The Pesticide Periodical

Agricultural & Environmental Safety Unit

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Programs Through the Year's End

General Standards/Technician Training

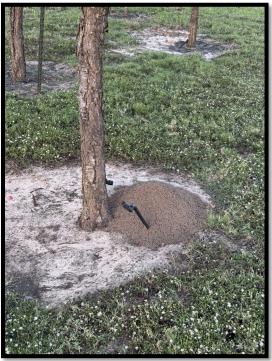
- December 3rd (Plainview, TX)
- December 10th (Virtual)

8-Hour Landscape Maintenance Training

December 3rd (Plainview, TX) **Vegetation
 Management Category also included**

Thankful for Cooperation Mr. Jake Wightman, Extension Program Specialist, Editor

I have said it time and time again, pest control is a business of awkward conversations. If you haven't had an uncomfortable discussion about cultural and/or mechanical changes that need to be made in and around someone's home, you will. I can almost guarantee it! Perhaps it is the homeowner that has just experienced a severe weather event and structural damage is allowing pest entry, or maybe it's the pet owner that doesn't pick up their dog's droppings routinely. In both cases, the scope of work required to get a handle on a particular pest problem may go beyond the expectations of your company or your technicians.



When approaching these conversations it is important to be considerate of the individual who has invited you into their space as someone they see capable of solving a problem. It is at this point that your job as a pesticide applicator pauses and your job as an educator begins. It is awfully easy for us in the industry to get into a rhythm of "barking" instructions for customers to follow and moving on when they don't. This approach doesn't help anyone. Instead, diligent pest management professionals take advantage of the situation to explain cultural pest control and the preventative as well as remedial aspects of it. In eighth grade I was taught a definition of culture that makes sense even years later doing pest control. Edward B. Tylor defines culture as "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." A student of one of my structural courses defined culture as how habits are formed. In both cases culture is how folks live, and if the way we live can be modified to be inherently anti-pest, our jobs as pest management professionals will be that much easier.

Read more about "awkward conversations" and asking for cooperation in this PCT article about bed bug jobs.

EPA Update Miss Avery Brooks, AES Student Worker

On November 5, 2025, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the registration of the active ingredient cyclobutrifluram, which is used in nematicide/fungicide formulations for turf, ornamental, romaine lettuce, cotton, and soybean seed applications. Cyclobutrifluram contains fluorinated carbon, which has benefits for farmers of specialty crops and minor use crops that are limited in the tools available to protect those crops from pests. Fluorinated carbon products may end up being more effective than other pesticides and could lead to higher crop yields and less water and pesticide usage.

This new active ingredient will be a useful addition to Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs and can help reduce pesticide resistance in crops and turf. Cyclobutrifluram has been assessed by EPA for any risks and adverse effects posed to human health and endangered species or critical habitats. So far, assessments have not identified any risks to human health, endangered species, or critical habitats. To combat on-field effect to non-target species, label language states to use coarse droplets and there are use restrictions for turf applications to mitigate exposure to flowering plants, and instructions are given to cover or collect any spilled seeds. It may be important to note that cyclobutrifluram is also registered for use in Australia, Argentina, and Brazil, and has been proposed for registration in Canada. Read the full EPA release here.





Hay, Why Not? Miss Ava Fenton, AES Student Worker

Cold weather has begun to introduce itself in Texas. This change signals the final moments of summer and the beginning of shorter days and longer nights. Cooler weather not only affects the human condition, but that of our forages as well. Pasture grasses are beginning to grow slower with the change in season leading to a decrease in production as well as nutritional value for livestock to feed on. With lower forage production comes a need to use hay that has been stored for the past few months. Farmers must be strategic with how hay is used to ensure sufficient supply through the winter while also meeting the nutritional requirements of their herd.

Here are some tips on how to best ration your hay supply throughout the winter to prepare yourself for success.

- Start animals slowly on hay to best protect their digestive systems during the transition.
- Know what is in your hay, such as the total digestible nutrients (TDN) and crude protein percentage.
- Consider utilizing a hay ring to decrease amount of hay lost during feeding.
- Ensure you know the pesticides and herbicides that were sprayed on your hay during production.
- Start preparing for the next season early. In order to have an adequate amount of grass for the spring; allow current grass to reach a height of 3 to 4 inches.

Read more about winter hay management here with Morning Ag Clips!



Send Announcements to

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For more information, call AES at

(979)845-3849





Register for the South Plains Applicator Conference (Plainview, TX) today!

8-Hour General Standards/Technician Structural Training Course

<u>8-Hour Landscape Maintenance AND Vegetation</u>
<u>Management Training Course</u> (Two categories in one day of instruction!)

AES Unit Staff Mrs. Shelby Smith

with nothing." - Epicurus

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