OKLAHOMA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

PESTICIDE REPORTS

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

August, 2025 **CHEM**

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 RELEASES NEW MOBILE TOOL TO HELP FARMERS IMPLEMENT RECOMMENDED ECOLOGICAL PESTICIDE MITIGATION MEASURES

Today, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing the release of the Pesticide App for Label Mitigations (PALM), an easy-to-use, mobile-friendly tool to serve as a one-stop shop that helps farmers and applicators use EPA's mitigation menu to reduce pesticide exposure to nontarget species from agricultural crop uses. Quickly accessible in the field, at users' fingertips, PALM will make mitigation information from the final Insecticide Strategy, Herbicide Strategy and other strategies readily available in an intuitive, user-friendly format. This action supports Administrator Zeldin's Powering the Great American Comeback Initiative Pillar 1: Clean Air, Land and Water for Every American.

EPA has released multiple resources to assist applicators in determining what mitigation options are available to them, including the spray drift and runoff calculators. PALM now saves time for farmers and applicators by combining the functionality of both of these calculators in a mobile-friendly and easy-to-use web interface. This nimble application incorporates information from the Ecological Mitigation Support Document to Support Endangered Species Strategies Version 2.0 (published in April 2025), as well as the Insecticide Strategy and Herbicide Strategy. PALM also provides a useful summary to show how users can calculate their runoff and erosion mitigation points or ecological spray drift buffer reductions and what field characteristics or application parameters are applicable to their individual applications. As an on-the-go solution, the tool will help pesticide users understand available mitigation measures without the need for redundant data entry or any additional software or models.

This is the initial version of PALM that EPA is sharing with stakeholders and is part of the agency's larger information technology improvement goals. In the future, EPA intends to expand the functionality of the application and include access to additional information on labeling and bulletins. EPA welcomes public feedback to improve both subsequent versions of PALM and other available tools that help communicate how to comply with the runoff and erosion point system and the ecological spray drift buffers as they begin to appear on pesticide labeling. To provide feedback on and suggest future enhancements to PALM, please contact us at PALM@epa.gov. (EPA, August 14, 2025) https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-releases-new-mobile-tool-help-farmers-implement-recommended-ecological-pesticide

REGISTER FOR EPA'S WEBINAR ON MITIGATION MEASURES TO PROTECT ENDANGERED SPECIES FROM PESTICIDES

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will hold a public webinar on September 16, 2025, at 2:00 PM ET to provide information on the ecological runoff/erosion and spray drift mitigation measures that can be used to protect endangered species from pesticides. These measures are part of EPA's online menu of mitigation measures pesticide users can choose from depending on their crop, region, agronomic practices, and the individual field to protect endangered species. The mitigation menu approach is intended to improve flexibility for pesticide users by providing options that work best for their situation, while still achieving an appropriate level of mitigation.

The purpose of the webinar is to help users better understand and use the mitigation menu webpage. The webinar will include:

- An overview of the mitigation menu, including runoff/erosion and spray drift mitigation measures, and how pesticide users and growers can evaluate their fields for these mitigation measures.
- An explanation of how to navigate the mitigation menu webpage and available

resources including the new Pesticide App for Label Mitigations (PALM).
- A demonstration of the available tools to calculate runoff/erosion mitigation points and spray drift buffers.

Register for the webinar

Background

In April 2025, EPA released an update to the mitigation menu website to include measures associated with the final Insecticide Strategy and tools to help growers calculate spray drift mitigations. The website also includes descriptions of the runoff/erosion and spray drift mitigation measures. Along with the descriptions of the mitigation measures, the website includes the associated number of "points" associated with runoff-based mitigations or percent reduction of spray drift buffers associated with spray drift mitigations as well as photos, tools and available resources to help users.

Pesticide labels that require ecological mitigation measures may refer to the mitigation menu webpage so users can quickly find the most updated list and description of measures. Using a website allows EPA to include additional options for growers as new information is evaluated by EPA for potential inclusion. The mitigation menu does not impose any requirements or restrictions on pesticide use. Rather, pesticide users would access the mitigation menu website only to inform what mitigation measures could be used to achieve the level of mitigation that is required on pesticide labeling.

(EPA, August 20, 2025)
https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/register-epas-webinar-mitigation-measures-protect-endangered-species-pesticides

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS MOTION COURT TO PULL ENLIST

Environmental groups asked a federal court on Thursday to vacate herbicide registrations for Enlist One and Enlist Duo, alleging in a motion for summary judgement that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency understated associated health risks, overstated the products' effectiveness in combating weeds, and set ineffective mitigation measures in an ongoing lawsuit filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of the District of Columbia.

Corteva Agriscience's Enlist One contains 2,4-D while Enlist Duo contains both 2,4-D and glyphosate, which are applied to genetically engineered corn, soybeans and cotton to combat weeds.

"EPA tilted the scales decisively in favor of continued registration of these controversial herbicides by systematically ignoring and/or minimizing their costs, while also inflating the claimed benefits," the Center for Food Safety and other plaintiffs in the lawsuit said in their motion.

"EPA fell far short of that mandate (to demonstrate pesticides won't cause unreasonable adverse effects). Repeating the same 'acknowledge-but-do-not-actually-assess' theme, EPA acknowledged that the 'increased use of Enlist 2,4-D, especially after crop emergence,' would 'promote cross resistance to dicamba and other synthetic auxin (WSSA Group 4) herbicides,' but then completely failed to quantify how the increased use of Enlist products will increase cross-resistance."

A motion for summary judgement is a request asking a court to rule in favor of one party without a full trial, when there is genuinely no dispute about the facts in a case.

In the motion, the center said EPA relied on 2018-2019 Enlist usage data, although Enlist soybean adoption went from negligible to 35% of U.S. acreage in 2021.

The group said the EPA acknowledged but "failed" to quantify costs of "superweeds" developing resistance to multiple herbicides that create billions in farmer costs.

In addition, the center said the EPA relied on a glyphosate health assessment that was vacated by the

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in 2022 for violating EPA's own cancer guidelines.

The motion also alleges farmers mainly use Enlist alone and not with other herbicides as recommended, which has accelerated weed resistance.

"Relative to other forms of 2,4-D, Enlist products accelerate the development of weed resistance because they are overwhelmingly applied after crop emergence (their exact purpose)," the center said in its motion.

In January 2022, the EPA granted new registrations and labels for Enlist One and Enlist Duo herbicides. Enlist One (2,4-D-choline) and Enlist Duo (2,4-D-choline and glyphosate pre-mix) are designed to be sprayed over-the-top of corresponding 2,4-D-tolerant Enlist cotton, corn and soybeans.

The labels provided several mitigation requirements including banning applications when rainfall is expected within 48 hours or when soils are saturated, and a downwind 30-foot infield buffer required to protect sensitive areas.

In March 2022, the EPA amended the registrations to remove hundreds of county-level prohibitions. The center alleges that was done without prior notice or public comment.

The federal court granted a motion to intervene filed by Corteva, while denying intervention to CropLife America.

According to court documents, EPA has until Oct. 20, 2025, to file a response in opposition to the motion for summary judgement and cross motions for summary judgement. In addition, Corteva will have until Nov. 3, 2025, to file its responses.

"Despite substantially extending the registrations by seven years, EPA did not hold notice and comment and thus jurisdiction is proper in district court," the center said.

(Progressive Farmer, August 22, 2025)
https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2025/08/22/environmental-groups-ask-federal

NEONIC SEED TREATMENTS FACE LEGISLATIVE SCRUTINY ACROSS U.S.

Some state legislatures in New England plus California have debated legislation that would restrict the use of neonic insecticide seed treatments. Two states, Vermont and New York, have passed laws, although they are not yet effective. That should at least raise your eyebrows. However, when legislators in the Midwest begin proposing such legislation, it shows that pushback against these tools is real, not just talk.

“We were surprised when a legislator in Indiana was ready to introduce a bill in 2025 related to seed treatments,” notes Kala Jenkins, government affairs advocate with Beck’s. “We knew some people have concerns, but we didn’t believe it had reached that level here.”

Sources who understand the benefits of neonics addressed the legislator’s concerns, and no action was taken. Meanwhile, proposed legislation that would prohibit or restrict neonic insecticide seed treatments have popped up in other Midwestern states, although no laws have been enacted so far. For a rundown of legislative activity related to neonic seed treatments across the U.S., see the table below.

Interest in restricting neonics resurfaces

As director of state government affairs for the American Seed Trade Association, Jordan Gregory tracks discussion and potential legislative moves to restrict or ban seed treatments, including neonic seed treatments.

Related: States fight for farmers’ right to apply ag chemicals

“This is not a new issue,” she says. “There was considerable discussion soon after neonics became widely used. Recently, there has been a resurgence in interest from some groups in restricting use of neonics.”

Many groups focus on neonics in general, not just seed treatments, often seeking to limit or ban these products

due to concern over pollinators, particularly honeybees. At least 11 states have restricted or banned residential use of neonicotinoid pesticides: California, Colorado, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington.

While several states have considered it, only New York and Vermont have passed legislation that would prohibit use of neonics on corn, soybean and wheat seeds. The Birds and Bees Protection Act was signed into law in 2023 in New York, and Vermont followed suit with a similar bill in 2024. However, neither ban goes into effect on ag seed until 2029, allowing time for growers to find alternative options.

Groups and individuals that advocate for restrictions and bans often ignore several key facts, Gregory says. "That's one place where farmers can help us educate people," she advises.

Related: Xyway fungicide now labeled for tar spot suppression

Unlike with some other uses, ag applications of neonics are often targeted. That is the first point which is often ignored. With seed treatments, for example, insecticides go directly on seeds rather than being sprayed into the environment.

Second, these products are regulated. "The Environmental Protection Agency rigorously reviews each product before they are approved and registered," Gregory notes. "EPA approval reflects confidence that products can be used responsibly and safely."

Environmental groups often also don't recognize that farmers take stewardship of these products seriously. Gregory adds that ASTA offers a stewardship guide for seed treatments. Stewardship can include changes as simple as making sure less dust that could contain neonics escapes the planter. Newer products that substitute for talc and graphite help reduce dust.

Seed treatments critical tool for farmers

Farmers and related ag groups that support them recognize that tools like neonics are worth the fight. "The biggest thing farmers can do to help the cause is help educate consumers and policymakers about these products," Gregory says.

In 2024, the American Soybean Association conducted a survey of farmers to determine how they viewed pesticides, and especially seed treatments.

Related: How economic factors are influencing pesticide applications in 2025

"Soybean farmers in the U.S. consider seed treatments as a vital tool in the toolbox for growing high-quality, high-protein soybeans," says Virginia Houston with ASA. "We found that over 94% of the acres surveyed were planted with treated seeds.

"Seed treatments allow farmers to protect against early-season pests by applying controlled amounts of pesticides on the seed itself, thereby reducing the need for additional over-the-top spraying during the growing season. While there are alternative practices, these methods are not cost effective, timely or guaranteed for optimal yields for producers."

"It all starts at the local and state level. Take every opportunity to let policymakers know why these tools are important to you. Emphasize the steps you take to use them correctly and protect the environment all at the same time." — Jordan Gregory

Alternatives to seed treatments include higher seeding rates, increased foliar pesticide applications, increased pesticide applications at planting and later planting dates. According to the survey, such practices have not yet been widely adopted by soybean farmers due to efficacy and efficiency of seed treatments.

"Disruption to this technology [neonics] could have a significant impact on soybean farmers," Houston says. "According to the ASA study, 76% of farmers would expect a yield loss of over 6% without access to seed treatments. Pursuing seed treatment alternatives would result in higher costs, time loss and potential equipment damage for producers at a time when they are already struggling with narrow profit margins."

Do your part

So, what can you do as an individual farmer rather than leaving future policy decisions that could affect your livelihood up to politicians influenced by environmental advocacy groups?

"Educate, educate, educate!" Gregory stresses. "It all starts at the local and state level. Take every opportunity to let policymakers know why these tools are important to you. Emphasize the steps you take to use them correctly and protect the environment all at the same time."

Houston adds: "Neonicotinoids are an important class of insecticides that protects soybean seedlings by targeting insect pests. Insecticides like neonicotinoids are one of the most widely used seed treatments, with 66% of farmers surveyed indicating they've used some sort of insecticide seed treatment.

"U.S. soybean farmers rely on access to this class of insecticide as a mitigation tool to combat pests in the early days when emerging plants are most susceptible to damage."

What neonic seed treatments mean to U.S. ag

Have seed treatments, especially neonic insecticide seed treatments, brought value to farmers? Are there risks from continued use? Are neonic seed treatments still important tools for farmers today?

Matt Montgomery, agronomy education lead for Beck's, based in Chatham, Ill., is in a unique position to provide insight into these questions. He spent part of his career as an Extension educator and many years as a crops consultant. Earlier, Montgomery was named 2025 National Certified Crop Advisor of the Year.

How have neonics benefited farmers over the years? Looking back two or more decades, neonics helped get things like grape colaspis in corn under control. They also helped on other early-season insects. There is a reason that we, farmers and agronomists, embraced them. They literally took grape colaspis off the table as a big pest, along with grubs and wireworms, and they helped with cutworms. My early career was dominated by lots of those issues in the spring. After neonics came along, we saw very little of those issues until recently.

What are we seeing now after years of use of these products? We have put a lot of weight on these products for around 25 years. That is always a little dicey for maintaining efficacy over the long term. We have seen a few occasional cases where grape colaspis or wireworm break through in a way they did not seem to do several years ago.

Are neonic insecticide seed treatments still effective? Yes, they are still very effective. We have those breakthrough moments, as I just noted. However, we are in a good place. There are other products now available that can be added in with them. This is why it is so important to have vigorous research and development. We need to always have fresh active ingredients coming on the scene. Seed treatment has fared better than herbicides in this regard. Being able to add other things in with neonics takes the pressure down on them.

How important are neonics in the long run? They are very important. It would be a hard gap to fill with another single chemical family if we lost access to neonics. Work is in progress to find even more active ingredients in this space. Multiple modes of action should help with long-term viability of neonics.

(FarmProgress, August 6, 2025)
https://www.farmprogress.com/crop-protection/neonic-seed-treatments-face-legislative-scrutiny-across-us

USDA TO OPEN TEXAS STERILE FLY PRODUCTION FACILITY TO COMBAT NEW WORLD SCREWWORM

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will construct a sterile fly production facility in Edinburg, Texas, to combat the spread of the New World screwworm (NWS) from Mexico to the United States.

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Brooke Rollins announced the agency's latest initiative to fight the pest at the Texas State Capitol alongside Texas Gov. Greg Abbott and other stakeholders Aug. 15. The announcement builds upon USDA's plan, issued in June, to combat the northward spread of NWS from Mexico into the United States.

The new facility will be constructed at Moore Air Force Base, which USDA described as an ideal location due to existing infrastructure and proximity to the U.S.-Mexico border. Built with the Army Corps of Engineers, the facility will produce up to 300 million sterile flies per week to combat NWS, said USDA. This will be the only U.S.-based sterile fly facility and will work in tandem with facilities in Panama and Mexico to help eradicate the pest and protect American agriculture, said the agency.

What is the New World screwworm?

NWS is a devastating pest. When NWS fly larvae (maggots) burrow into the flesh of a living animal, they cause serious, often deadly damage to the animal. NWS can infest livestock, pets, wildlife, occasionally birds, and in rare cases, people. It is not only a threat to the ranching community, but a threat to the U.S. food supply and national security, said USDA.

NWS threatens over $100 billion in U.S. economic activity tied to the cattle and livestock industry, said USDA.

Eradication Approach.

As part of its eradication approach, USDA is taking the following actions:

1. Invest in Innovation. While sterile flies are currently the most effective way to prevent the spread of NWS, according to USDA, technology continues to evolve. USDA will provide up to $100 million to invest in viable innovations that could show rapid advancement of promising technologies that will augment the U.S. facility and accelerate the pace of sterile fly production if proven successful. USDA will support proven concepts that only require funding to scale and implement, as well as longer-term research projects focused on new sterile NWS production techniques, novel NWS traps and lures, NWS therapeutics that could be stockpiled and used should NWS reach the U.S. and any other tools to bolster NWS preparedness or response.

2. Wildlife Migration Prevention. USDA is working to increase hiring of agency-employed mounted patrol officers, known as "tick riders," and other staff who will focus on border surveillance. The "tick riders," mounted on horseback, will be complemented by other animal health experts who will patrol the border in vehicles and provide the first line of defense against an NWS outbreak along the U.S.-Mexico border, said USDA.

The agency also will begin training detector dogs to detect NWS infestations in livestock and other animals along the border and at various ports of entry. USDA is working with the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and the U.S Customs and Border Protection to monitor the border for NWS-infected wildlife that could pose a threat to the U.S.

3. Stop Mexico Spread. USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is working in collaboration with the National Service of Agri-Food Health, Safety and Quality (SENASICA) in Mexico to help them contain the pest south of the U.S. border by enhancing U.S. oversight and surveillance, improving case reporting, locking down animal movement to

prevent further spread and providing traps, lures, training and verification of Mexican NWS activities.

Implementation will inform future trade decisions impacting cattle movements on the southern border, including the potential reopening of border areas, said USDA. Rollins ordered the closure of livestock trade through southern ports of entry in July in response to the spread of NWS in Mexico, bringing the pest closer to the U.S. border.

4. Prioritize Food Safety. To date, NWS has not been reported or detected in the U.S. in animals, USDA said. The agency's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) inspects animals and carcasses at slaughter, including for NWS, to keep the food supply safe.

"We have assessed the information on the ground in Mexico and have determined we must construct an additional sterile fly production facility in the United States to stop the northward advancement of this terrible pest that is threatening American cattle production," said Rollins. "President Trump has made it clear that we must take all necessary steps to protect our country from foreign pests and diseases that threaten our economy and way of life.

"Today, we are announcing a major investment to further America's existential role in protecting our country and secure our borders from this national security threat. The construction of a domestic sterile fly production facility will ensure the United States continues to lead the way in combating this devastating pest. If our ranchers are overrun by foreign pests, then we cannot feed ourselves. USDA and Customs and Border Protection are constantly monitoring our ports of entry to keep NWS away from our borders. We are working every day to ensure our American agricultural industry is safe, secure and resilient."

Interagency Collaboration.

While the agency coordinates efforts to combat NWS, USDA said it will require continued collaboration between federal agencies, state governments and the private sector. The agency is working alongside the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to encourage animal drug development and prioritize approvals for prevention and treatment of the pest, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) on new innovations to enhance the U.S.'s ability to combat the pest with technologies and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to protect the U.S. border.

The U.S. government will work alongside governors, state agriculture commissioners, state veterinarians and others to combat this pest, said USDA.

Learn More.

Learn more about Texas' response to NWS here.

Read more about the history of NWS in the U.S. — and why the pest poses a threat to livestock, wildlife and domestic animals — here.

(PCT, August 18, 2025)
https://www.pctonline.com/news/usda-to-open-texas-sterile-fly-production-facility-to-combat-new-world-screwworm/

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: September 9, 2025
Title: Fall Rodent Updates 2025
Location: TARGET SPECIALTY PRODUCTS Online
Contact: Jennifer Gonzalez (800) 352-3870
https://www.target-specialty.com/media/mageworx/downloads/attachment/file/f/a/fall_rodent_update_flyer_2025-2-min.pdf

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	7a
2	8
2	10

Date: September 16, 2025
Title: Sandbur Control Methods for Pastures
Location: Pontotoc County OSU Extension
Contact: Erin Hubbard (580) 490-2578

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

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

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	A
2	1A
2	1B
2	2
4	3A
2	3B
2	3C
2	4
2	5
3	6
5	7A
4	7B
2	7C
4	8
9	10
2	11A
1	11B
2	13

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: 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 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