OKLAHOMA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

PESTICIDE REPORTS

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University
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CHEM

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SPACE AVAILABLE FOR AUGUST TEST HELP WORKSHOPS

The Oklahoma State University Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) has will be holding test help workshops August 5 Tulsa in and August 7 in Oklahoma City.

The Oklahoma City workshop will be at the Oklahoma County Extension Center at 2500 N.E. 63rd St. in Oklahoma City. The Tulsa workshop will be at the Tulsa County Extension Office at 4116 E 15th in Tulsa.

Registration cost is $50. Registration will include a copy of Applying Pesticides Correctly. This is the study manual for the core and service technician exams.

To register for this class please go to the Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) website at http://pested.okstate.edu/html/practical.htm and click on the register online link. Class information and an agenda is also at that website.

Future 2025 workshop dates can be found on the website as well.
(OSU PSEP)

EPA ANNOUNCES PROPOSED DECISION TO APPROVE REGISTRATION FOR NEW USES OF DICAMBA, OUTLINES NEW MEASURES TO PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is releasing for public comment its proposed registration for three end-use dicamba products for broadleaf weed control in dicamba-tolerant cotton and dicamba-tolerant soybean. EPA has conducted a robust human health risk assessment for these proposed products and has not identified any human health or dietary risks of concern. Additionally, the agency is proposing to put several measures in place to protect against the ecological risks found in EPA's assessment. These new products would give farmers an additional tool to help manage crops and increase yields in order to provide a healthy and affordable food supply for our country.

Dicamba is an herbicide that has historically been used for control of emerged broadleaf weeds in a variety of food and feed crops and in non-agricultural settings. These proposed dicamba products would allow postemergence applications to dicamba-tolerant cotton and soybean, commonly referred to as "over-the-top" (OTT) use. OTT dicamba applications aim to remove emerged broadleaf weed species, particularly those resistant to other herbicides that compete with cotton and soybean plants and potentially reduce crop yield. OTT dicamba products have high benefits in both cotton and soybean for controlling these herbicide-resistant weeds and managing resistance to herbicides in the future.

EPA's Risk Assessments

In addition to its proposed registration decision, EPA has also released its human health risk assessment, benefits and impacts assessment, ecological risk assessment and draft biological evaluation. EPA has not identified any dietary, aggregate, non-occupational or occupational risks of concern for potential human health exposure from the proposed uses of dicamba on dicamba-tolerant cotton and dicamba-tolerant soybean. Additionally, EPA has not identified any risks of concern for aquatic invertebrates, fish or aquatic plants. EPA concluded low risk for honeybees and other non-listed bees from the proposed uses of dicamba.

As expected of an herbicide, dicamba does pose risk to certain plants. In response to those findings, EPA has developed new, additional proposed mitigations to minimize impact to certain species. With these proposed mitigation measures in place, EPA's draft biological evaluation predicts that the use of dicamba 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. The proposed registrations also would not pose an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment with these mitigations.

Specifically, EPA is proposing the following mitigation measures on the three products being proposed:

- A single use maximum application rate of 0.5 lb. acid equivalent (a.e.) dicamba per acre.
- No more than two applications allowed with a maximum annual application of 1 lb. a.e. dicamba per acre from all combined dicamba-containing products.
- Prohibition of aerial applications.
- Maintaining a 240-ft downwind buffer.
- The spray solution must include an approved drift reduction agent and pH buffering volatility reduction agent added to the tank in higher percentages as temperatures increase.
- Temperature-dependent application restrictions to manage volatility. Users have flexibility to implement temperature-dependent restrictions by reducing the percent of field treated, including by using precision agriculture techniques, or prohibiting certain tank mixes at higher temperatures.
- No applications at temperatures above 95 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Three points of mitigation required based on the runoff/erosion mitigation menu.
- Users must access and follow any applicable endangered species bulletin from "Bulletins Live! Two" web-based system. Six points of runoff/erosion mitigation will be required in

some pesticide use limitation areas where pesticide exposures are likely to impact the continued existence of a listed species, which may include a reduction in survival or recovery of the species.
- Applicators are required to wear baseline attire (i.e., long-sleeve shirt, long pants and shoes plus socks) along with personal protective equipment including chemical-resistant gloves when handling these products. A NIOSH-approved dust/mist filtering respirator with any R, P, or HE filter is also required for all handlers of the BAPMA-salt-formulated product. There is a restricted entry interval of 24 hours. Use is restricted to a limited number of approved states by certified applicators only. Applicators are required to complete additional dicamba-specific annual training and maintain records of all applications.

EPA understands that the proposed suite of mitigations is not standard and could present operational challenges for farmers. Therefore, EPA is particularly interested in receiving feedback about the temperature-dependent volatility mitigations, percent of field treated restrictions and any science-backed solutions to manage volatility. Detailed information about these mitigation measures is available in the proposed decision in and around Table 8 and in the Proposed Label Requirements section.

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 dicamba may affect any listed species or critical habitats, then EPA will initiate Endangered Species Act 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. They are responsible for making the final jeopardy/adverse modification findings and have the sole authority to do so. If the Services determine in their final biological opinions that additional mitigations are necessary to address any jeopardy or adverse modification determination or to address any incidental take, EPA will work with the registrants to ensure that any necessary registration or labeling changes are made.

To read more about the proposed registration of dicamba and to comment, see docket ID EPA-HQ-OPP-2024-0154 at www.regulations.gov. The public comment period will be open for 30 days, closing on 8/22/2025. (EPA, July 23, 2025)
https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-announces-proposed-decision-approve-registration-new-uses-dicamba-outlines-new

EPA SEEKS PUBLIC COMMENT ON NEW PLAN TO STREAMLINE TRACKING OF BILINGUAL LABELING ADOPTION AND RELEASES UPDATED BILINGUAL LABELING RESOURCES

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking public comments on a new, streamlined approach for how the agency plans to track the adoption of bilingual pesticide labeling. The agency is also announcing updates to the Bilingual Labeling Questions and Answers (Q&A) webpage, which provides guidance on bilingual labeling requirements for various types of pesticide products.

The Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2022 (PRIA 5) requires that some sections of end-use pesticide product labeling be translated into Spanish. Label translations are being implemented on a rolling schedule from December 2025 to 2030, with the translations for the most hazardous and toxic pesticide products required first. All end-use pesticide labels must have translations by 2030.

Proposed Plan to Track Adoption of Bilingual Labelling

PRIA 5 requires that EPA track the adoption of bilingual labeling. EPA previously proposed and received comments on using the annual paper maintenance fee filling form to track adoption of bilingual labeling. Under that proposal, as registrants filled out the worksheet to calculate their maintenance fee payments, they also would have marked a checkbox to indicate whether each of their products included bilingual labeling.

In an effort to streamline the reporting process, EPA is now proposing to track adoption through its electronic MyPeST app. Under this proposal, activities for registrants would be similar to activities in the initial proposal: registrants would still check a box next to each pesticide product indicating whether it includes the required bilingual labeling. However, MyPeST would display product information—such as product type and signal word—to help registrants determine their products' compliance dates. Additionally, EPA is proposing adding another checkbox to MyPeST to indicate that a pesticide product will not be released for shipment, to better distinguishing between noncompliance and circumstances where the bilingual labeling requirements are not applicable.

MyPeST will allow product information and PRIA 5 compliance information to be in a single location and allow for more efficient transmission, analysis, and publication of data.

Comments can be submitted to docket ID EPA-HQ-OPP-2025-0049 at www.regulations.gov for 60 days.

Updates to Bilingual Labeling Q&A

EPA is updating its bilingual labeling Q&A to include additional questions and answers on topics relating to enforcement, supplemental distributor labels, QR codes and websites already on the label, how to handle subsequent label changes, and many more.

EPA wants to support registrants, states, and applicators in their transition to bilingual labeling to help with compliance on PRIA 5 requirements and deadlines. The agency intends to update the website resources as PRIA 5 requirements and deadlines are met, and new information is available.

Visit EPA's Bilingual Pesticide Labeling webpage

(EPA, July 21, 2025)
https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-seeks-public-comment-new-plan-streamline-tracking-bilingual-labeling-adoption-and

AG PANEL BACKS SCIENCE-BASED FARMING

The House Agriculture Committee on Tuesday held a 3.5-hour hearing that addressed both the statements by Health and Human Services Secretary Robert F. Kennedy Jr. about crop protection tools and legislation that could ease the development of new tools to protect crops from disease and insects.

House Agriculture Committee Chairman Glenn "GT" Thompson, R-Pa., praised the scientific breakthroughs of the past and touted science-based regulation and the need to help innovators, but left to others the criticism of Kennedy and the Make America Healthy Again Commission's disapproval of the use of herbicides and pesticides. In a closing statement, Thompson praised Kennedy for the Food and Drug Administration's recent approval of a medication for poultry.

Thompson has privately acknowledged the committee's limited ability to deal with these issues because it does not have jurisdiction over the Environmental Protection Agency.

"Today, thanks to decades of investment in agricultural innovation and the tireless efforts of our producers, the United States is home to the most abundant, affordable and safest food supply in the world," Thompson said in his opening statement. "We should be proud of that legacy. But we should also recognize that sustaining it will require us to remain forward-looking and focused on reducing the barriers that stand in the way of continued innovation.

"For these promising new tools to reach the farm gate and ultimately benefit consumers, rural economies, and the environment, we must have a regulatory environment that is grounded in science, transparent in its decision-making, and predictable in its timelines and outcomes.

"When innovators face confusion about which agency has jurisdiction, or when reviews take years with no clear rationale, or when litigation is used as a tool to block technologies that have already been proven safe, we lose more than just time. We lose investment and competitiveness. And we risk falling behind global competitors who are moving faster to deploy the tools of tomorrow."

Rep. Angie Craig, D-Minn., ranking member on the committee, said she is "concerned with so many of the comments and actions coming out of the current administration that seem designed to undermine people's confidence in our regulatory system, attack innovation taking place on our farms and make it harder for family farmers to do their jobs.

"Take, for example, the MAHA Commission Report, which was riddled with errors and cited non-existent 'studies.' Errors and misinformation like these have consequences. It undermines Americans' trust in the food we eat and attacks farmers for the work they do.

"Secretary Kennedy's disregard for science and perversion of facts and data is dangerous, erodes confidence in our public health and regulatory systems, and dissuades talented scientists from joining the civil service.

"The Environmental Protection Agency has also begun to move backward with the haphazard firing of technical staff and scientists responsible for properly assessing new chemicals and technologies and their impact on our people, food and the environment. This work requires talented toxicologists, chemists and other scientists who collaborate with industry and advocacy groups to protect the environment while ensuring farmers have access to the tools they need.

"This uncertainty isn't just bad for the agency and American citizens that rely on the government to protect their health and the environment, it's bad for business," Craig said. "Innovative products that could have come to market will be stalled in the pipeline as review times get even worse."

While Republican committee members and most Democrats stressed support for the continued use of pesticides and herbicides, a few took different positions.

Rep. Jim McGovern, D-Mass., said that the hearing was designed "to make us all look like we are on the same page," but that he is worried Republicans want to pursue the deregulation of toxic pesticides.

Rep. Alma Adams, D-N.C., also said she is worried that an Environmental Protection Agency rule means that farmers no longer must record information on the use of restricted pesticides.

Terry Abbott, chairman of the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) and senior product portfolio manager of Adjuvants Unlimited, was the most outspoken witness regarding the MAHA report.

Abbott called the U.S. pesticide regulatory system "rigorous," but said, "Unfortunately, the integrity of this system is being challenged by recent narratives that rely on emotion, misinformation, and flawed analysis. The MAHA Commission's initial report undermines trust in the regulatory process by citing unverifiable sources, omitting key stakeholder voices including farmers, food producers, and scientists, and making sweeping claims not grounded in the science or structure of the current system. Public discourse driven by such narratives risks weakening regulatory confidence and undermining evidence-based policymaking."

Abbott also said EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin has taken steps to speed up regulatory reviews, but that "the registration backlog, though showing signs of stabilization" still affects hundreds of pending actions. Abbott said his group supports full funding for EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs and directing USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service to update conservation practice standards to reflect current adjuvant and application technologies. CPDA supports increased federal investment in applied research and demonstration projects through Land Grant Universities and regional Centers of Excellence.

Don Cameron, vice president of Terranova Ranch in Helm, California, who is both a conventional and organic producer of specialty crops, said, "To ensure my livelihood and that food arrives at your grocery store, restaurants, and schools, I must protect my crops from pests and disease. I can assure you, with all the costs of doing business and its associated regulatory burdens, farmers don't have slush funds to waste on crop inputs that are not necessary. We look for ways to minimize what we use, which is how we have always handled the issue of crop protection.

"As a farmer, I'm aware of consumer apprehension about the use of pesticides and, in turn, retail grocery stores and restaurants who have been sensitized to the issue. As a father and grandfather, I am sympathetic to consumer concerns when hearing about pesticides in the media. I would like to note that the most extreme version of stories often gets the most attention, so I appreciate the opportunity to discuss this issue and how we can best support farmers and provide consumers with access to fresh, affordable, and safe food."

In an interview, Cameron noted that he is engaged in both conventional and organic production and that organic farming is much more difficult even though there are some crop protection chemicals allowed under USDA's organic production standards.

"In today's culture, where shoppers often bypass slightly blemished produce in favor of perfect-looking fruits and vegetables, the pressure on farmers to deliver flawless crops is immense," Cameron said. "To support both consumer expectations and public health goals centered around nutritious diets, a full range of innovative crop protection tools, including pesticides, is essential to ensure the reliable production of appealing, high-quality fresh produce."

Karl Wyant, director of agronomy at Nutrien, emphasized the importance of plant biostimulants. Wyant described biostimulants as "a class of crop inputs that include substances such as humic acids, seaweed extracts, beneficial microbials, and protein hydrolysates. These work differently than fertilizers, which provide nutrients directly to the plant and are responsible for supporting 50% of modern crop yield potential, and are distinct from pesticides, which help protect the plant from harmful pests and disease. Uniquely, biostimulants work by enhancing the plant's or the soil's natural processes, boosting nutrient release and uptake, improving stress tolerance to heat and cold, and supporting overall plant and soil health."

But Wyant said biostimulants lack a federal definition, which makes them subject to "inconsistency in evidence-based, regulatory qualification standards, and the risk of misclassification under federal laws like the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), remains." He added that "biostimulants may be wrongly treated as pesticides or plant growth regulators -- delaying innovation, adding unnecessary costs, and creating compliance uncertainty by our state fertilizer regulatory partners."

Wyant said the bipartisan Plant Biostimulant Act of 2025, introduced by Reps. Jimmy Panetta, D-Calif.; and Jim Baird, R-Ind.; and Sens. Roger Marshall, R-Kan.; and Alex Padilla, D-Calif., would establish a science-based federal definition of "plant biostimulant," aligned with international plant nutrition standards already recognized in the European Union, Canada, and other countries.

(Progressive Farmer, July 22, 2025)
https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2025/07/22/house-ag-holds-hearing-maha-threat

FUELING THE FUTURE OF FARMING: GLOBAL AGROCHEMICALS MARKET POISED FOR STEADY GROWTH

The **agrochemicals market size** is expected to grow steadily, reaching an estimated value of USD 282.2 billion by 2028, up from USD 235.2 billion in 2023, at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.7% during the forecast period. This growth is fueled by the rising global population, increased food demand, and agricultural intensification. Agrochemicals, encompassing fertilizers, pesticides, adjuvants, and plant

regulators, play a pivotal role in safeguarding crops, enhancing yields, and maintaining food quality.

Key Growth Drivers

Rising Global Population

According to the United Nations' World Population Prospects 2022, the global population has surpassed 8 billion, creating an urgent need for higher agricultural productivity. This surge in population exerts pressure on limited arable land, driving the demand for agrochemicals to bridge the gap between food production and consumption.

Technological Advancements in Agriculture

The integration of advanced tools like precision farming has transformed traditional agricultural practices. By employing technologies such as **soil sensors**, AI-driven analytics, multispectral imaging, and autonomous delivery systems, farmers can optimize fertilizer and water usage, improving soil productivity while minimizing environmental impact. The precision farming approach ensures targeted application, reducing the risk of overfertilization and enhancing overall efficiency.

Opportunities in Precision Agriculture

Precision agriculture incorporates tools such as the "4Rs" principle (right source, rate, time, and place), soil mapping, and decision-support software to monitor and address crop nutrient needs effectively. Innovative systems like auto-guidance and leaf color charts enable farmers to fine-tune agrochemical applications, thereby maximizing crop health and yield.

Globalization and Emerging Needs

The globalization of agriculture has facilitated the exchange of agricultural commodities, bringing with it new challenges in pest and disease management. This has increased the demand for novel active ingredients to **protect crops**. Asia, with its rapidly growing population and economic expansion, has emerged as a significant market for agrochemicals, particularly **herbicides** and pesticides.

Regional Growth Spotlight: South America

South America is projected to achieve a market size of USD 73.2 billion by 2028, driven by robust growth in countries like Brazil and Argentina, major global producers of soybeans and other oilseeds. These nations benefit from abundant arable land, a rural labor force, and favorable trade policies. Technological advancements and greater adoption of agrochemicals have further bolstered their agricultural productivity.

Key Industry Developments and Innovations

Major agrochemical companies, including Bayer AG (Germany), Syngenta (Switzerland), and BASF (Germany), continue to lead innovation in the sector. Recent developments include:

- **Wilbur-Ellis Co.'s** launch of DILIGENCE-EA in 2018, a deposition and drift reduction product powered by ACCUSTRIKE technology.
- Precision Laboratories' collaboration with Monsanto in 2019 to develop advanced drift reduction agents.

Such advancements enhance agrochemical effectiveness, reduce environmental liabilities, and address the challenges of drift control.

Outlook and Future Trends

The agrochemicals market growth is driven by increasing research and development in innovative adjuvants and active ingredients. As the demand for sustainable and efficient farming practices rises, agrochemical companies are expected to focus on precision technologies and environmentally friendly solutions. With expanding markets in Asia and South America, the sector is well-positioned to meet the growing challenges of global food security.

This dynamic market, characterized by technological advancements and evolving farming practices, underscores the crucial role of agrochemicals in shaping the future of agriculture.

(CropLife, July 9, 2025) https://www.croplife.com/crop-inputs/fueling-the-future-of-farming-global-agrochemicals-market-poised-for-steady-growth/

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEPLOYS SWORMLURE TO FIGHT NEW WORLD SCREWWORM

The Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) will deploy swormlure bait in an attempt to control an outbreak of the New World screwworm (NWS), a type of fly whose maggots feed on the living flesh of warm-blooded animals that is inching closer to the southern United States border from Mexico.

Texas Agriculture Commissioner Sid Miller announced July 21 that, working in tandem with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), TDA will reintroduce the pest control method used to eradicate NWS in the 1970s.

"The New World Screwworm is not just a Texas problem," said Miller. "This is a nationwide crisis with potential massive implications for American agriculture, which could result in billions of dollars in economic losses and place a heavy burden on our agriculture, wildlife industries and public health systems. We cannot wait for sterile flies alone to turn the tide. That's why we're applying a little cowboy logic and bringing back swormlure, now with an enhanced formula that's more powerful and effective than ever."

The USDA has shut down Southern border ports to livestock trade in response to the NWS outbreak following new northward detection of the pest in Mexico earlier this month.

The screwworm can infest livestock, pets, wildlife, birds and, in rare cases, people.

What Is Swormlure?

Swormlure is a synthetic bait designed to attract adult screwworm flies and has been used in combination with the insecticide dichlorvos to eradicate NWS in the past.

The NWS has been present in the U.S. since before the Civil War, until it was eradicated in 1966 by using the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT), a pest control method developed by entomologist Dr. Edward F. Knipling that involves inundating wild insect populations with sterile male insects. USDA and its partners have been using SIT to respond to the current outbreak.

In the 1970s, another NWS outbreak hit the U.S., prompting the Mexico-U.S. Mission '77: Stamp Out Screwworms campaign. Researchers in Mission, Texas, developed new chemical compounds specifically attractive to screwworm flies, known as swormlure.

Used to bait traps, the swormlure attractants enabled workers to more accurately measure fertile and sterile fly populations, according to USDA. Over the years, swormlure has been reformulated to reduce hazardous chemicals and transport restrictions, resulting in its current iteration, swormlure-5.

"Swormlure-5, created using modern science and built upon previous versions, Swormlure-2 and Swormlure-4, is a potent synthetic attractant that mimics the scent of open wounds, drawing adult screwworm flies to the bait, where they die," said Miller.

The highly targeted bait attracts screwworm and blow flies and should pose no threat to pollinators such as honeybees and monarch butterflies, according to TDA.

"Today, we're doing it smarter, faster and stronger," said Miller. "Swarmlure-5 bait will attract and trap flies, specifically screwworm and blow flies, which are both better off dead. In prior research and deployment, this method eliminated approximately 90% of the flies within a two-to-four-week period. The remaining 10% were eliminated with the release of sterile male flies in the areas where traps were deployed."

TDA said it will coordinate the deployment of swormlure-5 traps to monitor and control potential hotspots in collaboration with the USDA, the government of Mexico and other state and federal partners.

"We've beaten the NWS before, and we'll do it again," said Miller. "But it will take all hands on deck. We need another success story like we had in the '70s, and I believe swormlure-5 bait is the gamechanger that will get us there."

(PCT, July 22, 2025)
https://www.pctonline.com/news/texas-department-of-agriculture-deploys-swormlure-to-fight-new-world-screwworm/

TARIFFS ON 2,4-D IMPORTS FROM CHINA, INDIA MAY RAISE COSTS FOR U.S. FARMERS

The International Trade Commission (ITC) issued a final ruling on April 29, 2025, that imports of the herbicide 2,4-D from China and India have harmed domestic producer Corteva Agriscience, resulting in antidumping and countervailing duties at rates yet to be finalized.

In testimony to the ITC on April 1, Cynthia Ericson, vice president of Corteva's weed control segment, said, "Over the past three years, a large majority of the imports of 2,4-D into the United States came from China and India. We have witnessed a tremendous increase in imports coupled with a significant decrease in price of those same imports. As a result, Chinese and Indian producers are now selling to our former customers."

Impact to Farmers

The decision comes despite objections from the National Corn Growers Association (NCGA) and the American Soybean Association (ASA), who warned that farmers depend on these lower-cost generic imports. The NCGA argues that new duties will drive up input costs and impact 2,4-D availability at a time when producers are already facing significant financial pressure.

"Corn growers should not be forced to rely exclusively on one domestic supplier," said Kenneth Hartman Jr., NCGA president and an Illinois farmer. Hartman said this decision "threatens to cause availability shortages for 2,4-D that will hamper the work of our farmers, who are facing a tough environment due to a prolonged period of high input cost and low prices."

2,4-D Plays Key Role

Farmers rely on 2,4-D in for burndown prior to planting, particularly in no-till and minimum-till operations, said Caleb Ragland, president of the American Soybean Association (ASA), who also farms in Kentucky. He emphasized that farmers need a full toolbox of inputs, and that limiting access through tariffs increases risk while reducing return. "It's a tool that's very effective," he said. "As it gets more expensive, people may feel pressure to skimp on rates or use products that aren't as safe and effective."

Ragland characterized the ITC decision as a "body blow" to an already strained farm economy and expressed concern that it will lead to increased production costs. He noted that costs had already doubled locally for generic 2,4-D products even before the ruling, and he expects further increases to result in significantly higher production costs.

Loss of Market Share

By contrast, Corteva has been supportive of the trade case, asserting in testimony to ITC that low-priced imports cause it to lose revenue and market share. Corteva's petition stated that Chinese and Indian sources accounted for 81% of 2,4-D imports into the United States. Corteva is the only domestic manufacturer of 2,4-D.

Impact to Generic 2,4-D Brands

ITC's ruling to impose duties on 2,4-D imports from China and India will have significant repercussions for generic crop protection companies, including major suppliers like Nufarm. Nufarm has alternative sourcing options outside China and India, but those alternatives are more expensive, said Ken Barham, regional general

manager for Nufarm in North America. A large portion of its 2,4-D supply is still subject to duties and tariffs.

"We are fortunate to have multiple 2,4-D sourcing options, but they are more expensive and those costs will reach growers," Barham said. "There are no winners in this situation. The big loser is the American grower who will end up paying more for a tried and true safe herbicide like 2,4-D in their cropping systems."

Although Nufarm does not expect supply shortages, the cost of 2,4-D is already significantly higher and these increases are already reflected in pricing as of April 2025. This reflects not only the ITC ruling but also the cumulative impact of tariffs phased in since late 2024. 2,4-D imports from China are currently subject to a 145% tariff, and Indian imports face an additional 10% reciprocal tariff, on top of the newly finalized duties.

The financial strain is compounded by the unique economics of agriculture. "Unlike consumer-facing businesses, farmers can't raise prices to offset higher input costs," Barham noted. "They're price-takers, not price-makers, and these cost increases add real stress to already tight margins."

Barham emphasized that Nufarm does not compete in Corteva's Enlist market, where 2,4-D choline is required for over-the-top use with Enlist-trait soybeans. Instead, their generic 2,4-D is used in burn-down and other pre-emergence systems across a range of crops and geographies — including turf and ornamental, pasture management, and homeowner applications.

"This doesn't appear to be a market share grab because Corteva's Enlist product serves a completely different market," Barham said. "That's what makes this ruling so confounding."

Barham also expressed concern about the broader message the decision sends to the industry and policymakers. "This is another example where governmental intervention is putting U.S. growers at a disadvantage globally," he said.

Who is the ITC?

The U.S. International Trade Commission is an independent, bipartisan federal agency that provides trade expertise to both the legislative and executive branches of the U.S. government. The ITC investigates the impact of imports on U.S. industries, enforces trade remedy laws, and maintains the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

The ITC is composed of six commissioners who are nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate. Each commissioner serves a staggered nine-year term, with no more than three commissioners belonging to the same political party. Currently, ITC commissioners include:

- Chair Amy A. Karpel, D-Wash., nominated by President Donald Trump and designated as Chair by President Biden
- Commissioner David S. Johanson, R–Texas, originally nominated by President Barack Obama
- Commissioner Jason E. Kearns, D-Colo., nominated by President Obama and renominated by President Trump

Three commissioner positions are currently vacant.

(SuccessfulFarming, May 2, 2025)
https://www.agriculture.com/tariffs-on-2-4-d-imports-from-china-india-may-raise-costs-for-u-s-farmers-11725422

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: August 6, 2025
Title: 2025 Oklahoma Fumigation Workshop
Location: OSU Horticulture Education Center at The Botanic Garden
Contact: Edmond Bonjour (405)-744-8134

CEU's:	Category(s):
3	7C
3	10

Date: September, 2025
Date: September 18-19, 2024
Title: OPMA Fall Conference
Location: Champion Event Center
Contact: (405) 726-8773
https://www.ok-pca.com/conferences

CEU's:	Category(s):
Pending	Pending

Date: October 1-2, 2025
Title: OKVMA FALL CONFERENCE
Location: Hard Rock Hotel Catoosa, OK
Contact: Kiersten Riggs (918) 314-9032
https://okvma.com/

CEU's:	Category(s):
Pending	Pending

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/courses/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