

Check pages 4 & 5 for upcoming applicator testing/training dates and locations near you!

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Recent Label Interpretation: Agricultural Structure

The Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA) was asked this summer by a commercial pest control operator to define what is considered an “agricultural structure” as found on many outdoor rodenticide labels. This language was added to all professional structural and agricultural use rodenticides in 2010 after The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reevaluated the risk to wildlife and other non-target animals when these products are placed outdoors. The initial label revision restricted rodenticide placement to no further than 50 feet from “buildings.” This language proved to be impractical due to the number of state and local laws that required dumpsters to be placed further than 50 feet away from food handling establishments. It was near these dumpsters where many rodenticides were placed, in order to target the foraging rodents. EPA agreed this distance, and the term “building,” fell short of the benefit side of the risk evaluation, and so they agreed to allow labels to be changed so that rodenticides could be placed no further than 100 feet from “man-made structures,” and further defined that term to mean “...food processing facilities, industrial and commercial buildings, trash receptacles, agricultural and public buildings, transport vehicles (ships, trains, aircraft), docks and ports of terminal buildings, and related structures around and associated with these sites.”

With this definition, NDA provided guidance to the pest control operator on whether outdoor rodent bait stations were allowed near paved runways that were connected to a feed handling establishment. NDA agreed that those paved runways, which in this case are used to store hay and grain for the facility, were “man-made structures” under the new language.

If you have questions concerning certification requirements or pesticide label language, please contact NDA at (402) 471-2351.

Water Well Contamination Video

A video at bit.ly/NEHHSWell developed by the University of Nebraska Extension and the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, shows a colorful, visual simulation of how groundwater, and thus our drinking water, can be impacted by agrichemicals leaching below the root zone. While this video is intended to show differences between types of water well construction, it also is a great depiction of how our actions can impact others through a specific contamination pathway – the well seal. This can occur even when there is a confining clay layer separating our drinking water from the shallow aquifer, and even when wells have been decommissioned.

To this end, NDA reminds applicators to read – and follow! – all restrictions intended to prevent groundwater contamination, including pesticide mixing/loading setbacks or loadout pad requirements near wells, application setback distances from wellheads, soil texture restrictions, and rates of application that are dependent on soil type, slope, crop residue, etc.

Pesticide and container disposal options are listed on the pesticide label. Some things to remember:

Burning may be an option on specific products with paper or cardboard containers, but state and local permits may be required. See bit.ly/NDEQburnDoc for Nebraska Air Quality Regulations.

Plastic containers should be triple rinsed or pressure rinsed, and then taken to container collection site for recycling (see pested.unl.edu)

Label options to “dispose of on site” refer to the target site and should be used according to application directions. If excess material is generated, use it as make-up liquid for a future application with a similar, allowable target site.

Large quantities of waste should be disposed using a qualified contractor. See NDEQ waste service providers at bit.ly/NDEQwspd.



(Used with permission of the Lower Platte South NRD)

Agricultural Chemical Containment and Loadout Regulations

Commercial and private applicators are reminded to be aware of the requirements of Title 198, Agricultural Chemical Containment regulations. These regulations apply to both private and commercial agrichemical storage, as well as to commercial applicators of fertilizers and pesticides. The secondary containment and load-out facility requirements for pesticide storage and use have been **in effect for everyone since January 1, 1995**. The secondary containment and load-out facility requirements for fertilizer storage and use have been **in effect for everyone since January 1, 1999**. Please review this information to determine if you are required to comply with these regulations.

The following information is taken from a Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) guidance document, which can be found at bit.ly/title198brochure2.

Secondary containment and a load-out facility are required when bulk pesticide storage capacity exceeds 500 gallons. Even if secondary containment is not required, a custom applicator must have a load-out facility when using pesticides from original containers larger than 3 gallons or when using pesticide or fertilizer mixtures of more than 100 gallons.

For example, if you have 3 containers of bulk pesticide, and each one has a 200-gallon capacity, the combined capacity of the three containers is 600 gallons. The total capacity exceeds the 500-gallon threshold; therefore, secondary containment and a load-out facility are required.

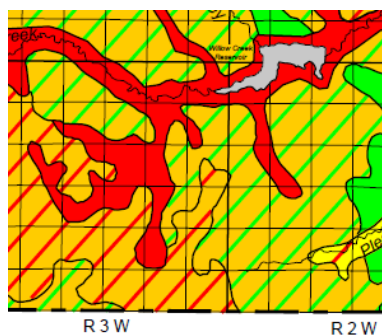
Another example is a custom applicator that uses pesticides from 2.5-gallon containers, but prepares a pesticide mixture that fills a 200-gallon tank mounted on a truck. Since the pesticide mixture exceeds the 100-gallon limit, a load-out facility is required, unless all load-out activities (i.e. loading, rinsing, mixing, washing, etc.) are conducted at the application site as part of the normal application.

Title 198 regulations do not require either registration or a permit. However, a construction plan and a management program for secondary containment and load-out facilities are required.

NDA conducts a number of compliance inspections during the year under an agreement with NDEQ. These inspections are conducted at commercial applicator facilities during routine inspections, and also at private and commercial sites as complaint investigations. All administration and enforcement activities for Title 198 are handled by NDEQ.

In addition to the link above, more information can be found in NDEQ's Title 198 regulations at bit.ly/NDEQregs.

Pesticide Leaching & Runoff Risk Evaluation Tools



Nebraska Pesticides and Groundwater Guides are county groundwater vulnerability maps showing the relative risk of leaching agrichemical contaminants in your area. Both electronic and hard copies of all county vulnerability maps are available. Three examples have been posted at bit.ly/NDAPPh2o. Simply send an email to agr.webmaster@nebraska.gov or give us a call at (402) 471-2351, and indicate which counties and version you would like.

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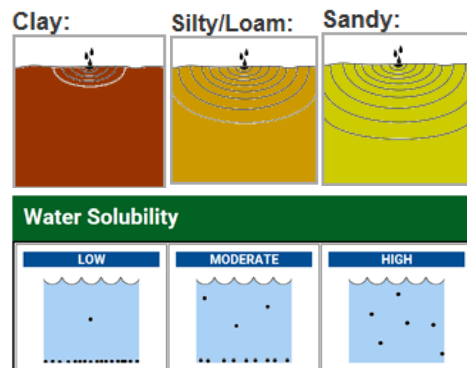
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The [USDA Web Soil Survey \(bit.ly/USDAwebSS\)](http://bit.ly/USDAwebSS) has pesticide leaching and runoff risk ratings that are linked to the soil map units for Nebraska. Once you've marked an Area of Interest (AOI) on the map, go to the Soil Data Explorer, Soil Reports tab. Then look under the AOI Inventory and Selected Soil Interpretations dropdowns, where you can select "Pesticide Loss Potential – Runoff (NE)" and "Pesticide Loss Potential – Leaching (NE)" to generate a report.

The [Windows Pesticide Screening Tool \(Win-PST\)](http://go.usa.gov/KoK) software is freely available from USDA at go.usa.gov/KoK. This combines soil type and pesticide property information to generate specific application-area interaction ratings.

The [Herbicide Properties Tool \(npic.orst.edu/HPT\)](http://npic.orst.edu/HPT), from the National Pesticide Information Center, is a web app displaying properties such as solubility, binding affinity, volatilization potential, half-life properties, and groundwater ubiquity scores in both numerical and visual formats.

The University of Nebraska Extension publication, [Guide for Weed, Disease, and Insect Management \(bit.ly/UNLextEC130\)](http://bit.ly/UNLextEC130), also has a runoff and leaching risk potential table for many herbicide products. These ratings could be used subjectively to come up with a soil-pesticide interaction rating for a specific site.



All of these tools could be used in weighing potential off-site movement of pesticides given your application site conditions, to make decisions in applying the product in such a way that offsite movement is reduced, or possibly choosing products with less risk for offsite movement.

Revisions to the Worker Protection Standard (WPS)

The WPS requires employers of agricultural workers (who conduct hand labor in the production of agricultural plants) and pesticide handlers (who mix, load, or apply pesticides or do other tasks involving direct contact with pesticides) to take a number of prescribed steps to minimize pesticide exposure. In late 2015, EPA published the final revised WPS rule. Some of the many changes include:

- creating a minimum age of 18 for handlers of pesticides;
- increasing the training requirements for workers and handlers;
- updating requirements for Restricted Entry Intervals (REIs);
- adding Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements for handlers; and
- requiring certain application setbacks from field crews under certain situations.

The final rule became effective Jan. 1, 2016. Compliance with most aspects of the new rule will be required by **Jan. 2, 2017**, with the remaining parts requiring compliance by Jan. 1, 2018. For more information on the WPS rule, including links to a list of changes, training resources, and the How to Comply Manual, please see the information found at bit.ly/NDAPPwps.

Read the Label Brochures in Several Languages

A number of EPA informational brochures have been translated into several languages. These brochures provide information about the importance of keeping pesticides in their original container, how to protect your family and prevent harm to the environment, why you should buy the right product in the right amount for your needs, and more. These can be seen at bit.ly/RTLbrochures.

Funding Available for Nebraska Buffer Strip Program

The Nebraska Buffer Strip Program has funding available for filter strips and riparian forest buffer strips, conservation practices placed along rivers, streams, impoundments, and wetlands to filter sediment and agrichemicals from cropland runoff. The program, which has been in operation since 1999, offers annual rental payments for these practices, and can be partnered with the USDA Continuous CRP and CREP programs. More information on rental rates and the application process can be found at bit.ly/NDAbuffer.

2017 Recertification/Renewal Meetings Commercial and Non-Commercial

(No NDA Exams Offered)

Date	Meeting	Categories	City	Location
Jan. 4	Crop Production Clinic	00, 01	Gering	Gering Civic Center
Jan. 5	Crop Production Clinic	00, 01	North Platte	Sandhills Convention Center
Jan. 6	Crop Production Clinic	00, 01	York	Holthus Convention Center
Jan. 10	Nebraska Turfgrass Conference	00, 04	LaVista	LaVista Conference Center
Jan. 10	Crop Production Clinic	00, 01	Beatrice	Beatrice Country Club
Jan. 11	NeABA Ag-Expo	00, 01	Omaha	Century Link Center
Jan. 11	Crop Production Clinic	00, 01	Hastings	Adams County Fairgrounds
Jan. 12	Crop Production Clinic	00, 01	Mead	Saunders County Extension
Jan. 17	Crop Production Clinic	00, 01	Atkinson	Atkinson Community Center
Jan. 18	Crop Production Clinic	00, 01	Norfolk	Lifelong Learning Center
Jan. 19	Crop Management Conference	00, 01	Kearney	Younes Conference Center
Feb. 7	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 07, 08, 08W, 10, 14	Grand Island	College Park
Feb. 7	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 05, 07, 08, 08W, 11	Lincoln	Lancaster County Extension
Feb. 7	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 07, 08, 08W, 10, 11	Norfolk	Lifelong Learning Center
Feb. 7	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 07, 08, 08W, 09, 11	Scottsbluff	Panhandle Research Extension Center
Feb. 14	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 07, 09	Holdrege	Phelps County Extension
Feb. 14	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 05, 07, 11, 14	North Platte	UNL West Central Extension Center
Feb. 14	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 07, 08, 08W, 09, 11	Omaha	Douglas County Extension
Feb. 14	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 07, 08, 14	O'Neill	Holt County Courthouse
Feb. 16	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 07, 09, 11	Beatrice	Gage County Extension
Feb. 16	UNL Recertification	00, 01, 04, 05, 07, 08, 08W, 11	Grand Island	College Park
Feb. 16	UNL Recertification	00, 01, 04, 05, 07, 08, 08W, 14	Norfolk	Lifelong Learning Center
Feb. 16	UNL Recertification	00, 01, 04, 07, 09, 10, 14	North Platte	UNL West Central Extension Center
Feb. 21-22	Urban Pest Mgt. Conference	00, 08, 08W	Lincoln	Cornhusker Marriott
Feb. 21-22	NATA	00, 01, 07, 12	Kearney	Holiday Inn
Feb. 23	UNL Recertification	00, 01, 04, 05, 07, 14	Columbus	Platte County Courthouse
Feb. 23	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 05, 07, 08, 08W, 11	Lincoln	Lancaster County Extension
Feb. 23	UNL Recertification	00, 01, 04, 05, 07, 11, 14	Scottsbluff	Panhandle Research Extension Center
Feb. 23	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 05, 07, 14	Valentine	Cherry County Extension
Feb. 28	UNL Recertification	00, 01, 04, 05, 07, 09	Fremont	Dodge County Extension
Mar. 14	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 07, 11, 14	Beatrice	Gage County Extension
Mar. 14	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 07, 08, 08W	Fremont	Dodge County Extension
Mar. 14	UNL Recertification	00, 01, 04, 07, 08, 08W, 09, 14	Norfolk	Lifelong Learning Center
Mar. 14	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 05, 07, 09, 11, 14	Scottsbluff	Panhandle Research Extension Center
Mar. 21	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 07, 08, 08W, 09, 11	Omaha	Douglas County Extension
Mar. 23	UNL Recertification	00, 01, 04, ,07, 09	Beatrice	Gage County Extension
Mar. 23	UNL Recertification	00, 01, 04, 07	North Platte	UNL West Central Extension Center
Mar. 23	UNL Recertification	00, 01, 04, 05, 07, 09	O'Neill	Holt County Courthouse
Mar. 30	UNL Recertification	00, 01, 04, 05, 07, 11	Holdrege	Phelps County Extension
Mar. 30	UNL Recertification	00, 01, 04, 07, 08, 08W, 11, 14	Lincoln	Lancaster County Extension
Mar. 30	UNL Recertification	00, 04, 05, 07, 09, 10, 14	Omaha	Douglas County Extension

To register for all UNL Recertification meetings, go to the Pesticide Safety Education Program website (pested.unl.edu).

For the meetings bolded above and on page 5, see the corresponding webpage for more information:

- Ag Expo and Custom Applicator School (na-ba.com)
- Crop Production Clinics and Crop Management Conference (agronomy.unl.edu/cpc).
- Nebraska Turf Conference (nebraskaturfgrass.com)
- NATA (gonata.net)
- Urban Pest Mgt Conference (entomology.unl.edu)

Recertification in the following categories will not be offered via training. See previous page for testing options, or see (bit.ly/NDAPPdates) for walk-in testing sites (coming soon for 2017).

Exams will need to be taken to recertify in:

- 01a (Soil Fumigation) • 03 (Forest) • 06 (Seed Treatment) • 02 (Ag Animal) • 05S (Sewer Root)

Please Post for Future Reference

2017 Initial Certification Meetings Commercial and Non-Commercial

(UNL or Association Training plus NDA Exam)

Date	Meeting	Categories	City	Location
Jan. 11	NeABA Ag Expo	00, 01	Omaha	Century Link Center
Feb. 2	UNL Initial Certification	00, 01, 04, 08, 08W	Columbus	Platte County Courthouse
Feb. 2	UNL Initial Certification	00, 01, 04, 05, 08, 08W, 10	Grand Island	College Park
Feb. 2	UNL Initial Certification	00, 01, 04, 05, 07, 08, 08W, 09, 10, 14	Norfolk	Lifelong Learning Center
Feb. 2	UNL Initial Certification	00, 03, 04, 07, 09	Omaha	Douglas County Extension
Feb. 9	UNL Initial Certification	00, 01, 04, 06, 07	Fremont	Dodge County Extension
Feb. 9	UNL Initial Certification	00, 01, 04, 07, 09, 11, 14	Lincoln	Lancaster County Extension
Feb. 9	UNL Initial Certification	00, 01, 03, 05, 09, 14	North Platte	UNL West Central Extension Center
Feb. 9	UNL Initial Certification	00, 01, 04, 09, 11	Scottsbluff	Panhandle Research Extension Center
Feb. 23	Custom Applicator School	00, 01	Hastings	Central Community College
Feb. 28	UNL Initial Certification	00, 04, 06, 07, 09, 11, 14	Grand Island	College Park
Feb. 28	UNL Initial Certification	00, 01, 04, 07, 08, 08W, 10	Lincoln	Lancaster County Extension
Feb. 28	UNL Initial Certification	00, 04, 05, 07, 08, 08W	Scottsbluff	Panhandle Research Extension Center
Mar. 2	UNL Initial Certification	00, 01, 04, 05, 10, 14	Norfolk	Lifelong Learning Center
Mar. 2	UNL Initial Certification	00, 04, 07, 08, 08W	North Platte	UNL West Central Extension Center
Mar. 2	UNL Initial Certification	00, 04, 08, 08W, 14	Omaha	Douglas County Extension
Mar. 2	UNL Initial Certification	00, 01, 04, 07, 14	Scottsbluff	Panhandle Research Extension Center
Mar. 21	UNL Initial Certification	00, 01, 04, 06, 14	Beatrice	Gage County Extension
Mar. 21	UNL Initial Certification	00, 01, 04, 07	North Platte	UNL West Central Extension Center
Mar. 21	UNL Initial Certification	00, 01, 07, 14	Valentine	Cherry County Extension
Apr. 13	UNL Initial Certification	00, 04	Lincoln	Lancaster County Extension
Apr. 13	UNL Initial Certification	00, 01, 04	North Platte	UNL West Central Extension Center
Apr. 13	UNL Initial Certification	00, 04, 07, 08, 08W	Omaha	Douglas County Extension
Apr. 13	UNL Initial Certification	00, 04	Scottsbluff	Panhandle Research Extension Center

Applicator Categories

1	Ag Plant*	8	Structural Health*
1a	Soil Fumigation	8W	Wood Destroying Organism*
2	Ag Animal	9	Public Health*
3	Forest	10	Wood Preservation
4	Ornamental and Turf*	11	Fumigation (grain)*
5	Aquatic	12	Aerial*
5S	Sewer Root (<i>metam sodium</i>)	14	Wildlife Damage Control
6	Seed Treatment	REG	Regulatory Subcategory
7	Right-of-Way*	D/R	Demonstration/Research Subcategory

NDA Certification Testing Policies

- The use of study materials is not allowed while taking the exam.
- Calculators may be used. However, all PDAs, iPads, cell phones, or similar electronic devices which can store data must be turned off, kept in pockets or holsters, and will not be allowed on the tabletop.
- The exams are the property of the State of Nebraska. Removal of exams from examination rooms is prohibited. Copying or reproducing the contents of exams (in part or in whole) is unlawful.
- Persons with special needs or disabilities should notify NDA of accommodations they may require at least 10 days prior to date of the exam.

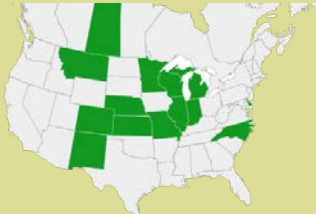
These policies and more certification information can be found on our certification page at bit.ly/NDAPPcert.

Computerized Testing Options Available

NDA now offers select pesticide applicator exams through the computer-based testing service, Pearson VUE, a national leader in on demand testing services. In addition to the General Standards (00) exam, others available include those categories asterisked at left.

NDA doesn't charge for this added convenience, however, Pearson VUE charges \$55 per exam. More information, including the locations and exams available, and links to register with Pearson VUE, can be found at bit.ly/NDAvuetest.

Please Post for Future Reference



Did you know?

The e-version of this newsletter contains a hyperlinked table of contents and bookmarks, hyperlinks to much of the information presented, and can be seen in color online. See the information at bit.ly/NDAPPnews2 on how to subscribe to take advantage of this service, as well as help us save resources!



DriftWatch Update

FieldWatch is the company that manages the DriftWatch and BeeCheck webpage and map. BeeCheck is the new registry just for commercial beekeepers. DriftWatch is still the map displaying the specialty crops, including the bees registered through BeeCheck. In Nebraska, NDA serves as the manager that maintains the registry and works with both growers and applicators. NDA also pays an annual fee for providing this service to you.

- NDA encourages all applicators to frequently check DriftWatch (fieldwatch.com) and become familiar with the types of specialty crops found in your area and where they are located.
- In addition, NDA encourages more applicators to sign up for the free notices available from FieldWatch (look for the “FieldWatch for applicators” button). Then, you will get email notices when new information is added to your area.
 - This should be especially beneficial to applicators living near, or having business areas crossing, state borders. You will not only be able to see sites in CO, KS, MO, and soon IA, but you’ll get notified when new sites are added in your business area in that state.
- FieldWatch is also working with several agriculture software providers to bring the specialty crop location information directly to your GPS units and mobile devices. Please contact FieldWatch at the link above if you are interested in learning more about this membership benefit. FieldWatch can also assist in integrating the DriftWatch/BeeCheck sites to your desktop mapping software.
- BeeCheck is growing rapidly. **Beehives may be marked as “private”** and not shown on the public map, so it is important for applicators to register with FieldWatch to be able to see these locations (see second point above).
- FieldWatch and individual state data stewards will soon be going through the annual renewal process for all specialty crops and beehives. This helps ensure the information available to you is as current and accurate as possible.
- FieldWatch and NDA make every attempt to ensure the information on the map is current and up to date; however, we encourage your help! Each specialty crop site on the map has a button for providing feedback to NDA. Is a site mapped correctly or no longer found where it once was? Let NDA know, so we can follow-up with the grower to determine what should be done.

Pesticide Misuse and Drift – Lessons to be Learned

Is the word “mistake” appropriate? What some are calling a mistake, others are calling an intentional illegal application of an herbicide.

During 2016, there was seed available for the Roundup Ready 2 Xtend Soybeans (and XtendFlex cotton). These crops are tolerant to dicamba herbicide. The seed was approved by the USDA in 2015 and was to be used in conjunction with a new formulation of dicamba herbicide, but that new formulation was not registered in 2016 by EPA. In southern cotton and soybean growing areas this summer, a relatively small number of growers who had planted the Xtend seed decided they could use any formulation of dicamba. The resulting drift damaged or killed thousands of acres of soybeans, cotton, fruit trees, vegetables and other sensitive plants.

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As many people are aware, dicamba volatilizes in typical summer conditions. This volatility can result in vapor drift of the active ingredient, sometimes for days after application. It is for this reason that dicamba has a reputation for damage to sensitive broadleaf plants like soybeans, grapes, tomatoes and most deciduous trees and bushes. On top of that, the new formulation would have been labeled for post emergence applications, whereas the old formulation is not. Post emergence applications occur later in the year, coinciding with the type of weather conditions that increase the chances of volatility, drift, and the resulting damage.

One lesson to learn from Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee is that the older technology dicamba is not the same as the new technology and cannot be substituted in its place. It is also important to note that EPA's Criminal Investigations Division is investigating the incidents for possible criminal violations of federal law, and numerous private attorneys have already notified applicators of potential lawsuits for crop damage. The take-home message for Nebraska applicators: keep in mind that not all pesticides with the same active ingredient are actually the same product. It is illegal to use a pesticide that is not specifically labeled for the use intended, or in a way not allowed by the label.

Designating Noxious Weeds: Not an Easy Process

The process of designating plants as noxious weeds can be a struggle. Typically a plant becomes widespread before states and counties get involved. There is also a perception that if a plant is designated as a noxious weed the problem will go away. Once a plant is established and widespread throughout the state, the best one can hope for is to slow and manage this invasion. Eradication will never happen on widespread noxious weeds.

Nebraska is no exception, and in a few cases, action has been reactive verses proactive when dealing with invasive plants. However, members of the Nebraska Weed Control Association (NWCA) have been working for the past several years to put science to work to help in this designation battle.

"A New Approach for the Noxious Weed Program" has been developed to help guide the NWCA in making recommendations to the Nebraska Noxious Weed Advisory Committee and Director of Agriculture. This "New Approach" incorporates several new steps in the decision making process. In cooperation with the Nebraska Invasive Species Council and NWCA, invasive species lists for plants have been developed and categorized over the past few years. Plants on these lists will be non-native to Nebraska and will have an intensive weed risk assessment done before any plant will be considered.

Nebraska has long relied upon surrounding states for information regarding potential new invaders. We continue to work closely with border states, as well as all states throughout the United States.

The key to eradication is to catch a weed problem early in the invasion process. If these unknown invaders can be identified before becoming established in the state, successful eradication will be possible. This process has the potential to save the landowners of Nebraska millions of dollars in the future.

More information on Nebraska's weed watch list and the process for evaluating plant species can be found at neweed.org.

Did you know?

In addition to the 12 weed species that have been declared noxious in Nebraska, every county has the option to petition the Director of NDA to place additional weeds on the "county-added noxious weed" list. Several counties in Nebraska have county-added noxious weeds, which landowners are required to control. Those seven weed species, and the counties which have designated them, include:

Perennial Yellow Bedstraw

Cherry

Woolyleaf Bursage

Banner

Bull Thistle

Rock

Houndstoungue

Dawes

Sheridan

Scotch Thistle

Banner

Cheyenne

Dawes

Morrill

Kimball

Scotts Bluff

Sheridan

Sioux

Field Bindweed

Banner

Box Butte

Cheyenne

Dawes

Deuel

Garden

Morrill

Scotts Bluff

Sheridan

Common & Cutleaf Teasel

Lancaster

See pridewma.org and neinvasives.com for more information.

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This newsletter is posted on NDA's website shortly after it is published. If you would rather view it on-line instead of receiving a hard copy, please follow the directions at the web address listed below, and we will notify you of the next publication.

Online at bit.ly/NDAPPnews2

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Readers are free to reprint, in whole or in part, information in this newsletter. However, NDA respectfully requests the following citation be used:

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Pesticide, Fertilizer & Noxious Weed
Newsletter (www.nda.nebraska.gov)*

Articles from other sources are often used in this newsletter, and should be cited accordingly.

This newsletter is available in other formats for persons with disabilities upon request. For an alternate format or for additional information on topics in this publication, please call the Nebraska Department of Agriculture at (402) 471-2351.

TDD users can contact the Department by first calling the Nebraska Relay System. Telephone (800) 833-7352 and asking the operator to call (402) 471-2351.

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