final judgements in Roundup litigation have reduced damages awarded by juries by more than 90%, according to the company. In addition, Bayer said the damages in the Barnes case are "constitutionally excessive" and "cannot stand."

The judge in the Barnes case dismissed the majority of claims before it went to the jury, Bayer said, because they "were not supported" by the evidence or law.

"We disagree with the jury's verdict, as it conflicts with the overwhelming weight of scientific evidence and the consensus of regulatory bodies and their scientific assessments worldwide," Bayer said in a statement to DTN.

"We believe that we have strong arguments on appeal to get this verdict overturned and the excessive and unconstitutional damage awards eliminated or reduced. The court previously granted the majority of the company's motion for a directed verdict finding that the plaintiff had failed to prove most of their causes of action in this case."

Bayer said it is set to argue in an appeal that the trial court made several errors.

That includes that the court reportedly did not allow evidence that the plaintiff purchased other herbicides in addition to Roundup and that the plaintiff's ex-wife was not allowed to testify to other pesticides being present in the family's garage, among other alleged errors.

STATE LEGISLATION

The Georgia verdict comes just after the Georgia House of Representatives passed SB144.

The bill, also passed by the state senate, protects manufacturers of fertilizers, plant growth regulators or pesticides from legal liability for not warning consumers of health risks above what is already required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

As of Monday, Georgia Republican Gov. Brian Kemp had not signed the bill into law.

Similar legislation is in the works in Idaho, Iowa, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

The latest verdict is similar to one handed down by a Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas jury in January 2024. That jury awarded $2.25 billion in damages to Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, resident John McKivison: https://www.dtnpf.com/…. The damages award was later reduced by a court to $400 million.

Bayer told DTN it continues to pursue "legislative solutions" at the state and federal levels to clarify the label uniformity provision of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, or FIFRA.

"Without reform, the U.S. risks the availability of a crop-protection tool that has consistently been found to be safe by regulatory bodies worldwide," Bayer said.

"By allowing this misapplication of the law to persist, our nation is needlessly driving up the cost of food and threatening its supply."

GLYPHOSATE RECORD

In late 2023, the EU Commission re-approved glyphosate for 10 years following the favorable scientific assessments by its health and safety agencies.â?¯

On Nov. 7, 2023, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit found California's Proposition 65 warning for glyphosate to be unconstitutional, stating in their opinion "IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) stands essentially alone in its determination that glyphosate is probably carcinogenic to humans."

In July 2024, a judge in the Federal Court of Australia found in a detailed 322-page opinion that the weight of scientific evidence does not support a link between glyphosate and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and dismissed the case.â?¯The same court later discontinued the last pending Roundup case in Australia, closing all pending injury litigation there.

(Progressive Farmer, March 25, 2025)
https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2025/03/24/georgia-jury-awards-2-25-billion-set

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY LEADERS DEBUT ESA WORKPLAN RESOURCE

The **Agricultural Retailers Association**, **CropLife America (CLA)**, and the **Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA)** are pleased to announce the release of a **new resource** designed to assist farmers and agricultural retailers in navigating the forthcoming changes to pesticide labels under the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Endangered Species Act (ESA) Workplan.

To support our stakeholders, we have developed a decision guide that will facilitate the understanding and implementation of the updated label requirements. This tool aims to provide clarity on new label language so that farmers and retailers can effectively comply with the new regulations while maintaining a focus on both environmental sustainability and agricultural productivity.

"These label changes will bring challenges, but they also present an opportunity for us to demonstrate our commitment to responsible pesticide use and environmental protection," said Daren Coppock, president and CEO of ARA. "We are excited to collaborate with our industry partners to help farmers and retailers access the support they need."

The new **ESA Pesticide user guide** is a flowchart that provides clarity on new label language so that retailers and your farmer customers can effectively comply with new regulations while maintaining a focus on both environmental sustainability and agricultural productivity.

"Farmers and retailers play a crucial role in helping ensure pesticide products are used responsibly and effectively. By our associations coming together to create resources, we aim to meet a need that helps stakeholders feel confident in navigating new regulations," said Alexandra Dunn, president and CEO of CLA.

"CPDA is committed to supporting our members and the agricultural community in adapting to evolving regulatory landscapes and providing ESA mitigation tools such as Drift Reduction Agents (DRA's) to reduce the need for No Spray Buffer zones where possible," said Terry Kippley, president and CEO of CPDA. "We believe that this crucial industry collaboration to create resources will empower our industry to meet the needs of both environmental stewardship and agricultural productivity."

We encourage all industry participants to utilize this resource as we collectively uphold our commitment to responsible and effective pesticide use. Visit the **ESA page** on the CLA website for more information and other helpful resources.

(CropLife, March 24, 2025)
https://www.croplife.com/management/legislation/agricultural-industry-leaders-debut-esa-workplan-resource/

DOES TARGETED SPRAYING ACTUALLY SAVE MONEY?

Spot-spraying technology is not new. "Systems that can spray 'green on brown,' or distinguish a weed and spray it, have existed since the 1990s," says Rodrigo Werle, Extension weed scientist at the University of Wisconsin. "Now we have 'green on green' spraying, with cameras trained to trigger spraying only weeds."

Over a dozen companies offer or are developing targeted spraying technologies. Here, companies, researchers and farmers discuss potential herbicide savings for three systems: Weed-It, a green-on-brown technology; John Deere See & Spray; and One Smart Spray, under development by BASF and Bosch.

What companies say

Jason Gahimer, head of Practical Farm Research for Beck's, spearheaded trials with John Deere See & Spray on two commercial-size soybean fields in 2024.

See & Spray comes in two options: Premium, which can be retrofitted on newer John Deere sprayers, and Ultimate, which allows spraying broadcast residual and targeted postemergence herbicides on the same pass. Ultimate is not a retrofit option.

Beck's simulated comparisons of a one-pass post Premium system, two-pass post Premium system, and residual and post Ultimate system, all after a preemergence residual herbicide pass.

With both Premium options, just over 50% of total acres were sprayed. With Ultimate, just under 48% were sprayed. Yields were higher for all three targeted treatments vs. the conventional broadcast application.

The Premium system netted the most savings, at $24.84 per acre compared to the conventional program. The Premium two-pass system netted $12.85 more savings per acre, and the Ultimate netted $12.80 more per acre.

Gahimer notes that they used conservative settings, opting for a bigger spray zone around the weed but saving less herbicide.

What researchers say

Here are insights from two university studies looking at these technologies:

University of Wisconsin. Werle and his graduate student work with the One Smart Spray system. "The better job you do upfront with residual herbicides, the more you can save with targeted spraying," Werle says. "If you have high weed pressure when spraying post, it sprays nearly all the time, saving less herbicide."

Iowa State University. Extension specialist Doug Houser, working with ISU specialists Matt Darr and Ryan Huffman, tested a John Deere sprayer equipped with See & Spray Ultimate in five Iowa farm fields in 2024.

"Herbicide savings were directly affected by initial weed pressure," Houser says. Herbicide savings for the five fields were 90.6%, 87.6%, 87.2%, 71.2% and 43.9%. Average product savings across all fields was 76%, resulting in an economic savings of nearly $6,500, or $15.70 per acre.

All fields were conventionally tilled, Houser notes. Weed pressure was variable. All five fields received similar preemergence residual herbicide applications in 2024.

"Three of the five fields showed strong preemergence herbicide performance despite high rainfall amounts, and had the least initial weed pressure," Houser says. "Average savings on those three fields was $18.10 per acre."

What farmers say

Three farmers participated in a virtual learning session sponsored by GROW, an Extension-based group. Learn more at growiwm.org. Here are highlights:

Tyler Troiola, Eagle, Wis. Troiola grows corn, soybeans and wheat, all no-till with cover crops. His John Deere sprayer equipped with ExactApply nozzles and See & Spray Premium arrived in time to spray postemergence in 2024. ExactApply is required for See & Spray.

"We are working out a few kinks, but overall, we were amazed at what it could do," Troiola says. "We were concerned if it would pick up weeds when spraying small crops in terminated rye cover, but it did."

Related: Ag tech startup FarmWise shuts down April 1

He estimates savings for the post corn pass at around 65%, and around 60% in 30-inch soybeans, but only 36% to 40% in 15-inch soybeans.

"We are still learning," he adds. "There is a per-acre fee, which will be for acres not sprayed in '25. We are OK with it, because it helped keep initial cost of the technology lower.

"Plus, the company has skin in the game. There is incentive for them to continue working with us and improving accuracy."

Clint Reiss, Southwest Family Farms, Plains, Kan. Reiss farms where annual rainfall totals 15 to 18 inches. His family grows corn and soybeans under irrigation, corn and wheat on lower-gallonage irrigated land, and wheat, corn or milo on dryland, with fallow also in the rotation. They opted for John Deere See & Spray Ultimate for cotton, which they no longer grow. Today, they use the broadcast application afforded by the Ultimate option occasionally on soybeans.

"We're applying post herbicides on about one-third to one-half our soybean acres," Reiss says. "We get an extra benefit in milo since we can apply a stronger, more expensive mix because it only goes on where needed. We control tough weeds with less crop injury."

Reiss acknowledges that paying a fee meant a change in thinking. "Overall, it makes sense," he says. "We have already traded once and found that these machines hold their value."

Jesse Brunner, Almira, Wash. "I am a fifth-generation farmer, growing fall-seeded canola, wheat and peas," Brunner says. "It is like farming the desert, and the rotation includes fallow every other year. I spray during the fallow year, using a Weed-It system with a pull-type, wheeled-boom sprayer. It is a green-on-brown system, with cameras every 40 inches and nozzles every 10 inches. It has worked very well."

Brunner keeps detailed records, and notes that his current sprayer paid for itself in two years. Part of the payoff accrues because he can use more expensive, aggressive chemicals that he can't afford to apply everywhere, he concludes.

(FarmProgress March 5, 2025)
https://www.farmprogress.com/technology/does-targeted-spraying-actually-save-money-

HONEY BEE COLONY LOSSES COULD REACH UP TO 70 PERCENT, WSU RESEARCHERS REPORT

Commercial honey bee colony losses in the U.S. could reach 60 to 70 percent in 2025, according to entomologists at Washington State University. Over the past decade, annual losses have typically ranged between 40 and 50 percent.

While it's too early in the season to know exactly why colony losses are higher this year, Priya Chakrabarti Basu, an assistant professor of pollinator health and apiculture at WSU, suspects a combination of stressors, including nutrition deficiencies, mite infestations, viral diseases and possible pesticide exposure during the previous pollinating season.

"Losses have been increasing steadily," she said. "Pollination demands haven't gone down, so beekeepers face tremendous pressure to keep the same number of colonies to meet those needs."

Basu joined WSU this winter after working at other institutions around the country. She hopes to partner with beekeepers on developing more sustainable practices to help reduce losses and create databases to better understand how bee nutrition works.

She is one of several WSU scientists who are leading or collaborating in programs that help improve the standing of honey bees across the country, both through applied science and new research that may help beekeepers.

For example, Brandon Hopkins, WSU's P.F. Thurber Endowed Distinguished Professor of Pollinator Ecology, is involved with varroa mite control, commercial management practices, and new research on bee nutrition that he hopes will help beekeepers have better access to healthy food for their colonies.

He explains that varroa destructor mites feed on pupae in future generations. The mites also transmit viral diseases the hive, often killing them and reducing the numbers of and feed on adult honey bees, weakening them and increasing their susceptibility to diseases.

One upside is that beekeepers likely aren't surprised by the losses. "I've heard since last August that this was going to be a terrible year," Hopkins said. "That seems to have come true."

Fruit growers may be directly impacted, he said. California almonds are the biggest crop for honey bee pollination, which happens in February and March. Almonds are the seeds of almond trees and not nuts.

"The almond industry frequently asks for strong colonies," Hopkins said. "But this year, growers are desperate. Anything with live bees in a box is in demand because the industry is short on supply. I haven't heard of that since the early days of colony collapse around 2008."

Finding methods to sustainably keep bees alive will be key, Basu said. About 35 percent of the world's food depends on pollinators, according to the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

"If we see increasing colony losses, we could see a drop-off in honey production and an increase in the rent growers pay beekeepers to bring pollinators in," Basu said. "We may just see some beekeepers cease operations completely because it's too expensive to continue as a business."

Honey bees had a production value of nearly $350 million in 2023, according to the USDA. Fewer bees mean higher costs for farmers who depend on them and increased hassle in making sure growers have bees when they're needed.

"I don't want to be a fearmonger, but this level of national loss could mean increased bankruptcies amongst beekeepers," Hopkins said. "Growers of crops downstream from almonds may need to scramble if the beekeeper they've relied on to pollinate their apple trees, for example, isn't in business anymore." (PCT, April 2, 2025) https://www.pctonline.com/news/honey-bee-colony-losses-could-reach-up-to-seventy-percent-wsu-researchers-report/

CEU Meetings

Please note that some of these meetings are virtual using Zoom or Microsoft Teams. Please contact the meeting host directly if you have any questions.

Date: April 8, 2025
Title: Cimarron Ag Conference
Location: Payne County Extension Contact for location
Contact: Jennifer Kay Patterson (918)-575-3497

CEU's:	Category(s):
5	1a
5	Private
5	10

Date: April 15, 2025
Title: Cotton County Pasture Management
Location: Cotton County Extension Contact for location
Contact: Kimbreley S Davis (580)-875-3136

CEU's:	Category(s):
5	Private
5	10

Date: April 8, 2025
Title: Okfuskee Spring CEU
Location: Okfuskee County Fairgrounds
Contact: Brice Callahan (918)-623-0641

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

Date: April 17, 2025
Title: Jackson County Preseason Cotton Meeting
Location: Jackson County Extension Contact for location
Contact: Halee Salmon (580)-477-7962

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	1a
2	Private
2	10

Date: April 21, 2025
Title: Cotton County Wheat Tour & Educational Program
Location: Cotton County Extension Contact for location
Contact: Kimbreley S Davis (580)-875-3136

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	1a
2	Private
2	10

Date: April 24, 2025
Title: South Central Pasture Pesticide Conference
Location: Pontotoc County Extension Contact for location
Contact Erin Hubbard (580)-490-2578

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	Aerial
6	1a
6	Private
1	3A
2	6
6	10

Date: November 10, 2025
Title: ECKROAT SEED COMPANY Interactive Sprayer Calibration
Location: Contact for location
Contact: Mike Link (405)-317-8484

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	3a

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
https://ctnedu.com/

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

American Pest CEUs https://americanpestceus.com/

Pestschool.com https://pestschool.com/

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

ODAFF Test Information

Testing will be done at testing centers in multiple locations around the state by PSI Sevices 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 2840 E. 51st Street, Brittany Square Office Park, Suite 215, 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, Room 402, Enid, OK 73703

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

South Penn - Moore Norman Technology Center 13301 S. Pennsylvania, Oklahoma City OK

Weatherford-Southwestern Oklahoma State University 1001 N 7th St. Weatherford OK

Durant-Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
1802 Chukka Hina Drive, Durant oK

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