OKLAHOMA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

PESTICIDE REPORTS

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

October, 2025 CHEM

NOVEMBER UNWANTED PESTICIDE DISPOSALS

ODAFF will provide Unwanted Pesticide Disposals in November. They will occur November 12 in Pond Creek, and November 13 in Clinton.

The locations are the Grant County Expo Center and the Custer 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.

November 12 Grant County Expo Center, 412 6th St, Pond Creek, OK 73766

November 13 Custer County Fairgrounds, 1738 US-183, Clinton, OK 73601

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

OCTOBER TEST HELP WORKSHOPS

The Oklahoma State University Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) has will be holding test help workshops October 29 in Tulsa and October 30 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 OFFERS VIRTUAL TRAINING FOR PRIVATE PESTICIDE APPLICATORS IN INDIAN COUNTRY

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is offering a free, two-day training webinar on November 5-6th, to certify participants as private applicators of restricted-use pesticides (RUPs) in Indian country under the EPA Plan for the Federal Certification of Applicators of Restricted Use Pesticides within Indian Country (EPA Plan). Certifications issued to applicators with successful completion of the training will be valid for one year.

RUPs require special care to avoid harming human health and the environment. Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), RUPs can only be used by pesticide applicators who are specially certified or, when allowable, by persons under their direct supervision. RUPs can only be used in areas where EPA has explicitly approved or implemented an applicator certification plan for that state, Tribe, or federal agency. Any person who uses or supervises the use of RUPs within the areas of Indian country covered by the EPA Plan needs a federal certification from EPA.

EPA federal certification is not valid in areas of Indian country for these Tribes: (1) Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, (2) Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, (3) Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska, (4) Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, (5) The White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians, or (6) the Yurok Tribe. Persons interested in using or supervising the use of RUPs on the first five listed Tribes' areas of Indian country should contact the Tribal government. The Yurok Tribe prohibits the use of RUPs in their area of Indian country. Additionally, some Tribes may have further restrictions or prohibit the use of RUPs. The EPA Plan does not supersede such Tribal codes, laws, regulations, or other applicable requirements. Applicators of RUPs in Indian country should contact the relevant Tribe to learn more about their requirements.

This training is specifically for private applicators. *You are a private applicator if:*
1. You apply an RUP to produce an agricultural commodity on land you or your employer owns or rents *OR*
2. You apply an RUP on another person's property if the RUP is applied without compensation other than trading of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities.

You are a commercial applicator if you use an RUP for hire, on property that does not fall under the definition of a private applicator, or while working for a government agency. For more information on applicator certification, see EPA's website on who needs to apply for pesticide applicator certification in Indian country under the EPA Plan.

Private applicators may complete the EPA private applicator training to receive a federal certification in the general private applicator category and recertify annually. Alternatively, private applicators may receive a certification from a state or Tribe with an EPA-

approved certification plan. All applicators must be at least 18 years old. For more instructions on how to apply for a federal certification, see EPA's website: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-applicator-certification-indian-country/how-apply-applicator-certification-under-epa-plan.

Private applicators who receive a federal certification after completing the EPA-administered private applicator training are permitted to supervise noncertified applicators under their direct supervision. More information will be provided to participants during the training. Private and commercial applicators who receive federal certification with an underlying certification will follow what their underlying certification permits.

Applicators interested in attending the two-day, 12-hour course should express interest by emailing EPAcertplan@epa.gov by November 4, 2025.
(EPA Email)

EPA PROVIDES NEW TOOL TO PROTECT HONEY BEES, ENSURING SAFE AND ABUNDANT FOOD SUPPLY

Today, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is releasing a final registration decision for one technical and two end use products containing the new pesticide active ingredient Vadescana for control against *Varroa* mites (*Varroa destructor*) in honey bee hives. EPA prioritizes pesticide applications that target *Varroa* mites to provide beekeepers with a variety of tools to combat this pest—a contributor to colony collapse. The agency is committed to supporting the development of innovative products that give the agricultural community the tools they need to ensure our country has a safe and abundant food supply. EPA has a webpage with more information on Vadescana and other products to control *Varroa* mites.

Honey bees are vital to our nation's food supply and are responsible for pollinating about one-third of the food we eat. *Varroa* mites are parasites that feed on honey bees and transmit numerous honey bee viruses, both of which lead to reduced lifespan of bees. Once infested by *Varroa* mites, if left untreated, a honey bee colony will likely die. *Varroa* mites are a threat to bee colonies throughout the United States, growers with crops dependent on pollination services provided by bees, and ultimately to domestic food security.

Vadescana works through a mechanism called RNA interference (using double-stranded RNA, or dsRNA), which prevents the expression of a specific gene that the *Varroa* mite needs to survive. EPA's webpage listed above provides more information about how this mechanism of action differs from the mRNA technologies used in some vaccines.

The effects of Vadescana are highly specific to *Varroa* mites. It does not affect humans or other non-target organisms, including bees and threatened or endangered species. These products provide a way to control *Varroa* mites and can aid combating resistance to pesticides for *Varroa* control. EPA proposed to register Vadescana in May 2025 and took public comment on its proposal. The agency has also established a permanent tolerance exemption for residues of Vadescana based on EPA's determination that Vadescana does not pose a risk to human health.

To read more about the registration decision for these products and the agency's response to comments, see docket ID EPA-HQ-OPP-2023-0558 at www.regulations.gov.
(EPA, September 25, 2025)
https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-provides-new-tool-protect-honey-bees-ensuring-safe-and-abundant-food-supply

EPA ANNOUNCES ACTION TO PROTECT ENDANGERED SPECIES FROM INSECTICIDE METHOMYL

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing that it has approved labels that implement measures required by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) final biological opinion on methomyl. In addition to the measures required by NMFS, EPA approved an action initiated by a methomyl registrant to reclassify the last remaining non-restricted use pesticide (RUP) methomyl product as a RUP. All methomyl products are RUPs and may only be applied by certified applicators. Methomyl is an insecticide used on a variety of crops, including field vegetables and orchard crops.

EPA's March 2021 biological evaluation for methomyl determined that use of the pesticide according to label instructions was "likely to adversely affect" at least one animal or plant for 1,098 listed species and 281 designated critical habitats. EPA initiated formal consultation with NMFS and, in response, NMFS developed a biological opinion for methomyl, which only covers species under NMFS's purview. Of the species and habitats under NMFS jurisdiction, NMFS concluded that the use of methomyl is "likely to adversely affect" 61 species and 56 critical habitats.

The NMFS biological opinion was issued in February 2024 after completing consultation with EPA on the registration review of methomyl and the effects of the insecticide on federally threatened or endangered (listed) species and their designated critical habitats. NMFS determined that, with the inclusion of mitigation measures, the registered uses of methomyl will not result in jeopardy determinations for species under NMFS jurisdiction.

National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion Implementation

During consultation with NMFS, methomyl registrants agreed to amend their product labels and registrations to include mitigations that would avoid potential jeopardy or adverse modification to the listed species and critical habitats identified in the NMFS biological opinion.

The newly approved labels for methomyl products will now:

- Include mitigations which would reduce runoff and spray drift from treated areas into species' habitats,
- Describe how to report any ecological incidents associated with methomyl applications,
- Include maximum annual application rate limits, and
- Direct the user to the Endangered Species Protection Bulletins using the Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) website to identify additional methomyl mitigations in geographically-specific locations.

The newly approved labels for methomyl products can be found on EPA's online database Active Pesticide Product Registration Informational Listing (APPRIL).

(EPA, August 12, 2025)
https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-announces-action-protect-endangered-species-insecticide-methomyl

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE TO SPLIT INTO TWO

Corteva Agriscience on Wednesday officially announced its board had unanimously approved a plan to split the company into two independent companies -- one comprised of the crop-protection business and the other a seed business.

The move confirms speculation that began weeks ago about the separation. The crop protection side will become "New Corteva" while the seed business will be named "SpinCo." Each will be independent and publicly traded, the company stated.

"The separation will unleash two distinct market leaders, both farmer-centric, both with technology and

innovation at their core and both with operating models and capital allocation priorities tailored to support their respective growth outlooks, strategic directions and value propositions," Corteva stated.

So far, shareholders have not embraced the decision. Corteva's stock was $74.29 on Sept. 12, the first day it was reported the company could split into two. Corteva's stock is down 14.5% since then and was trading at $67.63 on Tuesday, but fell to $63.14 a share in trading Wednesday morning.

Corteva Chair Greg Page will become chair of New Corteva; current Corteva CEO Chuck Magro will become CEO of SpinCo. Full board and management teams of both companies will be announced at a later date, followed by other key information, Corteva stated. The company expects the split to happen in the second half of 2026.

"Over the past six years, we have taken deliberate steps to build a strong, successful technology company: we simplified our portfolio, reduced cost, invested in high-return endeavors and ensured our pipeline would maximize impact to farmers and returns to the company," Magro said. "As a result, Corteva has become the clear industry leader, with market-leading positions in both crop protection and seed. As we look to the future, we want to best position both businesses to win in their respective markets and accelerate value for shareholders."

Magro said both the seed and crop-protection markets "have evolved" and Corteva sees an opportunity for the two units to diverge -- "this is the right time to act to stay ahead of the market," he said. "This separation will allow both businesses to maximize long-term value creation by focusing on their own priorities. As such, we see this separation as the logical next step in their growth trajectory."

As genetic modifications and gene-editing tools have grown, seed and chemical companies have traditionally married patented seeds to specific crop-protection tools. It's unclear how the two separate companies will influence that strategy.

Corteva is the owner of the seed brand Pioneer and has been a strong financial performer because of products such as Enlist soybeans.

Corteva was created as part of the 2017 merger between DuPont and Dow Chemical. Out of that, Corteva Agriscience was spun off as a standalone, publicly traded company in 2019.

Corteva reported $16.9 billion in sales in 2024, of which $9.5 billion was from seed sales and nearly $7.4 billion was from its crop protection unit. The company has business units globally, though its dominant market remains North America, which accounted for $8.6 billion in total sales last year.

In the first half of 2025, Corteva reported $10.9 billion in sales, up 3% from a year ago, citing seed pricing gains and strong growth in seed sales in North America. But Corteva also noted the company's crop protection business was facing "competitive price pressures."

In a fact sheet, Corteva noted the company sells seed for more than 100 crops and has more than 400 seed and crop protection products. The company has roughly 100 production facilities around the world and more than 120 R&D facilities. Corteva employs about 22,000 people.

New Corteva, the crop-protection company, "will help farmers solve some of their toughest challenges and continue to lead the industry in crop protection." The seed sales in 2025 attributable to New Corteva are estimated to total $7.8 billion, representing 44% of net sales for Corteva.

SpinCo, home to the Pioneer brand, "will deploy advanced genetics to discover and develop groundbreaking solutions that help farmers around the world improve yield, enhance sustainability and strengthen crop health," the company stated. SpinCo's sales are estimated at $9.9 billion or 56% of Corteva's sales.

Corteva's news release indicated that â??SpinCo will also leverage other opportunities, including the strength of its regional anchor brands, including Dairyland Seed; its partnership with retailers through brands like

Brevant; and its growing presence in the out-licensing market.

Information about the split was first reported three weeks ago in the Wall Street Journal. One reason for splitting the seed and pesticide businesses would be to shield the company's seed business from liabilities associated with crop-protection tools. Bayer, for instance, has faced years of litigation going back to Monsanto and its glyphosate product, Roundup.

(Progressive Farmer, October 1, 2025)
https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2025/10/01/corteva-confirms-split-separate-seed

HOW ECONOMIC FACTORS ARE INFLUENCING PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS IN 2025

"The thing that complicates everything this year is the economic situation," said Louisiana Crop Consultant Hank Jones. "We are not looking at $12 beans this year. We are likely looking at beans under $10 a bushel. Price is a factor when making decisions about pesticide applications."

In addition to lower crop prices, farmers are also facing lower soybean yields on a good portion of acres where crop planting was delayed because of wet spring weather.

"Later planted beans almost never yield as well as early planted beans, that is just an historical fact," Jones said.

Here is advice for farmers and crop consultants in making late-season pesticide applications with current economic conditions.

Farmers: Know your cost of production

In some instances, pesticide applications are unavoidable to control insect populations. At other times, treatment thresholds can be cut, and Jones said that was necessary in 2025 due to the current financial strains that farmers are facing.

"Some of these fields we certainly had to spray where we were running two to three times the thresholds. But on fields with lower populations, we felt comfortable letting those ride a little bit," he said.

In making this sort of decision, Jones advises his farmers to know how much things cost and know that the application is effective and will be a moneymaker for the crop.

Related: Deer depredation costs Delta farmers millions annually

Dynamic threshold recommendations in Extension Insect Control Guides like the MP144 published by the University of Arkansas or the P2471 published by Mississippi State University are also helpful in making insecticide decisions. These publications break down thresholds based on how much the crop value in bushels per acre, the cost to control specific insect pests, and whether in application is worth it.

"We have to be very judicious and prudent with our money. This year isn't normal business. We must be understanding of the situation, because it is not just money for the application and for the product," Jones said.

"It is also the interest you are paying on that product too. These products are coming out of crop loans, and there are a lot of crop loans out there at 9% interest this year."

Crop consultants: Communicate with farmers

As a crop consultant, Jones said communicating with farmers is key. It is important to be mindful, this year more than ever, that everyone has a budget – and those budgets are limited. Talk to clients about the spending plan and recognize all the variables that are costing farmers money.

"This year we may not need to do some of the things in the same manner as we have in the past. We may have to recognize that means sacrificing control of one pest might be more important down the road," he said.

Related: Close to the finish line: Keep those sweep nets moving in 2025

For defoliating insects, Jones bases decisions on pesticide applications with a dual method. He considers how many defoliators are present and the percentage of plant defoliation in the field.

He also said that when it comes to stink bugs, he tends to worry more about those populations than defoliators. "That is primarily because we must have a deliverable bean. We don't need damage, and we can certainly get damage from our redbanded stink bug situation," he said.

Finally, Jones emphasized again how this year is different than most. "Historically, we have conquered the problem of the week instead of the problem of the current economic crisis. Early this year, it was a wet mess. It seems like we have had to battle that wet mess all year."

Read more about:

(FarmProgress, August 27, 2025)
https://www.farmprogress.com/crop-protection/how-economic-factors-are-influencing-pesticide-applications-in-2025

TEXAS AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT WARNS OF INVASIVE TWO-SPOTTED LEAFHOPPER

Texas Agriculture Commissioner Sid Miller and the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) announced immediate action in response to detections of the cotton jassid, also known as the two-spotted leafhopper (*Amrasca biguttula*), on hibiscus plants shipped into Texas from Costa Farms Nursery and its subsidiaries in Florida.

The cotton jassid is an invasive pest that feeds on a wide range of host plants, including cotton, okra, eggplant, sunflower, hibiscus and several weeds. Heavy infestations cause leaf curling, yellowing and plant decline, leading to major economic losses if left unchecked, said TDA.

In response, Miller and TDA have ordered the detection and destruction of infested hibiscus and any other plants belonging to the cotton family originating from these nurseries. Effective immediately, Costa Farms and its subsidiaries are suspended from shipping hibiscus or any other known host plants of the cotton jassid into Texas. TDA regional inspectors are conducting statewide market inspections at retail locations to remove and destroy affected plants from store shelves.

TDA said it is working closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, cotton producer organizations and the Texas Nursery & Landscape Association to assess the extent of the threat.

Timeline of Spread in the U.S. and Territories

April 2023 – Puerto Rico: First detection in the Western Hemisphere, found on cotton and later on eggplant and wild cotton.

November 2024 – Florida: First U.S. detection in Miami-Dade County on okra, later spreading across the state.

July 2025 – Georgia: First detection in Seminole County; as of Aug. 29, confirmed in 57 counties.

July/August 2025 – Alabama: First detection in Henry County; confirmed in 17 counties by Aug. 28.

August 2025 – South Carolina: First detection in Charleston County; now widely distributed across the lower half of the state.

August 2025 – Texas: Detected on retail hibiscus in multiple locations, including College Station, McAllen, Weslaco, Harlingen, Victoria, Cedar Park, Waco, El Paso and Longview.

(PCT, September 12, 2025)
https://www.pctonline.com/news/texas-agriculture-department-watns-of-invasive-two-spotted-leafhopper/

KISSING BUGS & CHAGAS DISEASE: WHAT PMPS NEED TO KNOW

Triatomines bugs, also known as "kissing bugs," have made recent headlines for being considered endemic in the United States, according to a September Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report.

Kissing bugs are blood-sucking pests and vectors of the protozoan parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi*, the contributing source of Chagas disease (CD), according to Norman Beatty, associate professor of medicine and infectious disease scientists at the University of Florida's Emerging Pathogens Institute.

Beatty's research studies focus on medical entomology and vector-borne diseases, with 10 years of experience studying CD, he said.

"The kissing bug has nymphal stages that mature to adults and have a distinctive conenose and markings on their abdomen which distinguishes them from other bugs," Beatty said. "These insects have been found in at least 32 southern U.S. states."

The kissing bug was first identified in 1909 by Carlos Chagas, a Brazilian physician. CD is a debilitating infection endemic to Latin America that affects 6 to 10 million people worldwide, with an estimate of 65 to 100 million people residing in regions at infection risk, Beatty states in his report in the Journal of Medical Entomology.

"The focus of the disease has been in Latin America, where we know vectors are more likely to be transmitters of this disease, but here in the U.S., we have at least 11 known species found in different regions and ecosystems with different behaviors," Beatty said.

Kissing bugs will most likely be seen flying around homes between May to the end of August, and can be found near outdoor clutter, particularly around wood piles, and can be found feeding on wildlife, like possums, raccoons and even rodents. From there, they are looking for more blood and end up inside the home, Beatty said.

"We have found in our research that close to 25% of our intakes in the labs have human blood in them," he said.

One place where pest management professionals can find these insects is close to dog kennels or areas where dogs rest or reside, as the insect has attraction to the canines, Beatty said, adding when the kissing bug is being transmitted and the cycle is constant, that allows the parasite to be circulating around the human dwelling.

The bite can also have physical reactions. The parasite invades the host's skin when the skin is damaged due to scratching. Chagas' disease begins as an acute illness with fever, swollen and painful lymph glands, heart dysfunction and possibly encephalitis-like symptoms.

Survivors of the initial phase, which carries a mortality of 2 percent to 10 percent, generally enter a non-symptomatic phase, PCT previously reported. This phase may last for 10 to 20 years before serious heart muscle problems develop. There currently is no effective treatment for Chagas' disease.

In his studies, many people initially found the kissing bug hiding in their bed, creating an environment for the perfect blood-sucking meal for this pest, Beatty said.

"The bite itself causes a large welt on the skin. It's not painful at first, but it will cause more of an allergic reaction at the site, looking swollen and red and can be itchy," he said. "They will look around their bed and find a kissing bug in their bed, it's pretty common for this to happen [in Florida]."

Residual pesticide formulations can be used during targeted times of the year, specifically looking at late spring time and in May is when the adults are starting to disperse, Beatty said.

"If door jams, window seals or cracks and crevices cannot be repaired around the home, even if a homeowner has a serious infestation, we recommend a perimeter sweep with a pyrethroid," he said.

CONTROL OF KISSING BUGS.

In the Mallis Handbook of Pest Control, 10th edition, Richard Cooper, founder of R-Cooper Consulting and 35-year pest management industry veteran, authored "Ectoparasites, Part Three: Bed Bugs & Kissing Bugs."

Cooper wrote that control of kissing bugs involves reducing the contact between the bugs and humans and shared major steps in controlling this pest:

1. Inspection to identify areas of bug activity.

2. Removal of animal nesting areas within close proximity to the structure.

3. Removal of conditions around the structure attractive to the bugs (e.g., wood piles, rock piles, etc.).

4. Modification of lighting to reduce the attraction of kissing bugs.

5. Exclusion of the bugs from the structure (e.g., sealing cracks, tight-fitting windows, etc.); elimination

of harborages inside the structure (sealing cracks, removal of wall hangings, etc.).

6. Applications of insecticides to control remaining individuals

If conenose bugs are suspected, inspections should be conducted to identify the areas being used as harborages, Cooper said. These harborages will ultimately need to be eliminated using sealants or treatment with insecticides. In addition, cardboard traps/monitors also can be used to detect the presence of conenose bugs within the structure.

Cooper emphasizes reduction of animals and their nesting sites in and around the structure is another important component of a conenose bug control program. Structures should be carefully inspected both inside and out for the presence of animal nesting activity.

"Excluding conenose bugs from entering the structure can be difficult; however, efforts should be made to seal as many gaps in the structure as possible and ensure screens fit tightly and are free of tears," Cooper wrote in the handbook. "Exterior lighting can also be modified to limit the number of bugs attracted to the structure. Lighting mounted directly to the structure should be changed to sodium vapor or yellow lighting and used only as necessary, particularly if it is near a window or door."

DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides, as well as malathion and a variety of other organophosphate insecticides, have been used in the past, but none of these are available for use in the U.S. and none have proven to be entirely satisfactory, Cooper said.

Beatty added that traction is being gained in identifying and controlling kissing bugs, but more research and studies need to be performed for further confidence in treatment.

"A kissing bug is not found on any Environmental Protection Agency-approved label for any pesticide in the U.S.," he said. "There's a great need to study which insecticides are bio-active in *triatomine* bugs in the U.S." (PCT, September 17, 2025) https://www.pctonline.com/news/the-kissing-bug-what-it-is-and-how-pmps-can-help-contain-the-spread/

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: October 9, 2025
Title: Schantz Family Farm Multi-Crop Field Day
Location: See website for exact location in Hydro
Contact: David Nowlin (405) 933-0641
https://www.okpeanutcomm.org/2025-schantz-field-day.html

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

Date: October 16, 2025
Title: Target Oklahoma Fall Workshop 2025
Location: Grand Casino Shawnee, OK
Contact: Jennifer Gonzalez (800) 352-3870
https://www.target-specialty.com/media/mageworx/downloads/attachment/file/o/k/ok_fall_workshop_october_16_2025-min.pdf

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	3A
2	3B
7	7A
3	7B
5	8
8	10

Date: November 3-57, 2025
Title: Oklahoma Ag Expo 2025
Location: Embassy Suites Norman
Contact: Tammy Ford-Miller (580)-233-9516
https://www.oklahomaag.com/oklahoma-ag-expo.html

CEU's:	Category(s):
Pending	1a
3	7C
Pending	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

Date: November 19-20, 2025
Title: 80th Annual Oklahoma Turfgrass Conference
Location: Tulsa Tech Owasso Campus
Contact: Sabrina Buxton (405)-818-9720
https://www.otrf.net/events.html

CEU's:	Category(s):
Pending	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/

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