**March, 2014**

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**COME OUT TO THE FIRST INVASIVE SPECIES CONFERENCE IN OKC**

Jackie Lee, Pesticide Coordinator

Have you ever wondered how to look for an emerald ash borer; what exactly is a bagrada bug, or if you should worry about feral hogs? There are many invasive species that threaten Oklahoma stakeholders in different ways. Come learn more about what invasive species to look out for today and tomorrow at the Oklahoma Invasive Species conference. Oklahoma State University will be hosting this conference on March 25th in Oklahoma City at the Wyndham Garden Inn. The mission of the conference is to educate the people of Oklahoma about invasive species that threaten the economic and ecological health of our state. Speakers will cover regulatory information, species identification, control methods, and environmental impact. The agenda can be found below.

For registration and hotel information please visit [http://agconferences.okstate.edu/oklahoma-invasive-species-conference-1/](http://agconferences.okstate.edu/oklahoma-invasive-species-conference-1/)

CCA CEUs, pesticide applicator CEUs, and in-service credit will be given for attendance. Early registration is $35.00 or $50.00 after March 10th. Registration is limited so sign up soon and promote this event to your stakeholders. An agenda for the meeting is included at the end of the newsletter.
APRIL TEST HELP SESSION

The OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program will conduct the next test help session in April. The workshop will be held April 1\textsuperscript{st} at the Tulsa County Extension Center 4116 E. 15\textsuperscript{th}.

This testing session will focus on information covered in the core/service tech test. OSU PSEP will answer any questions over other category tests during this session.

Applicators should acquire and study the manuals before coming to the help session for optimum success. Study manuals can be purchased by using the manual order form available at our website http://pested.okstate.edu/pdf/order.pdf or by calling University Mailing at 405-744-5385.

ODAFF Testing fees are not included in the registration fee and must be paid separately.

Register online at the Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) website at http://pested.okstate.edu/html/practical.htm. Registration forms can also be downloaded from the website.

Registration will start at 8:45 and the program will run from 9:00 am to 12:30 pm for both locations. Testing will begin at 1:30 pm for both locations.

NO CEU’s will be given for this program!

All of the 2014 Test Help Workshop dates for 2014 are listed on our website. http://pested.okstate.edu/html/practical.htm

EPA PROPOSES NEW SAFETY MEASURES TO PROTECT FARM WORKERS FROM PESTICIDE EXPOSURE

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced proposed revisions to the Worker Protection Standard in order to protect the nation’s two million farm workers and their families from pesticide exposure.

“Today marks an important milestone for the farm workers who plant, tend, and harvest the food that we put on our tables each day,” said Gina McCarthy, EPA Administrator. “EPA’s revised Worker Protection Standard will afford farm workers similar health protections to those already enjoyed by workers in other jobs. Protecting our nation’s farm workers from pesticide exposure is at the core of EPA’s work to ensure environmental justice.”

EPA is proposing significant improvements to worker training regarding the safe usage of pesticides, including how to prevent and effectively treat pesticide exposure. Increased training and signage will inform farm workers about the protections they are afforded under the law and will help them protect themselves and their families from pesticide exposure.

Workers and others near treated fields will now be protected from pesticide overspray and fumes. In addition, EPA has proposed that children under 16 be legally barred from handling all pesticides, with an exemption for family farms. These revisions protect workers while ensuring agricultural productivity and preserving the traditions of family farms.

This proposal represents more than a decade of extensive stakeholder input by federal and state partners and from across the agricultural community including farm workers, farmers, and industry on the current EPA Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for Agricultural Pesticides first established in 1992.

For more information on the EPA’s Proposed
POLAR VORTEX MAY SLOW DOWN STINK BUG INVASION, RESEARCHERS SAY

The freezing temperatures that have gripped much of the nation this winter could lead to fewer stink bugs come spring, researchers at Virginia Tech report.

Every fall, when conditions are still ripe for stink bug activity, researchers at Virginia Tech collect the insects, stuff them into insulated 5-gallon buckets and store them outside for the winter to await experiments, reports The Washington Post. Just two weeks ago, on the heels of yet another arctic blast in January, entomology professor Thomas Kuhar pulled out his first batch of stink bug-laden buckets to begin experiments and made a shocking discovery.

Ninety-five percent of the stink bugs in Kuhar's buckets were dead, casualties of the Blacksburg, Va. winter. The find led Kuhar to dramatic prediction.

“There should be significant mortality of BMSB (brown marmorated stink bugs) and many other overwinter insects this year,” Kuhar told the Washington Post.

EPA SEEKS PUBLIC COMMENT ON DRAFT GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS FOR EVALUATING PESTICIDE SPRAY DRIFT

Proposals Would Further Protect Communities near Fields Where Crops Are Grown

EPA is announcing the availability of two draft guidance documents for public comment. These documents describe how off-site spray drift will be evaluated for ecological and human health risk assessments for pesticides. EPA is seeking to strengthen its protections for people and the environment from exposure to pesticides that drift from fields to nearby areas, including homes, schools and playgrounds. The Agency has a long-standing history of robust, routine assessments on every chemical to protect consumers from pesticide risks from treated food, workers who apply pesticides, and consumers who use pesticides in and around homes. These new approaches add to these routine assessments and will allow the Agency to estimate off-site drift, another step to protect communities living near fields where crops are grown from these exposures.

The January 29, 2014, Federal Register Notice specifically seeks public input on these approaches that include:

- a policy for conducting human health risk assessments associated with the potential for exposure from off-site drift during pesticide applications and
- an updated method for estimating environmental exposures associated with spray drift.

The 60-day public comment period will close on March 31, 2014. Following the public comment...
period, EPA will analyze the comments, make appropriate modifications to these policies and finalize them. The policies will then be used in pesticide risk assessment.

For more information, see Docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0676-0001 at www.regulations.gov.

(EPA January 30, 2014)

TARGETING WEED SEEDS IN-CROP: A NEW WEED CONTROL PARADIGM

The widespread evolution of multiple herbicide resistance in the most serious annual weeds infesting cropping fields has forced the development of alternative, non-chemical weed control strategies, especially new techniques at grain harvest, says a recent Weed Science Society Of America (WSSA) publication. Harvest weed seed control (HWSC) systems target weed seed during commercial grain harvest operations and act to minimize fresh seed inputs to the seedbank. These systems exploit two key biological weaknesses of targeted annual weed species: seed retention at maturity and a short-lived seedbank. HWSC systems, including chaff carts, narrow windrow burning, bale direct, and the Harrington Seed Destructor, target the weed seed bearing chaff material during commercial grain harvest. The destruction of these weed seeds at or after grain harvest facilitates weed seedbank decline, and when combined with conventional herbicide use, can drive weed populations to very low levels. Very low weed populations are key to sustainability of weed control practices. Here we introduce HWSC as a new paradigm for global agriculture and discuss how these techniques have aided grain cropping and their potential utility in global agriculture.

Current Weed Control Paradigm in Global Field Crops: Target Weed Seedlings

The current dominant paradigm for weed control in field crops is PRE or early POST herbicides to remove weed seedlings in young, establishing crops. Crop yield is secured by controlling weed seedlings during this critical ‘weed free period’ during which crop plants are particularly vulnerable to weed competition. However, despite herbicide use, some in-crop weeds inevitably escape herbicide control for a range of reasons (eg. adverse environmental conditions, insufficient herbicide, herbicide resistance, delayed emergence) and in the great majority of situations there is no other feasible, practicable method of controlling these surviving weeds. Hence, these weeds survive to maturity with the crop and produce significant quantities of seed which sustain or build a viable weed seedbank. It is the ongoing, annual production of weed seeds that perpetuates and amplifies many crop-weed infestations in global field crops. Annual weed seedbank replenishment ensures that each year high weed numbers emerge and are herbicide treated, with the inevitable risk of resistance evolution. It has long been recognized that alternate weed control strategies are needed to alleviate intense herbicide selection. Globally, there are few suitable alternatives to herbicides and even when alternatives (eg. cultivation, crop competition, delayed seeding) are considered, the focus remains on preventing weed seedlings from interfering with early crop growth. However, weed adaptations, such as seed dormancy, in response to changes in cultivation and cropping practices, have already occurred in several annual species including annual ryegrass, wild oats, brome grass and barley grass. These evolutionary adaptations in response to a selection pressure further highlight the consequences of neglecting seed production and seedbank replenishment by weeds surviving early season control practices. Clearly, new tools are needed that complement early season weed control techniques by targeting annual weed seed production.

New Weed Control Paradigm: Harvest Weed Seed Control (HWSC)

Widespread multiple herbicide resistance in the very important weeds, annual ryegrass and wild radish, of Australian cropping has forced the development of additional weed control strategies.
Knowledge that the major proportion of an in-crop annual ryegrass population results from the previous season’s seed production led to a focus on minimizing weed seed production. The biological attribute of seed retention at maturity in annual ryegrass, wild radish, and several other annual crop weed species, means that seeds are attached to the upright plant enabling the weed seeds to be collected (harvested) during grain crop harvest. For example, in field crops a large proportion (up to 80%) of total annual ryegrass seed production can be collected during a typical commercial grain harvest. These weed seeds enter the front of the grain harvester, are processed, and exit the grain harvester in the chaff fraction. An irony is that these “harvested” weed seeds are evenly redistributed across the crop field to become future weed problems. Thus, grain crop harvest presents an opportunity to target weed seed production, thereby minimizing replenishment/increase of the weed seedbank. As outlined below, harvest weed seed control (HWSC) systems have been developed in Australia to target and destroy weed seeds during commercial grain crop harvest, minimizing weed seed inputs into the seedbank.

SOURCE: Weed Technology, 2013, Weed Science Society of America, Michael Walsh, Peter Newman and Stephen Powles. Academic citations removed have been removed.

(CropLife Online, February 5, 2014)

GROUPS PETITION US EPA TO REIN IN GLYPHOSATE USE

Environmentalists are urging the US EPA to impose stricter rules on the herbicide, glyphosate, to protect the iconic monarch butterfly from further decline. A petition filed by the Natural Resources Defense Council says "pervasive use" of glyphosate has devastated natural milkweed, the sole source of food for monarch butterfly larvae, and contributed to the decline of the species.

More than 180 million lbs (81,648 tonnes) of glyphosate are applied to US crops annually, the petition says, a ten-fold increase since the EPA last updated its rules for the herbicide in 1993. The massive jump in use of glyphosate is tied to the introduction of genetically modified crops in the mid-1990s, with the vast majority of GM maize, soybeans and cotton grown in the US being tolerant to the herbicide. The impact on the monarch and its habitat has been startling, according to the NRDC petition. "Since 1996, the adoption of herbicide-resistant corn and soybeans has contributed to approximately 150 million acres [61 million ha] of habitat loss for monarchs," the petition says. The species migrates through the US as part of its lifecycle. Recent surveys of monarchs in their Mexican wintering grounds found that their numbers had dwindled to just 10% of their recent annual average, the lowest population levels ever measured. The EPA is set to complete a registration review of glyphosate in 2015, but "given the rapid decline in monarch numbers" the Agency should take immediate steps to "review and restrict uses" of the herbicide, the petition says.

The NRDC contends that the Agency should consider restrictions on agricultural and non-agricultural uses, including applications along roads, power lines and other rights-of-way. The petition suggests the EPA should require herbicide-free buffer zones within agricultural areas along monarch migratory corridors and require the creation of milkweed-friendly habitat zones where use of glyphosate and other herbicides is prohibited. The EPA should initiate its review within 30 days and complete its effort within six months, the NRDC says.

(Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, February 27, 2014)
EPA ANNOUNCES FINAL PLAN FOR FEDERAL CERTIFICATION OF PESTICIDE APPLICATORS WITHIN INDIAN COUNTRY

Today the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is releasing the EPA Plan for the Federal Certification of Applicators of Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs) within Indian Country. The EPA is taking this step to make RUPs available for use in Indian country where no current certification mechanisms exist. This action will give pesticide applicators who apply or seek to apply in Indian country access to the same pest control tools available elsewhere in the United States and ensure that these applicators have met competency standards.

The full text of the EPA Plan is available online at Federal Certification to Apply Restricted Use Pesticides in Indian Country. Tribes participated in the development of this new plan through consultations and through EPA’s Tribal Pesticide Program Council.

Generally, state pesticide applicator certifications are not valid in Indian country, and most areas of Indian country do not have other certification mechanisms. If you intend to apply RUPs in Indian country, please refer to the EPA Plan Web page to see what areas are covered by this plan and if you need a federal certification.

To apply for certification to apply Restricted Use Pesticides in Indian Country:

- Check with the tribe where you intend to apply RUPs to determine if there are any additional requirements or restrictions relating to the use of pesticides on its lands. Tribes may have additional restrictions beyond federal requirements for their lands.

- Review the detailed instructions for applying for certification to apply RUPs in Indian Country.
- Submit your application.

If you are a dealer of RUPs in Indian Country:

- Send the business name and address for each dealership to the appropriate EPA Regional Contact
- Review the plan for the requirements for RUP dealers


US GROCERY GROUP RALLIES SUPPORT FOR VOLUNTARY GM LABELING PLAN

The US Grocery Manufacturers Association (GMA) has ramped up its effort to fend off mandatory labeling of genetically modified foods, forming a coalition with more than two dozen prominent food, grower and biotechnology industry groups to press the issue with federal lawmakers and with the public. The members of the coalition have all thrown their support behind a legislative proposal drafted by the GMA that would require that the FDA set up voluntary labeling standards and preempt states from enacting their own labeling laws. News of the GMA proposal was leaked to the press last month.

The formation of the "Coalition for Safe Affordable Food" reflects growing frustration among the organizations with state efforts and concerns about the potential for a "confusing 50-state patchwork of GM labeling laws", GMA President and CEO Pam Bailey told reporters on a February 6th conference call.
More than two dozen states introduced mandatory labeling legislation last year - Connecticut and Maine legislatures both approved labeling bills. A 2013 bid by Washington to enact labeling requirements through a ballot initiative failed by a slim margin, but Oregon is set to try this year and advocates expect to see GM labeling bills introduced in at least 30 states in 2014.

"Our nation's food safety and labeling laws should not be set by political campaigns or state and local legislatures, but by the FDA," Ms Bailey said, whose organization represents more than 300 major food, beverage and consumer product companies, including Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Co and General Mills. The GMA-led coalition includes 28 other groups, including the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO), the National Corn Growers Association (NCGA) and the National Restaurant Association. "We are stronger together than we are individually," said Ms Bailey, who called the coalition "unprecedented in the food value chain".

The 2012 battle over a California ballot initiative - which narrowly failed - and the fight over the Washington initiative last year "really compelled us and the 28 other groups to step forward and say enough is enough", said Chuck Conner, president of the National Council of Farm Cooperatives. The issue of GM food labeling is a "national discussion calling for a national solution", added Cathy Enright, BIO executive vice president for food and agriculture.

The groups contend that mandatory labeling is unnecessary and could lead consumers to view foods with GM ingredients as unsafe. "There is much information out there that is intended to scare consumers about GMO foods," Ms Enright told reporters. "We are committed to promoting policy that addresses their questions."

"If there was any indication that GM ingredients weren't safe, we wouldn't be using them," added NCGA President Martin Barbre. "It is imperative the important decisions about safety and how we label what we eat should remain in the hands of the experts - the scientists at the FDA."

The GMA's plan also calls for the FDA to define the term "natural" and recommends a limited overhaul of the agency's regulatory oversight of GM traits. It specifically suggests a new mandatory premarket notification program for "plant-based bioengineered" foods. The premarket notification would explain why a company believes the GM food is as safe as comparable non-GM food - if the FDA determines that there is a health, safety or nutrition issue with a GM ingredient it can require labeling of the product.

"The objective is to make it clear that if FDA does find a [concern], then they would require a label," Ms Bailey explained, adding that the agency would need new authority from Congress to make the changes called for by the GMA's plan. The coalition says that the FDA regulatory revamp is needed to boost consumer confidence, but contends that there is no need for the Agency to review existing biotech traits.

The provision should be "forward-looking", Ms Enright told reporters. "We have yet to have any indication that products currently on the market have any health or safety concerns." To date "not a single scientific study has shown GMO foods to be materially different" from those foods without GM technology, Ms Bailey added.

Members of the coalition appear confident they can convince Congress to tackle their concerns. The coalition members have "all been encouraged by our separate conversations on the Hill in that members of Congress worry about the same things we do," Ms Bailey told reporters. "How can we get the facts out about the safety of GM technology? How can we continue to ensure that we can continue to provide Americans with safe, affordable and abundant food?"

There may not be any sign of "any specific plans for a specific bill at this point, but we are going to
Advocates of mandatory GM food labeling say that the announcement of the coalition shows the industry and trade groups are running scared. "They know that the food movement's power is growing and that labeling is not a matter of if but when," said Andrew Kimbrell, executive director for Center for food Safety. "These companies have failed to win over consumers who overwhelmingly support the mandatory labeling of GMOs and now they're trying to steal away consumer choice in Congress."

Voluntary labeling of foods with GM ingredients is already permitted under federal law, but no company has ever chosen to do so, he added. "Voluntary labeling is an absolutely ineffective policy solution and is not a substitute for mandatory labeling," said Mr Kimbrell. "Instead of working together to meet consumer demand, GMA is using its deep pockets to ensure that congress and consumers are misled about their food supply."

(Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, February 12, 2014)

US GRAIN HANDLERS REJECT DURACADE MAIZE

Three major US grain handlers will not accept deliveries of crops that contain Syngenta's new genetically modified maize trait until it is approved by China and other major export markets. Consolidated Grain and Barge (CGB) followed Cargill and Archer Daniels Midland in declaring that it will reject crops that contain Syngenta's Agrisure Duracade (5222) maize.

The company supports biotechnology but "it is imperative that we take measured steps to protect against significant trade disruptions due to the introduction of the trait prior to approval in our important export markets," says Greg Beck, vice-president of CGB's grain division. Another major exporter, Bunge, has suggested it will not handle the trait until it is cleared by China, but has not officially stated its stance on the issue.

Syngenta has launched Duracade maize stacks for sale in the US and Canada this year (Agrow No 670, p 34). Some countries such as Mexico, South Korea and Japan have approved Duracade for imports, but China and the EU have not.

The decisions by the grain handlers are in response to lingering concerns about the rejection by Chinese authorities of several US maize and dried grain shipments that contained Syngenta's Agrisure Viptera (MIR162). Chinese authorities have blocked imports of some 600,000 tonnes of US maize and grain shipments since November 2013.

Worries about the economic impacts of China's actions have prompted the National Grain and Feed Association (NGFA) and the North American Export Grain Association to press Syngenta to take action. Last month, the groups called on the company to suspend sales of Viptera and delay US commercialisation of Duracade until China approves both strains for import (Agrow No 681, p 14). The company has rejected that request, arguing that such a move would do little to quell the controversy over China's failure to approve either crop.

Syngenta chief operating officer Davor Pisk told investors earlier this month that the company had already "sold out" of its stock of Duracade. "This is a technology that is desperately needed by customers," Mr Pisk told investors, adding that rootworm "causes enormous damage" to maize growers across the Mid-West.

The company has entered into an agreement with the US distribution company, Gavilon Grain, to enable farmers to plant Duracade maize with the assurance that there will be a market for it.

(Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, February 27, 2014)
**In-State and Neighboring CEU Meetings**

**Date: March 12, 2014**
Title: Ewing Irrigation Turf & Ornamentals Management  
Location: Bass Pro Broken Arrow OK  
Contact: Angi Sullivan (602) 437-9530  
Course #: OK-14-003  
www.ewingeducationservices.com

CEU's: Category(s):  
4 3A

**Date: March 13, 2014**
Title: Target Specialty Oklahoma City Workshop  
Location: Reed Center Midwest City OK  
Contact: Jennifer Gonzalez (800) 352-3870  
Course #: OK-14-021  
www.target-specialty.com

CEU's: Category(s):  
4 3A

**Date: March 25, 2014**
Title: Oklahoma Invasive Species Conference  
Location: Wyndham Garden Hotel Oklahoma City OK  
Contact: Jackie Lee (405) 744-3978  
Course #: OK-14-021  

CEU's: Category(s):  
2 1A  
2 3A  
1 3C  
3 10

**Date: April 7, 2014**
Title: Central States Recertification Seminar  
Location: Salina KS  
Contact: Mindi Carlson (785) 827-8215  
Course #: OK-14-034

CEU's: Category(s):  
2 7A  
8 7C  
8 10

**Date: April 22, 2014**
Title: Adapco Professional Mosquito & Vector Control Workshop  
Location: Southeast Expo Center McAlester OK  
Contact: Larry Heller (321) 377-2017  
Course #: OK-14-025  
www.myadapco.com

CEU's: Category(s):  
1 3A  
1 7A  
3 8

**Date: April 24, 2014**
Title: Adapco Professional Mosquito & Vector Control Workshop  
Location: James Goodwin Health Center Tulsa OK  
Contact: Larry Heller (321) 377-2017  
Course #: OK-14-025  
www.myadapco.com

CEU's: Category(s):  
1 3A  
1 7A  
3 8
ODAFF Approved Online CEU Course Links

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

Green Applicator Training
http://www.greenapplicator.com/training.asp

All Star Pro Training
www.allstarce.com

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

CTN Educational Services Inc
http://www.ctnedu.com/oklahoma_applicator.html

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

Univar USA
http://www.pestweb.com/

Southwest Farm Press Spray Drift Mgmt
http://www.pentonag.com/nationalsdm

SW Farm Press Weed Resistance Mgmt in Cotton
http://www.pentonag.com/CottonWRM

Western Farm Press ABC’s of MRLs
http://www.pentonag.com/mrl

Western Farm Press Biopesticides Effective Use in Pest Management Programs
http://www.pentonag.com/biopesticides

Western Farm Press Principles & Efficient Chemigation
http://www.pentonag.com/Valmont

For more information and an updated list of CEU meetings, click on this link:
http://www.state.ok.us/~okag/cps-ceuhome.htm

ODAFF Test Information

Pesticide applicator test sessions dates and locations for March/April 2014 are as follows:

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Altus: Western OK State College
2801 N Main, Room A23


Goodwell: Okla. Panhandle Research & Extension Center, Rt. 1 Box 86M

Hobart: Kiowa County Extension Center
Courthouse Annex, 302 N. Lincoln

Lawton: Great Plains Coliseum, Annex Rm.
920 S. Sheridan Road.

OKC: Oklahoma County Extension Office, 930 N. Portland.

Tulsa: NE Campus of Tulsa Community College, (Apache & Harvard)
Large Auditorium

McAlester: Kiamichi Tech Center on
Highway 270 W of HWY 69

ATOKA KIAMICHI TECH CENTER 1301
W Liberty Rd, Seminar Center
Ardmore Carter County Extension Center
Invasive Species Conference 2014 OKC

Agenda

8:00-8:35am  Registration

8:35-8:40am  Welcome
              Ron Justice, Oklahoma State Senator, District 23

8:40-9:30am  “Invasive species smackdown: Biology and management of non-native insect pests”
              Mike Raupp, Professor, University of Maryland

9:30-10:00am “The PPQ approach: invasive species, regulations, and commerce”
              Everett Dale, Domestic Program Coordinator, USDA-APHIS-PPQ

10:00-10:30am “Kudzu: current status in Oklahoma”
                Karen Hickman, Professor, Oklahoma State University

10:30-10:45am Break

10:45-11:15am “Bagrada bug, a cole crop pest from Africa, in United States:
                 Introduction and potential spread”
                 Mona Papes, Assistant Professor, Oklahoma State University
                 Tom Royer, Professor & IPM Coordinator, Oklahoma State University

11:15-11:45am “Invasive aquatics in Oklahoma”
                Curtis Tackett, Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation

11:45-12:15pm Poster Session in the atrium

12:15-1:15pm  Buffet Lunch

1:15-1:45pm  “Innovative solutions for feral hog control”
              Josh Gaskamp, Ag. Research Associate,
              Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation

1:45-2:15pm  “Spotted wing drosophila monitoring and management in 2014” &
              “Weather is affecting Japanese beetle numbers and damage”
              Donn Johnson, Professor, University of Arkansas

2:15-2:30pm  Break

2:30-3:00pm  “Status and future of fire ants”
              Bart Drees, Professor, Emeritus, Texas A&M University

3:00-3:30pm  “The green menace: emerald ash borer in North America”
              Eric Rebek, Associate Professor, Oklahoma State University

3:30-4:00pm  Panel Discussion