

PESTICIDE REPORTS

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University

<http://pested.okstate.edu>



November, 2016

CHEM

- 1 EPA RE-AFFIRMS DECISION ON ENLIST DUO FOR GE CROPS AND PROPOSES TO AMEND THE REGISTRATION
- 2 EPA ISSUES SULFOXAFLOR REGISTRATION FOR SOME USES
- 3 NEW SPECIES OF TERMITES DISCOVERED AFTER 100 YEARS
- 4 CDC DIRECTOR ISSUES GRIM ZIKA WARNING
- 4 US EPA POSTPONES GLYPHOSATE CANCER REVIEW
- 4 DOW CHEMICAL-DUPONT MERGER MAY BE DELAYED UNTIL 2017
- 5 US FARM GROUPS SOUR ON DANNON GMO PLEDGES
- 6 STUDY REVEALS EXTENT OF PESTICIDE CONTAMINATION IN MEDICAL MARIJUANA
- 8 MANY FACTORS IN HIGH BEE COLONY LOSSES
- 9 CEU MEETINGS
- 10 ONLINE CEU LINKS
- 10 ODAFF TEST SESSION INFORMATION

EPA RE-AFFIRMS DECISION ON ENLIST DUO FOR GE CROPS AND PROPOSES TO AMEND THE REGISTRATION

Enlist Duo containing the choline salt of 2,4-D and glyphosate was first registered in 2014 for use in Genetically Engineered (GE) corn and soybean crops in certain states. After granting the registration, the agency discovered that the registrant had made claims of synergy between the ingredients in the herbicide's formula that had not been shared with EPA at the time of registration. [We requested and received a court-ordered remand in January 2016, and then requested and received additional synergy data from the registrant.](#)

EPA's review of those additional data on synergy confirms EPA's initial findings of no synergy in the Enlist Duo formulation. The finding of the lack of synergy between the ingredients in Enlist Duo resolves the uncertainty that led to the 2016 remand. These data demonstrate that the combination of 2,4-D choline and glyphosate in Enlist Duo does not show any increased toxicity to plants and is therefore not of concern.

At this time, EPA is also seeking public comment on a proposed amendment to the registration to include GE cotton and to extend the use for GE corn, soybean and cotton to an additional 19 states.

Enlist Duo is currently registered for use on GE corn and soybean crops in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. This proposed decision would allow use on cotton in those states and extend use on GE corn, soybean and cotton crops to include Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

EPA's proposal to amend the registration for Enlist Duo to include GE cotton crops and to extend its use on all three crops to 19 additional states is described in the "Proposed Registration Decision of Enlist Duo™ Herbicide." Public comments on must be submitted by December 1, 2016 to EPA docket # [EPA-HQ-OPP-2016-0594](#) at [www.regulations.gov](#). After the comment period closes, EPA will review all of the comments and reach a final decision, which we expect to issue in early 2017. (Note that the key document for review is the proposed registration decision. The docket also includes the notice of filing of the application for use of 2,4-D on cotton and the petition requesting residue limits to support the new use, which the agency is required to post in the docket under pesticide regulations. Enter comments using the "Memo to Post without an FR Notice" link.)

EPA did a comprehensive review for the 2014 registration and recently again in response to this application to modify the registration to include GE cotton. EPA's protective and conservative human health and ecological risk assessments re-confirmed our 2014 safety findings. The pesticide still meets the safety standard for the public, agricultural workers, and non-target plants and animal species, including species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The pesticide is a low-volatility pesticide formulation and includes the following restrictions: No application from aircraft; no application when the wind speed is over 15 mph; buffer zones to protect sensitive areas; and application only with approved nozzles at specified pressures.

[Read more about the Enlist Duo Registration](#)

(EPA November 1, 2016)

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-re-affirms-decision-enlist-duo-ge-crops-and-proposes-amend-registration>

EPA ISSUES SULFOXAFLOR REGISTRATION FOR SOME USES

Following the [decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals](#) to vacate the registration of sulfoxaflor, EPA has reevaluated the data supporting the use of sulfoxaflor and is approving a registration that meets all requirements of the court. Sulfoxaflor will now have fewer uses and additional requirements that will protect bees. EPA will consider the other uses at a later date as data become available to support those uses. EPA made this decision after careful consideration of public comments and supporting science.

EPA is registering sulfoxaflor for use only on crops that are not attractive to pollinators or for crop-production scenarios that minimize or eliminate potential exposure to bees. The registration is very protective of pollinators and includes fewer crops than were allowed under sulfoxaflor's previous registration. For those crops that are included and that are bee attractive, sulfoxaflor will be allowed only post bloom, when bees are not expected to be present, and will not be allowed on any crops grown for seed, including turf. These restrictions practically eliminate exposure to bees in the field, which reduces the risk below EPA's level of concern such that no additional data requirements to protect bees are triggered.

EPA is also prohibiting application if wind speeds exceed 10 mph and requiring a 12-foot on-field buffer on the down-wind edge to protect bees from spray drift if there is blooming vegetation bordering the treated field. EPA is prohibiting tank mixing of sulfoxaflor with pesticides that have shown evidence of synergistic activity with sulfoxaflor.

The product label directs applicators to more information and a list of these pesticides.

Sulfoxaflor is a sulfoximine, a new insecticide class that is an alternative to organophosphates, which are considered to be much harsher on non-target organisms and the environment. Sulfoxaflor will control a number of difficult insect pests and is proven to work against challenging pests that carbamate, neonicotinoid, organophosphate, and pyrethroid insecticides fail to control.

[Learn more about the Decision to Register the Insecticide Sulfoxaflor with Limited Uses and Pollinator Protective Requirements.](#)

(EPA October 14, 2016)

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-issues-sulfoxaflor-registration-some-uses>

NEW SPECIES OF TERMITES DISCOVERED AFTER 100 YEARS

While the last species of the termite genus *Proneotermes* has been discovered more than a hundred years ago, now scientists have discovered a new and a third one. Part of the fauna living in the dry forests in Colombia, its name was inspired by the magic realism of the fictional town of "Macondo" from the novel 'One hundred years of solitude' by Nobel Prize laureate Gabriel García Marquez.

Termitologists Robin Casalla, Freiburg University, Germany, and Universidad del Norte, Colombia, Dr Rudolf H. Scheffrahn, University of Florida, and Prof Dr Judith Korb, Freiburg University, discovered a termite species and described it as new based on its unique shapes and colors, as well as its genes. The new termite is published in the open access journal ZooKeys.

Furthermore, there is a story behind the name of this new species, called *Proneotermes macondianus*. "Macondianus" refers to the fictional town of "Macondo" in the novel 'One hundred year of solitude' written by Nobel Prize laureate Gabriel García Marquez. Macondo stands for a forgotten microcosm in the history of Colombia with unimaginable events. According to the story, the magical realm was eventually wiped off the map by gigantic storms of the Caribbean as a form of divine punishment to the violation of the biblical laws of genetics, incest.

"*P. macondianus* may have been one of those characters playing in the novel during the destruction of Macondo, remaining unrecognized until today," comments lead author Robin Casalla.

In Colombia many species still await their discovery, either in the wild, or frozen in time in museum cabinets and lacking a name. The only way to refer to them, is by pointing to them with your finger. But now, *P. macondianus* has been described in ZooKeys.

The soldiers of this species have a characteristic elongated, rectangular heads, about 5 - 7 mm long, ranging in color from black (at the tip) to ferruginous orange (at the back). *P. macondianus* has a voracious appetite for drywood, especially thin branches of less than 2 cm in diameter, and lives in small colonies of about 20 individuals. Although few drywood termites are considered pests in some urban areas, *P. macondianus* lives only in the wild and prefers tropical dry forests.

The termite *P. macondianus* 'sentenced' to over a hundred years of 'solitude', has now been given a second chance to not be forgotten again, being recognized as part of the Colombian natural ecosystem. (PCT Online September 28, 2016) <http://www.pctonline.com/article/termite-species-discovered-100-years/>

CDC DIRECTOR ISSUES GRIM ZIKA WARNING

The director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention delivered a grim assessment Tuesday of the government's ability to contain Zika, saying it's too late to stop the dangerous virus from spreading throughout the United States, USA Today reported.

"Zika and other diseases spread by (the Aedes aegypti mosquito) are really not controllable with current technologies," CDC Director Thomas Frieden said. "We will see this become endemic in the hemisphere."

Speaking at the CityLab 2016 conference in this southern city, Frieden encouraged mayors and city officials in attendance to bolster mosquito control divisions, public health budgets and outreach to citizens to educate them about the looming threat.

Frieden said the federal government is hamstrung when responding to public health emergencies like Zika, which can cause devastating birth defects in babies born to women infected while pregnant. Frieden said his agency has been forced to cut back on several programs in order to respond to Zika, including HIV testing and immunization programs. The agency also had to pull back money from an ongoing program to prevent another Ebola outbreak in West Africa, he added. (PCT Online October 26, 2016) http://www.pctonline.com/article/cdc-friedan-zika-warning/#at_pco=cfid-1.0

US EPA POSTPONES GLYPHOSATE CANCER REVIEW

The US EPA has postponed its controversial scientific review of the carcinogenic potential of the herbicide, glyphosate. The meeting of the EPA's Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) was originally scheduled for October 18th-21st, but the Agency says that a delay is needed "due to recent

changes in the availability of experts" for the panel. "Given the importance of epidemiology in the review of glyphosate's carcinogenic potential, the Agency believes that additional expertise in epidemiology will benefit the panel and allow for a more robust review of the data," the EPA states.

EPA officials have been under fire from the pesticide industry for the plan to convene the SAP as part of its registration review for glyphosate. Industry association CropLife America (CLA) says that the meeting is unnecessary and argues that there is "no scientific justification" for another EPA review of glyphosate for carcinogenicity. CLA says that the SAP review suggests the Agency is ignoring the work of its own Cancer Assessment Review Committee, which has concluded that glyphosate is not likely to be carcinogenic to humans. (Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, October 18, 2016)

DOW CHEMICAL-DUPONT MERGER MAY BE DELAYED UNTIL 2017

The \$59-billion merger between Dow Chemical Co. and DuPont Co. may be delayed as European antitrust officials take more time to consider potential competition issues in pesticides and crop seeds.

The \$59-billion merger between Dow Chemical Co. and DuPont Co. may be delayed as European antitrust officials take more time to consider potential competition issues in pesticides and crop seeds.

Dow's Chief Executive Officer Andrew Liveris told Bloomberg News that the European farm lobby is one of the strongest in the world and that the merger may be delayed until February.

The plan was originally planned to close late this year.

Meanwhile, DuPont is planning to sell a business making herbicides to help reduce potential antitrust sticking points. DuPont CEO Edward Breen said he expects the deal to close by the end of March.

Upon sealing their deal, DuPont and Dow now expect to be able to split the combined entity into three separate companies within 18 months, versus the 18 to 24-month range projected when the deal was announced, Breen told the Wall Street Journal.

A host of competitors from BASF to FMC Corp. are monitoring opportunities to pick up assets as the biggest-ever wave of consolidation in the agrochemical and seeds business spurs antitrust reviews and forced sales, according to USAgNet.

DuPont boosted its 2016 earnings outlook amid global cost cutting and increased sales volumes, according to Bloomberg. Dow will report financial results Oct. 27.

Breen is eliminating 10 percent of DuPont's workforce as part of a plan to reduce annual expenses by \$700 million.

The merger, agreed on in December, would create a company with a combined market cap of about \$122 billion before splitting it up into three separate entities focused on plastics and chemicals, agricultural seeds and pesticides, and specialty products like food ingredients and safety equipment. (PCT Online, October 31, 2016) <http://www.pctonline.com/article/dow-dupont-merger-delay/>

US FARM GROUPS SOUR ON DANNON GMO PLEDGES

Major US farm groups say that yogurt maker Dannon is misleading consumers by touting its GMO-free products as good for the environment, calling the company's pledge to support sustainable agriculture as "marketing flimflam, pure and simple".

The American Farm Bureau Federation, along with groups representing milk producers and ranchers as well as soybean, maize and sugar beet farmers, argue that Dannon's new marketing campaign unfairly maligns genetically modified crops and is an "attack" on the livelihood and integrity of US farmers.

The groups are taking aim at a pledge on "sustainable agriculture, naturality and transparency" made by Dannon in April. The company said that it would declare the presence of GMO ingredients on its product labels by December 2017 and start transitioning three of its flagship brands toward the use of more natural, not synthetic and non-GMO ingredients.

But the farm groups contend that Dannon's push to eliminate GMOs is "the exact opposite" of the sustainable agriculture that it claims to be seeking. "Though touted with great fanfare as a corporate commitment to sustainability and environmental improvement, in reality the Dannon pledge amounts to a major step backward in truly sustainable food production," the groups said in a letter to Mariano Lorenzo, head of Dannon's US operations. "Indeed, the reason the vast majority of American farmers grow crops improved with biotechnology is precisely because these crops are more sustainable than the ones they used to grow."

The farm groups say that GM crops have helped reduce pesticide use, prevented soil erosion and boosted yields for US farmers over the past two decades. Regulators and scientists across the world have overwhelmingly endorsed GM crops as safe for consumers, the groups note, highlighting a recent report from the National Academy of Sciences that confirmed that finding.

Dannon's pledge is "fear-based marketing" and will do nothing to improve the company's products, according to the letter. "Such disingenuous tactics and marketing puffery are certainly not becoming a company as well-known and respected as Dannon," the farm groups say. "Neither farmers nor consumers should be used as pawns in food marketing wars."

Dannon has yet to respond to the letter. The aggressive tone from the farm groups may mark a shift in the strategy of pro-GMO forces in the US to counter food companies who appear to be abandoning GM ingredients.

“Farming organisations believe in open and honest communication with consumers, and allowing people to make informed choices in the market,” says Wesley Spurlock, president of the National Corn Growers Association. “But we cannot sit by while certain food companies spread misinformation under the guise of a marketing campaign.” (Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, October 19, 2016)

STUDY REVEALS EXTENT OF PESTICIDE CONTAMINATION IN MEDICAL MARIJUANA

A California-based company, Steep Hill, revered as the global leader in cannabis testing and analytics, recently released a report on the prevalence

of pesticide contamination in the medical cannabis supply chain in California. The results reveal that 84% of samples tested positive for pesticide residues, a number significantly higher than experts had previously expected, causing great cause for concern for California medical cannabis consumers.

While the issue of illegal pesticide use in states with legalized recreational marijuana markets, such as Colorado, Oregon and Washington State, has become an area of concern for consumers and public health groups in recent years, this data is significant in that it looks specifically at the medical marijuana market and the impact pesticide-contaminated marijuana may have on medical marijuana consumers, who are often individuals suffering from chronic disease or illness. A law intended to address this issue, the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act, was passed in 2015, but its oversight provisions, which include mandatory testing, will not go into effect until 2018,

leaving California consumers to fend for themselves when it comes to determining if their cannabis has been contaminated by pesticides. Cannabis_sativa_edem

In its analysis, Steep Hill found residue of the chemical myclobutanil, a key ingredient in pesticide Eagle 20, in more than 65 percent of samples tested during a 30-day period. Eagle 20, a fungicide, has not been approved for use on marijuana, and its active ingredient myclobutanil is an endocrine (hormone) disruptor classified as “toxic” by Beyond Pesticides. Myclobutanil is also listed as a reproductive toxicant in the California Environmental Protection Agency Proposition 65: Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity. In Colorado, the presence of Eagle 20 in testing marijuana was enough to cause the Denver Department of Environmental Health (DDOH) to quarantine tens of thousands of marijuana plants, effectively keeping them off the market, an action to protect consumers that was eventually supported by a U.S. District Court judge. In 2015, two marijuana users in Colorado, one of whom suffers from a brain tumor and holds a medical card to use the product, sued a large marijuana company over illegal use of Eagle 20 in their medical marijuana, asking for damages.

When burned, myclobutanil turns into a poisonous hydrogen cyanide, a colorless and extremely poisonous compound that can be lethal in high doses. Hydrogen cyanide affects organs most sensitive to low oxygen levels, including the brain, cardiovascular system and lungs, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Hydrogen Cyanide is also a Schedule 3 substance under the Chemical Weapons Convention.

“Those in the cannabis community who feel that all cannabis is safe are not correct given this data. Smoking a joint of pesticide-contaminated cannabis could potentially expose the body to lethal chemicals,” says Jmichaele Keller, president and CEO of Steep Hill. He went on to point out the

problems with pesticide regulation in marijuana, as seen in Colorado, Washington, and Oregon, where officials are trying to navigate the issue of regulation in the recreational cannabis markets, as well as medical markets.

“As far as we’re concerned, medicine should always be clean, safe, and effective. Unfortunately, our recent study discovered that 83.2% of the samples assessed by our triple quadrupole mass spectrometer contained pesticides that would have failed under the Oregon regulations. As of today, this tainted product could be sold in most dispensaries throughout the State of California without any way of informing the patients about the risks of pesticide exposure,” said Keller.

In order to do this, Steep Hill believes that better tests, like the one it has developed, are necessary across the board to protect public health and safety from pesticide contaminated marijuana. Steep Hill compared their results to those from SC Labs, another testing company, and found they detected pesticides in less than 3% of the samples tested over a 30-day period ending October 10, 2016. During the same period, Steep Hill tested and reported pesticides in over 84% of cannabis which would have failed under the State of Oregon’s pesticide regulations. The discrepancy in findings between labs demonstrates the need for the state to pass regulations that would ensure all marijuana undergo the same rigorous testing before products are made available for sale.

While moves by California and other states to curb illegal pesticide use in marijuana represent steps in the right direction, they also contain significant pitfalls and loopholes that allow contaminated cannabis to enter the market where it threatens public health. Beyond Pesticides continues to encourage states to take a stronger approach to regulating this budding industry, so that it blazes an agricultural path that protects its most sensitive at-risk users. Three elements must be passed and enforced in order to do so. They are:

1. A prohibition on the use of federally registered pesticides on cannabis;
2. Allowance of pesticides exempt from federal registration, but not those that are only exempt from tolerances and;
3. Requirements for an organic system plan that focuses on sustainable practices and only 25b products as a last resort.

Implementing these three requirements will ensure the sustainable growth of a new agricultural industry, and lead to the protection of public health. For more information and background this important issue, see Beyond Pesticides’ report *Pesticide Use in Marijuana Production: Safety Issues and Sustainable Options*.

All unattributed positions and opinions in this piece are those of Beyond Pesticides. (Beyond Pesticides, November 2, 2016)

<http://beyondpesticides.org/dailynewsblog/2016/11/study-reveals-extent-pesticide-contamination-medical-marijuana/>

MANY FACTORS IN HIGH BEE COLONY LOSSES

Pests, pathogens and pesticides are a lethal combination that can lead to high honey bee colony loss, according to a leading beekeeper.

Three or four main factors striking on top of each other is what makes the job of a beekeeper so challenging, Eric Wenger, director of procurement for Kansas-based Barkman Honey, said. But, he said, beekeepers are managing to keep up colony numbers despite increases in losses.

Mysterious colony collapses that emerged around 2006 and continued for some years have brought headlines to the industry, but they are particular events, not symptomatic of the day-to-day, and year-and-year, issues beekeepers face, Wenger told Crop Protection News.

“Beekeepers are facing a lot of challenges; they are losing a lot of their colonies and there are serious issues,” Wenger said.

A particular family of pesticides called neonicotinoids has been blamed for honey bee losses in recent years, including colony collapses, while others identify the relative newcomer to America, the varroa mite, as the biggest culprit.

Wenger is more nuanced in his thinking, blaming the combination of pests, viruses and pesticides, including those used by the beekeeper themselves.

“There are those three or four main factors often discussed, pests and pathogens, a whole host of viruses, the varroa mite, agricultural chemicals combined with the varroa mite,” Wenger said. “All these strike on top of each other, that leads to high colony loss.

Wenger added, “It’s a mix of different things that might be prevalent. If (it’s) only one problem, the beekeepers can handle (that); otherwise it multiplies by a factor of 10.

Figures from the U.S. Department of Agriculture show an increase since the colony collapse disorder

appeared on the radar in 2006. That year, there were 2.4 million colonies, compared to 2.7 million in 2014.

This is despite a reported 30 to 40 percent winter death rate, including 45 percent in 2013, well above the historic rate of approximately 15 percent. Researchers at the USDA and elsewhere said the reason the numbers are keeping steady is that beekeepers are working harder, and smarter.

While some studies have blamed neonicotinoids for the increased rate in bee deaths, there is an growing body of work that argues the varroa mite, which likely migrated to the United States in the 1980s, is the key culprit.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced a preliminary pollinator risk assessment for the neonicotinoid insecticide, imidacloprid, in January. It concluded there was a threat to some pollinators.

The EPA’s assessment, prepared in collaboration with California’s Department of Pesticide Regulation, stated that imidacloprid potentially poses a risk to hives when the pesticide comes in contact with certain crops that attract pollinators. (Crop Protection News October 24, 2016) <http://cropprotectionnews.com/stories/511031844-many-factors-in-high-bee-colony-losses>

CEU Meetings

Date: November 8, 2016

Title: Oklahoma Park and Recreation Society CEU
Location: Sheraton Downtown Oklahoma City OK
Contact: Joe Medlin (918) 246-2561 ext 5
Course #: OK-16-103

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	3A
2	6

Date: November 9, 2016

Title: Winfield CEU Meeting Wichita Falls
Location: MPEC Center Wichita Falls TX
Contact: Martyn Hafley (817) 313-4416
Course #: OK-16-
Winfieldacademy.com

CEU's:	Category(s):
3	3A
1	3C
1	7A
1	7B
1	8
5	10

Date: November 10, 2016

Title: Winfield CEU Meeting Lubbock TX
Location: Overton Convention Center Lubbock
Contact: Martyn Hafley (817) 313-4416
Course #: OK-16-
Winfieldacademy.com

CEU's:	Category(s):
3	3A
1	3C
1	7A
1	7B
1	8
5	10

Date: November 15-17, 2016

Title: 2016 CoAAA Convention
Location: Embassy Suites Loveland CO
Contact: Jessica Freeman (970) 217-5293
Course #: OK-16-
www.coagav.org

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

ODAFF Approved Online CEU Course Links

PestED.com

<https://www.pested.com/>

CEU School

<http://www.ceuschool.org/>

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://ctnedu.com/oklahoma_applicator_enroll.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.oda.state.ok.us/cps-ceuhome1.htm>

ODAFF Test Information

Pesticide applicator test sessions dates and locations for November/December are as follows:

November		December	
1	Goodwell	1	Tulsa
3	Tulsa	2	OKC
4	OKC	6	Goodwell
8	McAlester	6	McAlester
10	Hobart	8	Lawton
17	Tulsa	15	Tulsa
18	OKC	15	Enid
		16	OKC

Altus: SW Research & Extension Center
16721 US HWY 283

Atoka: KIAMICHI TECH CENTER 1301
W Liberty Rd, Seminar Center

Enid: Garfield County Extension Office,
316 E. Oxford.

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

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

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

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

OKC: Arcadia Conservation Education
Building 7201 E 33rd St. Edmond
OK (**New Location**)

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

**Pesticide Safety
Education Program**