

PESTICIDE REPORTS

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



AUGUST 2009

CHEM

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RECERTIFICATION

The categories 3a – Ornamental & Turf, 3b – Interiorscape, 3c – Nursery/Greenhouse, 6 – Right-of-Way, and 7a – General Pest recertify this year. All applicators certified in these categories must complete their recertification by December 31, 2009.

Each applicator should have received a letter from the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food & Forestry informing the applicator whether the applicator has obtained the necessary CEUs, need a given

number of CEUs or must retest. We have attached an example of that information at the end of the *Pesticide Reports*.

Pay attention to the three boxes on the right side of the page with the “x”. That is what will be required for recertification.

If you have questions about your status, call Jason Baker with ODAFF at 405.522.5993. (OSU PSEP)

INSURANCE LETTER

ODAFF has sent a letter to all commercial applicator companies notifying them of a change on the insurance requirements.

We have enclosed the letter for your reference. Please note the **September 1, 2009** deadline ODAFF has stipulated.

Questions regarding this should be directed to Jason Baker (ODAFF) at 405.522.5993. (OSU PSEP)

PERMETHRIN RED CHANGES

EPA announced its decision to modify the 2006 Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for permethrin based on revised occupational and residential risk assessment.

One major revision was the reduction of the dermal absorption factor relied upon in the cancer portion of the occupational and residential exposure risk assessment from 15% to 5.7%.

Some of the changes will be that all products used for wide area outdoor broadcast application including agricultural crops, golf courses, nurseries, and sod farms will be Restricted Use. The PPE requirements will be strengthened.

Regarding the proposed wording not allowing application when precipitation was forecast now reads "Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area."

EPA retained their wording for termite pretreatment regarding the contractor and application within 10 feet of a storm drain.

For agricultural uses the label will require Vegetative Buffer Strips. The wording for Vegetative Buffer Strips is "Construct and maintain a minimum 10-foot-wide vegetative filter strip of grass or other permanent vegetation between the field edge and down gradient aquatic habitat (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish ponds)." "Only apply products containing permethrin onto fields where a maintained vegetative buffer strip of at least 10 feet exists between the field and down gradient aquatic habitat." The wording goes on to recommend using NRCS's buffer strip guidelines.

An interesting item is that 70% of permethrin's 1.5 million pounds is used on non-agricultural settings. Of this 70%, 55% is used by professionals; 41% by homeowners; and 4% in mosquito abatement districts. Agriculture accounts for 600,000 pounds.

EPA did not find a connection between permethrin/pyrethrin exposure and allergies/asthma. (Federal Register, June 10, 2009 and EPA e-mail June 19, 2009)

PYRETHROIDS IN CA WATERS

UC Berkeley researcher Don Weston recently reported to the results of a study on sources of pyrethroids in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The study measured pyrethroid concentrations and invertebrate toxicity in samples collected from agricultural pump stations, urban storm drains, municipal wastewater outfalls, as well as several streams and creeks throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin River system. Urban run-off from all areas tested (Sacramento, Stockton and Vacaville) contained pyrethroids at levels toxic to invertebrates. The Sacramento wastewater treatment plant was found to be the largest single discharger of pyrethroids among all Delta dischargers. Agricultural discharges were relative minor contributors to pyrethroids in the Delta, with detections in just 30% of samples. About 10% of samples from agricultural discharges were toxic to invertebrates, with toxicity attributed to both pyrethroids and organophosphates. The study also showed contamination of several creeks and streams as they passed through Delta urban areas during storms that washed pyrethroids into surface waters.

Bifenthrin and cyfluthrin were the pyrethroids of greatest toxicological concern in urban runoff. Urban runoff quality was comparable in all communities studied (Sacramento, Stockton, Vacaville). (EPA e-mail of July 24, 2009)

DI-SYSTON CHANGE

Bayer CropScience has stated it will cease production of Di-Syston 8 and Di-Syston 15G this year (2009). The products can be sold and used after this year but there will be no more production.

Bayer and AMVAC have requested voluntary cancellation of all disulfoton products. EPA is expected to accept this request.

Users with existing stock can apply Di-Syston according to label directions. (Bayer CropScience Letter, Federal Register July 22, 2009)

PCNB CANCELLATIONS

EPA has accepted AMVAC's voluntarily cancellation of PCNB use on golf course roughs; residential sites including lawns, yards, and ornamental plants and gardens around homes and apartments; grounds around day care facilities; school yards; parks (except industrial parks); playgrounds; and athletic fields (except professional and college fields).

Applicators can use PCNB products with existing labels until 18 months after July 15, 2009. This include PCNB product that have the above sites listed on the label. (Federal Register, July 15, 2009)

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE STANDARDS

The Wisconsin-based Leonardo Academy reports significant progress of the multi-stakeholder Standards Committee working to develop a sustainable agriculture standard for adoption by the American National Standards Institute.

Russell Williams, regulatory relations director for the American Farm Bureau Federation and an early skeptic of the standards development process said he is "very surprised and happy" with the way things turned out, adding "I think industry now has confidence that there is at least the idea of reaching a practical solution to sustainable agriculture."

Key agreements included approval of a series of guidance recommendations posed by the task force (48 members) leadership regarding how the standards development process should proceed:

- The standard development should initially focus on activities up to the farm gate, with a clear intention of expanding the focus to ultimately incorporate post-farm gate considerations
- The standard should initially be limited to crop production but eventually include other agricultural production, and
- The standard should be performance-oriented.

The committee also agreed that the standard should "encourage the widespread adoption of agricultural production and handling practices that are ecologically responsible, equitable, economically viable, science-based, meet global demand for a full range of agricultural products and ensure that future generations are able to meet their own needs."

One of the more difficult issues facing the committee is how to address the myriad technologies utilized by farmers – such as agrochemicals, integrated pest management, crop rotation, biotechnology and nanotechnology – within a sustainability framework, Leonardo says. In order to give all constituents the footing they need to move forward in the standards-setting process, the committee agreed on the following statement: "Our goal is to develop a standard that is based on verifiable metrics and will allow for any technology that increases agricultural sustainability."

Key issues will continue to be explored in the subcommittees agreed upon by the committee for the next phase of the process: (1) criteria development – economic sustainability; (2) criteria development – social sustainability, (3) criteria development – environmental sustainability; (4) reference library and information; (5) structure and process of standard development; (6) fundraising and communications; and (7) executive

committee. (Pesticide & Chemical News, Vol. 37 No 32, June 12, 2009)

MALATHION LABEL CHANGES

EPA has issued its revised Reregistration Eligibility Decision for malathion.

Some of the changes include all ULV malathion applications for misquotes that are not a part of a Wide Area Mosquito Adulticide program must be packaged in a closed mixing loading system.

The following uses will be removed from the labels: drainage systems, greenhouse (empty), non-agricultural outdoor building structures, feed rooms, manure piles, edible and inedible commercial establishments, edible and inedible eating establishments, edible and inedible food processing plants, all direct animal and livestock treatments including (goats, hog, horse, poultry, fowl, sheep and cattle: dairy, non-dairy, lactating and non-lactating), animal premise and barns used for dairy and livestock, stables, and pens, poultry houses, animal kennels/sleeping quarter (commercial), and cattle feedlots and holding pens.

Registrants have requested deletion of the following sites: peanuts, safflower, sunflower, golf course turf, greenhouse-empty, greenhouse – in use, residential lawns (broadcast) sewage systems, residential pressurized can formulations, and residential dust formulations.

Numerous crops have either had their rates changed or the number of applications per season changed.

Agricultural applications will have a required a 25 foot buffer along all water bodies.

Application of dust to stored grain is limited to three (3) applications. The first application for malathion dust to stored grain will be 0.624 lb ai/1,000 bu. during loading, the second to the grain surface

immediately after loading (0.312 lb ai/1,000 ft²) and the third 60 days later (0.312 lb ai/1,000 ft²). Application of the 57% liquid is limited to one application per storage period.

OSU does not recommend the use of malathion on stored grain due to the high level of insect resistance to this insecticide.

Applications to residential ornamentals is limited to two applications per year. (EPA RED May 2009, OSU PSEP)

SULFURYL FLUORIDE RED

EPA has begun reviewing sulfuryl fluoride's registration status.

One of EPA's main concerns is the potential exposure of wildlife, especially birds, during the ventilation of fumigated structures. EPA review incident data from 1994 through 2008 and there were no reported wildlife incidents. However, EPA still contents this is an item of concern.

From 2002 to 2009 there were 71 exposure incidents. They all were from the use of Vikane as house fumigation and occurred in California, Florida, Georgia or Hawaii. (EPA Memorandums of June 15, 2009, February 3, 2009)

ARSENICAL CANCELLATIONS

EPA has issued its notice of receipt to voluntarily cancel MSMA, DSMA, CAMA and cacodylic acid.

It is expected that these cancellations will go through as planned when the comment period ends August 7, 2009.

After June 30, 2010, the companies are to stop selling or distributing existing stocks of MSMA labeled for all uses, except cotton, sod farms, golf course, and highway rights-of-way, and products containing DSMA, CAMA, and/or cacodylic acid and its sodium salt.

After December 31, 2010, use of products containing MSMA labeled for all uses, except cotton, sod farms, golf courses, and highway rights-of-way and products containing DSMA, CAMA, cacodylic acid and its sodium salt would be prohibited.

After December 31, 2012, registrants would be prohibited from selling or distributing existing stocks of products containing MSAA labeled for use on sod farms, golf courses, and highway rights-of-way.

After June 30, 2013, persons other than registrants would be prohibited from selling or distributing existing stocks of products containing MSMA, labeled for use on sod farms, golf courses, and highway rights-of-way.

After December 31, 2013, use of products containing MSMA labeled for all uses, except cotton, would be prohibited.

In short, all residential lawn uses will cease December 31, 2010. This includes uses on commercial and school lawns. After December 31, 2013 all uses except for cotton will be prohibited.

Do not stock up on these products as use of existing stocks will not be permitted. (OSU PSEP)

ENDANGERED SPECIES

For those who are interested, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services has a simple web page to view by county species protected under the Endangered Species program.

This site is located at:
<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/EndangeredSpecies/lists/>. You do have to select the state for which you are interested. (OSU PSEP)

ENDANGERED SPECIES

The tussle between EPA and FWS continues over EPA's biological opinions of may affect or no affect.

FWS rejected 47 biological opinions primarily because EPA had not assessed pesticide mixtures. FWS will not assess pesticide mixtures stating that is EPA's responsibility.

It now appears that until this is resolved EPA's efforts on developing bulletins for endangered species is grinding to a halt.

Some good news is supposedly EPA and FWS are meeting on the mixture issue and trying to come to an agreement on how to access pesticide mixtures. (Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 37 No 34, June 24, 2009)

EU PESTICIDE RESIDUE LEVELS

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) published its first Annual Report on Pesticide Residues, which provides an overview on the pesticide residues on food [1] observed throughout the EU during 2007 [2] and assesses the exposure of consumers through their diets. The report showed that the majority of the samples complied with the legal maximum residue levels (MRLs) of pesticides and made a series of recommendations to further improve the collection of data required for pesticide exposure assessment.

The report said that 96% of the samples analyzed were compliant with the legal MRLs and 4% exceeded them, compared to 5% in 2006.

In total more than 74,000 samples of nearly 350 different types of food were analyzed for pesticide residues in 2007 and 870 pesticide were detected.

For all evaluated pesticides, except one (diazinon), the chronic exposure did not raise concerns for consumer health.

Assessment of acute exposure was also based on worst-case scenarios. Thus, estimates took into consideration high food consumption combined with the highest residue observed in the 2007 EU monitoring

program. Such critical intake cases are in reality very unlikely to occur. Assuming this scenario was to occur, a potential consumer risk could not be excluded for some of the results concerning 52 pesticide/commodity combinations, many of which have already been addressed by withdrawing authorizations or by lowering the MRLs.

The Annual Report on Pesticide Residues is available at:
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_local_e-1178620753812_1211902667778.htm.

Organic food had a 1.24% exceedance of MRLs compared to 3.99% for “conventionally produced food.

The reasons for violations were primarily due to misuse, false positive due to naturally occurring substance and difference in national MRLs.

Crops with the highest rates of MRL exceedance were oats, peaches, strawberries and lettuce. Crops which contained most frequently detectable levels of pesticide residues were strawberries, apples, peaches and lettuce. Head cabbage, oats, rye, leek and tomatoes were the commodities which were most often free of measurable residues. (Food Industry Environmental Network, July 9, 2009)

FMC FILES OBJECTIONS TO CARBOFURAN TOLERANCE REVOCATIONS

FMC and farm groups (National Corn Growers Association, National Potato Council and National Sunflower Association) have requested an administrative law review hearing – the first since Congress amended FIFRA in 1996 – of an EPA decision to revoke the tolerances of carbofuran.

One industry source says that if the agency accepts the petition for a hearing, it could also test the “untenable” position the agency has created of having a pesticide farmers can legally use on crops but cannot then sell because of the residue remaining on the crops.

EPA actions also remove growers and USDA from decision-making, because tolerance revocation decisions do not consider the benefits the pesticide presents to growers.

FMC makes some novel arguments in its petition. It argues that EPA has taken the position of assessing the effects of cholinesterase levels in red blood cells instead of the brain. “This is the first time EPA has taken that position,” the source says.

Part of the objections has to do with the percentage of crop acreage treated. EPA uses the estimate that 100% of all crops on the label are treated with carbofuran at the highest labeled rate. FMC’s position is that about 2% of the crop acreage is treated.

FMC also questions EPA’s dietary estimates. FMC states that since 2000 carbofuran residues have only been detected in 113 of the roughly 50,000 samples of milk and potatoes, which constitutes a 0.2% detection rate. “This limited number and frequency of detections strongly suggests that the potential for actual exposure to all populations and particularly the most sensitive populations (infants and children), from commodities treated with carbofuran is very low,” they write. (Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol.37, No 36, July 20, 2009 and Inside EPA: July 29, 2009)

GA SEEKS TO REVOKE COMPANY LICENSE

The Georgia Agriculture Department will be seeking to revoke the structural pest control license of Biotech Systems of

Georgia due to the misapplications of pesticides.

The Agriculture Department is alerting 154 facilities serviced by Biotech about possible pesticide misapplications. The Department has also notified the Environmental Protection Agency, the Georgia Department of Human Resources and appropriate regulatory agencies in other states.

During a routine inspection, the Agriculture Department found information that indicated pesticides were misapplied by Biotech at two Georgia nursing homes.

The Georgia Department of Agriculture asked for records from Biotech and received an incomplete set of pesticide use records from the company. A month later, at the request of the Agriculture Department, the Georgia Structural Pest Control Commission (GSPCC) ordered Biotech to produce a complete set of pesticide use records and have the records delivered to the Department.

Records furnished by Biotech indicate that pesticides were misapplied to numerous facilities.

Some of the pesticide application records delivered to the Georgia Agriculture Department by Biotech are different from the records previously delivered.

Of greatest concern are the misapplications of the pesticides Termidor and ZP Tracking Powder. The Georgia Agriculture Department tested eight nursing homes and found Termidor present in all eight. It appears that Termidor, an insecticide labeled for use outdoors, was used indoors, and ZP Tracking Powder was improperly used in a food storage area. The Department is sending clean-up recommendations to the facilities as provided by the manufacturers of these products. (Pest Control Technology on.line, June 29, 2009)

MORE ON CLEAN WATER ACT

The 6th Circuit Court has granted a stay to EPA's request. The stay is until April 9, 2011.

EPA requested a stay arguing against the National Cotton Council's petition to the court to rehear the case. EPA's reasoning was that the court ruling only applied to pesticides applied to or over water. The NCC and others believe the court's ruling applies to any pesticide application made outdoors.

It is not clear what the ruling actually means and will likely be decided in court.

EPA will continue to develop a general NPDES permit process for pesticide applicators.

In a related manner, Senator Max Baucus (D-MT) is working on legislation to exempt pesticide spraying activities from water act permit requirements. However, this proposed exemption is facing opposition from environmentalist and has not won support from other Democrats on the Senate environment committee.

The bill is S. 787 and would add pesticide application to a list of activities exempt from the discharge standards in section 402 of the water law.

OSU PSEP attended the SFIREG meeting and EPA provided an update.

Basically, EPA is developing a General Permit for the four states that do not have NPDES permitting authority. Oklahoma does have permitting authority. For those states with permitting authority the permitting agency can develop the NPDES or adopt EPA's General Permit. If the state develops its own permitting the limitations can be numeric or based on the decision of the person writing the permit decision. Presently, it is not clear which agency may do this in Oklahoma because ODAFF has the permitting authority for CAFOs and

DEQ for other NPDES'. (American Association of Pesticide Safety Educations e-mail, June 6, 2009 and June 4, 2009)

FARM-RELATED JOBS = CANCER RISK?

A study from Australia indicates that using job types to estimate cancer risks may not be as accurate as first thought.

A recent study from Western Australia found that most (68.8%) jobs with likely pesticide exposure were farm jobs. But 78.3% of farm jobs were assessed as having no likelihood of pesticide exposure. Likely pesticide exposure was more frequent among jobs on crop farms than livestock farms. Likely pesticide exposure was also more frequent among jobs commenced in more recent decades and jobs of longer duration.

Their conclusion was classification of all farm jobs as pesticide exposed is likely to substantially over-estimate the number of individuals exposed. Their research suggest that researchers should pay special attention to farm type, length of service and historical period of employment when assessing the likelihood of pesticide exposure in farming jobs. (Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2009:66;497-501)

NO NUTRITIONAL DIFFERENCE IN ORGANIC AND CONVENTIONAL FOOD

An independent review commissioned by the Food Standards Agency (FSA) shows that there are not important differences in the nutrition content, or any additional health benefits, of organic food when compared with conventionally produced food.

Gill Fine, FSA Director of Consumer Choice and Dietary Health, said:

'Ensuring people have accurate information is absolutely essential in allowing us all to make informed choices about the food we eat. This study does not mean that people should not eat organic food. What it shows is that there is little, if any nutritional difference between organic and conventionally produced food and that there is not evidence of additional health benefits from eating organic food.'

The study, which took the form of a 'systematic review of literature', was carried out by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM). LSHTM's team of researchers reviewed all papers published over the past 50 years that related to the nutrient content and health differences between organic and conventional food. This systematic review is the most comprehensive study in this area that has been carried out to date. (Food Industry Environmental Network, July 29, 2009)



Jim T Criswell
Pesticide Coordinator

PESTICIDE APPLICATOR TEST SESSIONS 2009

All 23 exams will be available at each session. **PLEASE MAKE SURE** you know in advance which specific exam(s) you need to take (e.g. Service Tech, Ornamental & Turf, Core, Right-of-way, General Pest, etc.).

RESERVATIONS ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR THESE TEST SESSIONS; they are all open to anyone wishing to test for certification. Tests are \$50.00 each; please bring check, money order or the exact amount of cash needed for testing, along with a form of photo ID. There is no fee for government employees in the discharge of their official duties.

Unless otherwise noted, sessions are located as follows:

ALTUS	WESTERN OK STATE COLLEGE 2801 N MAIN, RM A23
ENID	GARFIELD CO. EXT OFFICE 316 E. Oxford
GOODWELL	OKLA PANHANDLE RESEARCH & EXT CENTER Rt. 1 Box 86M
HOBART	KIOWA CO. FAIRGROUNDS Exhibit Building
LAWTON	GREAT PLAINS COLISEUM Annex Rm 920 S. Sheridan Rd.
McALESTER	KIAMICHI TECH CENTER on HWY 270 W of HWY 69
OKC	OKLA CO. EXT 930 N. Portland, Auditorium - <u>Park & enter</u> from the North side
TULSA	NE CAMPUS OF TCC 3727 E. Apache (Apache & Harvard) Engineering Tech Rm. 127

If you have any questions, please call (405) 522-5950 or e-mail
eva.landeros@oda.state.ok.us

**Testing will begin at 9:00 am. NO NEW APPLICANTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER
11 AM.**

ALL TESTS must be completed by 1:00 pm

2009 Test Sessions

AUGUST

10 OKC
13 TULSA
27 TULSA
27 ENID
31 OKC

OCTOBER

1 HOBART
8 TULSA
12 OKC
19 ALTUS
22 TULSA
26 OKC

SEPTEMBER

3 ALTUS
10 TULSA
14 OKC
17 TULSA
28 OKC

NOVEMBER

3 GOODWELL
5 TULSA
5 HOBART
5 OKC
12 LAWTON
19 TULSA
23 OKC

DECEMBER

3 TULSA
7 OKC
10 ENID
17 TULSA
28 OKC

OPPORTUNITIES TO EARN CEU'S

AUGUST 18, 2009

CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 10
CATEGORY: 7c – FUMIGATION
CEU'S: 5
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 7
SPONSOR: IFC
TOPIC: AIB/FISA RECERTIFICATION SEMINAR
PLACE: KANSAS CITY, KS
CONTACT: PAUL LAUGHLIN

FEE: YES

AUGUST 19, 2009

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: OSU EXTENSION
TOPIC: SUMMER CROP TOUR
PLACE: LAHOMA RESEARCH STATION
LAHOMA, OK

CONTACT: JEFF EDWARDS
405.744.6130

FEE: YES

AUGUST 19-21, 2009

CATEGORY: 7c – FUMIGATION
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
TOPIC: PROFUME WORKSHOP
PLACE: MANHATTAN, KS

CONTACT: PAUL LAUGHLIN
913.782.7600

FEE: YES

SEPTEMBER 3, 2009

CATEGORY: AERIAL
CEU'S: 2
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 2
SPONSOR: OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AVIATION ASSOCIATION
TOPIC: FLY IN
PLACE: EL RENO, OK
CONTACT: SANDY WELLS
405.341.3548
FEE: YES

SEPTEMBER 16, 2009

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: TEXA A&M UNIVERSITY
TOPIC: WEST TEXAS AG CHEMICAL CONFERENCE
PLACE: REESE TECHNOLOGY CENTER
9801 REESE BLVD N (WEST 4TH STREET)
LUBBOCK, TX
CONTACT: BRANT BAUGH
806.775.1680
FEE: YES

SEPTEMBER 22-23, 2009

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 6
CATEGORY: 5 – AQUATIC
CEU'S: 5
CATEGORY: 6 – RIGHT-OF-WAY
CEU'S: 7
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 7
SPONSOR: OKVMA
TOPIC: FALL CONFERENCE
PLACE: SOUTHERN HILLS MARRIOTT
TULSA
CONTACT: KATHY MARKHAM
918.256.9302
FEE: YES

SEPTEMBER 24-25, 2009

CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 7b – STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: OPCA
TOPIC: URBAN PEST MANAGEMENT
PLACE: DOUBLETREE HOTEL DOWNTOWN
616 WEST 7TH STREET
TULSA, OK
CONTACT: ROSA FISK
405.685.2036
FEE: YES

SEPTEMBER 24-25, 2009

CATEGORY: AERIAL
CEU'S: 2
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 2
SPONSOR: COLORADO AGRICULTURAL AVIATION ASSOCIATION
TOPIC: FLY IN
PLACE: LA JUNTA, CO
CONTACT: DOLLE LEHRKAMP
719-768.3367
FEE: YES

OCTOBER 14, 2009

CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 6
CATEGORY: 8 – PUBLIC HEALTH
CEU'S: 6
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 6
SPONSOR: OSU PESTICIDE SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAM
TOPIC: BED BUG MANAGEMENT
PLACE: CLARION CONFENCTION CENTER
737 S. MERIDIAN
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
CONTACT: JIM T CRISWELL FOR PROGRAM
405.744.5531
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES FOR REGISTRATION
405.744.6489
FEE: YES

OCTOBER 15, 2009

CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 6
CATEGORY: 8 – PUBLIC HEALTH
CEU'S: 6
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 6
SPONSOR: OSU PESTICIDE SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAM
TOPIC: BED BUG MANAGEMENT
PLACE: MARRIOTT SOUTHERN HILLS
1902 EAST 71ST
TULSA, OK
CONTACT: JIM T CRISWELL FOR PROGRAM
405.744.5531
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES FOR REGISTRATION
405.744.6489
FEE: YES

OCTOBER 27-29, 2009

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 7b – STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 7c – FUMIGATION
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 8 – PUBLIC HEALTH
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 11 – BIRD & PREDATORY ANIMAL
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: NPMA
TOPIC: PESTWORLD 2009
PLACE: LAS VAGAS, NV
CONTACT: CINDY KENNEDY
703.352.6762
FEE: YES

NOVEMBER 4-5, 2009

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: OARA
TOPIC: AGEXPO
PLACE: CLARION CONVENTION CENTER
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
CONTACT: TAMMY MILLER
580.233.9516
FEE: YES

DECEMBER 15-16, 2009

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: OSU EXTENSION
TOPIC: WINTER CROP SCHOOL
PLACE: WES WATKINS BUILDING
STILLWATER, OK
CONTACT: JEFF EDWARDS
405.744.6130
FEE: YES

ONGOING

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 10 - DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 4
SPONSOR: UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
TOPIC: PRINCIPLES OF TURFGRASS MANAGEMENT
PLACE: CORRESPONDENCE COURSE
CONTACT: PHYLISS BREWER
706.542.6692
FEE: YES

ONGOING

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 2
CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 7b - STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 10 - DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 6
CATEGORY: ALL CATEGORIES
CEU'S: 2
SPONSOR: CHRYSALIS EDUCATION & CONSULTING
TOPIC: O&T, GENERAL PEST & STRUCTURAL
PLACE: HOLIDAY INN
CONTACT: 3101 N. DALLAS PKW
PLANO, TX
DENNIS MALONEY
806.468.8583
FEE: YES

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: VARIOUS
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: UNIVAR
TOPIC: VARIOUS
PLACE: INTERNET – WWW.PESTWEB.COM
CONTACT: JEFF SMITH
916.371.7602
FEE: NO

ONGOING

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 8 – PUBLIC HEALTH
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 10 - DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: UNIVAR
TOPIC: A QUIET TICKING
PLACE: PESTWEB WWW.PESTWEB.COM
CONTACT: JEFF SMITH
JEFF.SMITH@UNIVARUSA.COM
FEE: NO

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: UNIVAR
TOPIC: WEED CONTROL – THE HERBICIDES #604
PLACE: INTERNET – WWW.PESTWEB.COM
CONTACT: JEFF SMITH
916.371.7602
FEE: NO

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: UNIVAR
TOPIC: GOING GREEN & ORGANIC #207
PLACE: INTERNET – WWW.PESTWEB.COM
CONTACT: JEFF SMITH
916.371.7602
FEE: NO

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 3
CATEGORY: 7b - STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: WHITMIRE MICRO-GEN
TOPIC: PRESCRIPTION TREATMENT UNIVERSITY
PLACE: WHITMIRE WEB SITE
CONTACT: JODI WILSON
880.777.8570
FEE: YES

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: VARIOUS
CEU'S: VARIOUS
SPONSOR: PEST NETWORK
TOPIC: VARIOUS
PLACE: PESTNETWORK.COM
CONTACT: MEL YELL
512.626.1645 CELL
FEE: YES

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: Pest Network
TOPIC: GREENBUG MANAGEMENT
PLACE: www.pestnetwork.com
CONTACT: CHARLES COLE
979.732.0501
FEE: YES

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: SOUTHWEST FARM PRESS
TOPIC: WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT IN COTTON
PLACE: INTERNET – WWW.SOUTHWESTFARMPRESS.COM
CONTACT: CHERYL OGLE
559.322.6558
FEE: NO

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: SOUTHWEST FARM PRESS
TOPIC: SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT
PLACE: WWW.SOUTHWESTFARMPRESS.COM
CONTACT: HARRY CLINE
512.288.8288
FEE: YES

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: VARIOUS
CEU'S: VARIOUS
SPONSOR: UNIVAR
TOPIC: VARIOUS – GENERAL PEST CONTROL
PLACE: [HTTP://WWW.PESTWEB.COM](http://WWW.PESTWEB.COM)
CONTACT: VIC PRRALEZ
888.755.5566
FEE: YES

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