



Cornell University Cooperative Extension

Hudson Valley Horticulture Cornell University Cooperative Extension of the Hudson Valley ~~~Commercial Horticulture Electronic Newsletter~~~

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Participating Counties: Orange * Dutchess * Putnam * Rockland * Ulster * Westchester *

Editors: Jennifer Stengle & Rosemarie S. Baglia

www.cce.cornell.edu

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February/March Programs

Greenhouse Open House at Ken Post Lab, Cornell University

When: March 7, 2013

Where: Ken Post Lab, Cornell University

Come see the current research on bulbs, bedding plants and bio control!

Contact: For more information, contact Betsy Lamb at 607 254-8800 or eml38@cornell.edu

Lower Hudson Valley Vegetable School 2013

When: Friday, March 8, 2013, 9 am to 4 pm

Where: Cornell Cooperative Extension Ulster County, Kingston, NY

Topics Include: Using soil science to refine your fertility plan; Update on Spotted Wing Drosophilla in small fruit production, Brown Marmorated Stink Bug, and Northern Corn Leaf Blight, and Results from SARE Study of Overwintering Lepidoptera in Reduced Tillage Sweet Corn Production; Effect of environmental extremes on plant physiology and related issues; Key points in managing Phytophthora; Bacterial diseases in tomato and management; Weed Ecology and cultivation equipment; Case Study: Chemical Free Weed Management in Sweet Potato; Controlling Lepidoptera Pests in Vegetable Crops.

NYS DEC Pesticide Recertification Credits have been approved. Cost is \$45 per person if postmarked by 3/1/13; \$60 thereafter and at the door.

Registration: For more information or to register, call Teresa at 845-340-3990, or email TR28@cornell.edu.

Stormwater Design for Linear Projects

When: Thursday, March 14, 2013, from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm

Where: Cornell Cooperative Extension Orange County, 18 Seward Ave, Suite 300, Middletown, NY 10940

Linear development projects such as highways and pipelines present unique challenges for stormwater management. Designed as a follow-up to last year's introduction to Linear project's, this class will emphasize design techniques and practices most applicable for achieving permit compliance for E&S control, peak flow mitigation, pollutant removal and runoff reduction on these confined site conditions.

Topics Include:

- Linear projects and the stormwater permit
- Erosion and sediment control specifics for Linear Projects
- Applicable SM practices
- NYDOT design criteria for SM
- Hydrology &Hydraulics
- Achieving Runoff reduction
- Linear Retrofits
- Practice Design specifics
- Project design exercises

Pre-registration is required. Cost is \$225 if registered by March 7, 2013; \$275 thereafter. No refunds, but substitutions are allowed. For more information call 845-344-1234 or email tq257@cornell.edu.

For more information on this and other 2013 Stormwater Workshops, visit http://counties.cce.cornell.edu/orange/Stormwater_Mgt_Training_2013.pdf.

Pesticide Recertification Day

When: March 22, 2013 The Century House

Where: 997 New Loudon Road, (Route 9), Latham, NY 12110

Learn the latest on pesticide use, safety, and pest management for the upcoming season. This program features up to 6 DEC recertification credits. Morning sessions offer core credits and afternoon sessions offer category specific credits for 3a, 1a, 7a and private categories as well.

Registration required. For more information contact

Chuck Schmitt at [cgs34@cornell.edu](mailto:cds34@cornell.edu)

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Articles:

EAB Quarantine Expanded to 22 counties

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Commissioner Joe Martens and New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (DAM) Commissioner Darrel J. Aubertine today announced that the state will propose a revision to its Emerald ash borer (EAB) quarantine order to include all of the State south of the New York State Thruway, and east to the state border, except for Rockland, Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk counties and New York City.

See the full press release <http://www.agriculture.ny.gov/AD/release.asp?ReleaseID=2564> .

Reducing Storm Damage to Greenhouses

Nature seems to be getting more violent in recent years with frequent earthquakes, increased numbers of hurricanes and record breaking snowstorms. Insurance damage claims have increased considerably. The International Building Code has revised upward its wind and snow loading requirements for some areas of the U.S..

This article covers wind loading, snow loading, and includes a discussion of what you need to be prepared (such as a standby generator with enough fuel for the duration of the storm to power heaters, fans and blowers)

For more tips and recommendations see the full article at:

<http://extension.umass.edu/floriculture/fact-sheets/reducing-storm-damage-your-greenhouses>

Submitted by Jen Stengle, Cornell Cooperative Extension Putnam County

EPA Launches Green Infrastructure ListServ

EPA's Green Infrastructure Program has launched a green infrastructure listserv, called GreenStream, to share training opportunities, newsletters, and publications.

Green infrastructure is an approach that communities can choose to maintain healthy waters, provide multiple environmental benefits and support sustainable communities. Unlike single-purpose gray stormwater infrastructure, which uses pipes to dispose of rainwater, green infrastructure uses vegetation and soil to manage rainwater where it falls. By weaving natural processes into the built

environment, green infrastructure provides not only stormwater management, but also flood mitigation, air quality management, and much more.

At a time when so much of our infrastructure is in need of replacement or repair and so few communities can foot the bill, we need resilient and affordable solutions that meet many objectives at once. Green infrastructure is one solution.

To join the listserv, send an email to join-greenstream@lists.epa.gov. For more information on EPA's Green Infrastructure Program, visit <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/greeninfrastructure/index.cfm>.

Submitted by Rose Baglia, [Cornell Cooperative Extension, Orange County](#)

Keeping Track of Pesticide Records: Trac Software now available

(TracLawn, TracGrounds, TracBerry, TracApple and many more versions of Tracsoftware are available online at: <http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/trac/about/>)

TracGrounds offers groundskeepers easy-to-use spreadsheets such as SiteLists, ChemTable, SprayData that link to create the detailed records and reports you need.

SiteLists allows you to personalize your Trac software to your specific needs. Enter specific areas of your grounds, (e.g. baseball field, side lawn, etc) as well as square footage and grass types. The more specific the information you enter, the more detailed your records will be.

TracGround's ChemTable comes with an extensive list of turfgrass products (Product name, EPA registration number and active ingredients). Choose the products you use for a personalized list. You may add products at any time.

SprayData. This is where your pesticide application is recorded. The process will be made easier by choosing the site, application and product details from your own personalized drop-down lists.

Good records enhance your Integrated Pest Management strategy and make your reports easy to generate. The detailed information encourages more effective and efficient use of labor, pesticides and fertilizers, as well as tracking product re-entry times and your bottom line.

Four reports can be generated in TracGrounds:

- Applicator/Technician Pesticide Annual Report (Applicator Report-26)
- List of Commercial Applicators and Technicians (Applicators-26a)
- Record Keeping Information (Recordkeeping-26)
- Pesticide Application Record Keeping Form for Private Applicators (PrivApp Record).

For more information Please go to:

http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/trac/about/about_grounds.asp

Submitted by Stephanie D. Radin, [Cornell Cooperative Extension Dutchess County](#)

Pesticide Shelf Life: How to Make Your Pesticides Last

How long can you store pesticides before they lose their effectiveness? And what are the best conditions for pesticide storage? Take a look at the factors that can affect pesticide shelf life in this episode of FloriCAST (This podcast is certain to wake you up, or at least give you a laugh. Adjust your volume accordingly)

http://www.greenhousegrower.com/video/c:0/1450/?utm_source=SilverpopMailing&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=GG%20eNews%20Feb%202013%202013%20%281%29&utm_content=

Submitted by Dr Betsy Lamb, [NYS Integrated Pest Management Program](#)

Christmas Tree Pest Control: Tips on how to avoid killing honey bees when pesticides are needed

This short article highlights some simple strategies to keep honey bees safe as they forage among your trees, including communication with neighboring beekeepers and keeping flowering weeds down between your rows. For the complete article visit:

<http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/fletcher/programs/xmas/control/bees.html>

Submitted by Jen Stengle, [Cornell Cooperative Extension Putnam County](#)

New Resource: Diseases, Pests, and Beneficial Organisms of Strawberry, Raspberry, and Blueberry

By Liette Lambert, Odile Carisse, Ginette H. Laplante, and Charles Vincent

Originally published in French, this versatile pocket guide has 126 descriptive entries with more than 700 high resolution color photos and illustrations to help identify pest problems and better understand the beneficial organisms present in strawberry, raspberry and highbush blueberry. It is an excellent visual scouting tool when viewing symptoms, but also provides information about life cycle, conditions, and best practices with background information on the main phenological stages of the crops, diseases, insects and other organisms, screening and diagnosis.

A useful glossary is included. The guide was created in response to a simple request from strawberry, raspberry and highbush blueberry producers in Quebec to provide photographs to help them identify problems in their crops. The guide clearly meets a need in the berry industry to facilitate crop monitoring and diagnosis in Canada, the United States, and should apply to other berry growing regions. This Guide will help advisers and the berry producers they serve to manage their crops more effectively. Diseases, Pests and Beneficial Organisms of Strawberry, Raspberry, and Blueberry enhances the information in the APS PRESS Compendium of Plant Disease Series covering these crops.

This title is published by The Reference Centre of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and exclusively distributed outside of Canada by APS PRESS. Excellent quality and value priced at \$47.00! The book is expected to ship in April 2013. Pre-order now call toll free 1-800-328- 7560 or online

<http://www.apsnet.org/apsstore/shopapspress/Pages/02301.aspx>

Submitted by Jen Stengle, [Cornell Cooperative Extension Putnam County](#)

Pesticide Updates:

NYSDEC Registration of additional uses for Reflex Herbicide/changes for fomesafen/Potatoes

The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation recently approved a major change in labeling for Reflex Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 100-993), containing the active ingredient fomesafen. This label change adds use on potatoes. Copies of the approved label are available on PIMS (<http://pims.psur.cornell.edu>).

Please note the following:

- Reflex that is labeled for use on potatoes is a restricted-use product in New York State.
- Use on potatoes is not allowed in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.
- There now are two separate registrations for Reflex. The registration for Reflex that is not labeled for use on potatoes will be suspended on December 31, 2013.

- The DEC will be reclassifying all general-use products containing fomesafen as restricted-use effective December 31, 2013.

As with any pesticide product, always read and follow label directions.

FIFRA Section 18 specific exemptions

Two exemptions have recently been granted to New York State by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

- Use of Movento (EPA Reg. No. 264-1050), to control thrips (*Thrips tabaci*) on dry bulb onions grown during the 2013 growing season in New York State. (Movento contains the active ingredient spirotetramat.)
- Use of Apivar (EPA registration number not assigned) to control varroa mites (*Varroa destructor*) in honey bees in New York State during 2013. (Apivar contains the active ingredient amitraz.)

Copies of these Section 18s should be available through PIMS (<http://pims.psur.cornell.edu>) as well as the regulatory section of our website (<http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/regulation/index.html>) shortly.

Users must have a copy of the appropriate Section 18 exemption in their possession at the time of use.

As with any pesticide product, always read and follow label directions.

Mike Helms, Extension Support Specialist/Managing Editor - Cornell Guidelines
Pesticide Management Education Program (PMEP)
Cornell Guidelines Website: <http://ipmguidelines.org>
PMEP Website: <http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu>

Submitted by Jen Stengle, [Cornell Cooperative Extension Putnam County](#)

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Regional Updates

Putnam County – March 2013

One of the best and most effective ways of limiting [viburnum leaf beetle](#) damage is to remove egg-infested twigs. Late October through early April is the time to scout for these [visible egg-laying sites](#). These jagged wounded twigs are easiest to spot when there is snow on the ground, or at very least when there are no leaves on the shrub, so early spring when you are starting property clean-up is a great time to scout.

Look for rows of small bumps 1 to 2 mm in diameter (between the size of a pin head and match head). The bumps are darkish and usually contrast with the green twigs or lighter areas of brown bark and are usually found on last-season's growth.

“These bumps are not the eggs themselves. The adult females excavate small cavities in the twigs, lay up to eight eggs inside, then seal the egg-laying site with a cap made of chewed bark and excrement held together by a special cement that they make.”

Where to look: Along the underside of young branches, usually the tender last season's growth near leaves where adults had been feeding. Egg-laying sites are often easier to spot in winter when there are no leaves on the viburnums.

For those egg sites that you miss, [a single application](#) of imidacloprid should provide season-long control of larvae and adults. (Spinosad is also effective, but for larvae only). But it is important to remember that the fast moving adults also feed on the leaves when they emerge later in the summer to add insult to injury.

Not all viburnums are equally susceptible to this insect: those with tomentose or hairy leaves suffer less damage. *Viburnum dentatum*, *V. trilobum*, *V. rafinesquianum*, *V. opulus*, and *V. sargentii* are very susceptible, and are sometimes completely defoliated. In riparian areas where native viburnums are numerous and an important part of local ecosystems, wide scale loss of *Viburnum dentatum* and *V. trilobum* have been reported.

Sources:

Managing Viburnum Leaf Beetles

<http://www.hort.cornell.edu/vlb/manage.html>

2013 Cornell Pest Management Guide for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs <http://ipmguidelines.org/TreesAndShrubs/>

Written by Jen Stengle, [Cornell Cooperative Extension Putnam County](#)

Westchester County –March 2013

As March arrives, arborists and landscapers continue to contact the CCE Westchester diagnostic lab concerned about the yellowing and browning on White pines (*Pinus strobus*) caused by Hurricane Sandy. This damage was likely made worse by winter desiccation. These continuing inquiries over the last four months (reported here) are a testament to the widespread nature of the damage among this species. We are advising callers to check twigs for live tissue and buds but not to be too eager to prune unless they are sure twigs are dead. In many cases, injury may be restricted to needles, so a “wait and see” philosophy may be your best bet and this should be explained to customers. For an interesting historical look at plant injury observed after the great Hurricane of September 21, 1938 (known on Long Island as The Long Island Express), click here:

<http://arnoldia.arboretum.harvard.edu/pdf/articles/1939-7--salt-water-injury-of-woody-plants-resulting-from-the-hurricane-of-september-21-1938.pdf> Any recommendations for dealing with salt injury that may appear in the above document should be considered only for their historical interest. Current information concerning salt injury to plants and its remediation may be obtained from your local Cornell Cooperative Extension office.

Regarding your customers and the recent storms, arborists and landscapers have called the lab reporting that some clients want to prune nearly every tree in sight around their homes right down to a stump and we have received homeowner calls to that effect as well. Balanced thinking and risk assessment are clearly called for. Even the most structurally sound tree may break apart or fail in high winds yet few residents would want to live in a Hudson Valley neighborhood devoid of every large tree. Over the years we have found that certain residents are willing to co-exist with trees such as an enormous white oak that we examined on a commercial site visit. This tree was growing less than 10 feet from the front door of a home. The tree’s scaffold branches reached over the entire structure while the lower stem had expanded until it was in very close proximity to the house foundation. The strong emotional attachment that the property owners had to their tree as well as the cooling shade it provided in summer were reason enough for them to accept the risk of failure that could be present during storms. We have found that other residents are most assuredly not willing to accept such potential risk. So in the end regarding large residential trees that are assessed to be structurally sound, it all seems to come down to how much potential risk a homeowner is willing to take when these “sound” trees are located close to dwellings or valuable property. In an imperfect world, this last point is the basic question we ask to help them decide about tree removal after first

clarifying all the potential risks. In many communities, tree ordinances restricting tree removal must also become a factor in any take down decision.

For homeowners who have lost trees or where additional trees that have become hazards needed to be removed, the question put to arborists and landscapers is “What trees can I plant that are smaller and thereby pose little or less risk to property if failure occurs?” The following list is just a sampling of tree species that may be installed in the Hudson Valley landscape. These selections will give the feeling of having trees on the property but they will not grow to the towering heights that storm skittish homeowners may now wish to avoid. Many of the species listed below have interest in more than one season and this interest goes beyond the “flash-in-the pan spring display” of some species which is often followed by months of “nothing special”.

Accolade Flowering Cherry- *Prunus 'Accolade' (P. sargentii x P. subhirtella) (20'-25')*
American Hornbeam -*Carpinus caroliniana (30')*
Chinese Dogwood-*Cornus kousa 'Summer Stars' (25')*
Crabapple- *Malus 'Donald Wyman' (20')*
Crabapple- *Malus 'Indian Summer (18')*
Crabapple- *Malus 'Professor Sprenger' (20')*
Crabapple-*Malus 'Purple Prince' (20')*
Crabapple- *Malus 'Red Jewel' (15')*
Dove-tree-*Davidia involucreata (20'-40') (zone 6-7 , var. vilmoriniana zone 5)*
Franklin Tree-*Franklinia alatamaha (20'-30')*
Goldenraintree-*Koelreuteria paniculata 'September' or 'Rose Lantern' (30'-40') (zone 6(5b) , species, zone 5)*
Japanese Stewartia-*Stewartia pseudocamellia (20'-40')*
Japanese Tree Lilac-*Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk' or 'Summer Snow' (20'-25')*
Japanese Snowbell- *Styrax japonicus 'Issai' (20'-30')*
Korean Stewartia-*Stewartia koreana (20'-30')*
Painted Maple -*Acer truncatum (30'-40')*
Paperbark Maple-*Acer griseum (20'-30')*
Persian Parrotia-*Parrotia persica (20'-40')*
Winter King Hawthorne- *Crataegus viridis 'Winter King' (20'-25')*
Other suggested small to medium size trees for use in landscapes may be found in the Cornell University Urban Horticulture Institute publication Recommended Urban Trees: Site Assessment and Tree Selection for Stress Tolerance located at:
<http://www.hort.cornell.edu/uhi/outreach/recurbtrees/index.html>
Sources: Recommended Urban Trees: Site Assessment and Tree Selection for Stress Tolerance by Nina Bassuk and the Manual of Woody Landscape Plants by Michael A. Dirr.

Written by Gerald G. Giordano, [Cornell Cooperative Extension of Westchester County](#)

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Other Professional Horticulture Programs of Interest

***Christmas Tree Twilight Meeting** July 2013, Date and Location TBA Contact:, Rosemarie Baglia 845-344-1234, Teresa Rusinek 845-340-3990, or Stephanie D. Radin 845-677-8223 X104
This is a hands-on, in the field program focusing on professional Christmas tree production issues.

***IPM In depth** August 12, 2013 Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
For more information, contact Elizabeth Lamb at eml38@cornell.edu

***NYS Releaf Conference** July 18-20, SUNY IT Marcy, NY Contact: Mary Kramarchyk at 518-402-9412

***Floriculture Field Day**

August 13, 2013 Cornell University, Ithaca, NY For more information, contact Neil Mattson at neil.mattson@cornell.edu

Certified Landscape Technician Training Contact: NYSTLA at 914-993-9455 or visit www.nystla.com An optional national testing program to recognize proficiency of qualified landscape professionals.

Certified Nursery Professional Training Contact: In Dutchess, Putnam & Westchester: Scott Olivieri 914-682-4224; In Orange, Rockland & Ulster: Contact: Mark Masseo 845-658-9148 By passing this exam you can earn the title Certified Nursery Professional (CNP). Contact your [New York State Nursery and Landscape Association](#), listed above, for more details.

**This program will offer continuing education credits for applicable certifications.
Contact educators listed on specific programs you are interested in for details.
Program flyers will be available with details on each program within the month prior to the event.*

About Pesticide Certification

If you apply pesticides, including weed-killers, weed and feed products, insecticides, fungicides, or tick control products to customer's properties for hire, you or someone in your company must be a New York State Certified Pesticide Applicator through the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and have their business registered.

There are three levels of commercial certification: applicator, technician, and apprentice:

For Commercial Applicators

To be eligible to take the exams to become certified, you must meet one of the following requirements:

3 out of the past 5 years of verifiable experience as an apprentice working in the category applicant is seeking certification in; or 3 out of the past 5 years as a certified private applicator in a corresponding private category; or Certification in another State with which New York has reciprocity; or if seeking certification in the Sales Category - At least 3 years experience in the sale of pesticides, or can demonstrate, through applicable training certifications or education degrees, that one possesses appropriate technical background.

Certified Pesticide Technician: be at least 17 years of age. 2 years of verifiable experience as an apprentice; or Completion of a 30-hr. training course, approved by the NYS DEC or a baccalaureate or associate degree from an accredited college or university in the area seeking certification. These are offered at the following: **30 Hour Courses:** Pest Management Training Center (B. H. Stangel, Inc.): (845) 357-7734, barrypmtc@optonline.net, or visit www.pestmanagementtraining.com/s/. Advanced Technical Consultants (ATC): Kevin Hurley, 845-687-6483, or visit www.pested.com (on line courses) For a more detailed list of current 30 hour certification courses, search the calendar database at Cornell University's Pesticide Management and Education program: <http://coursecalendar.psur.cornell.edu/>

Technicians, once certified, desiring full applicator status the following documentation is required: a letter indicating 2 yrs. of experience or 1 yr. of experience plus 12 recertification credits. Experience and recertification credits must be category or sub-category specific.

Pesticide Apprentice: Must be at least 16 years of age; Must receive 40 hours of pesticide use experience under supervision of a certified applicator and a minimum of 8 hours of instruction on topics outlined in Section 325.18 of Part 325 Rules & Regulations relating to the application of pesticides, before being able to apply general use pesticides under the off-site direct supervision of a certified applicator. Documentation of the above must be maintained by the certified applicator, and include: name & address of apprentice; date(s) of instruction or observation; content of training and certification category; instructor's name and certification identification number; and an evaluation of the competency of the apprentice.

For Private Applicators

Must be at least 17 years old. Have at least one year of full-time experience within the last three years in the use of pesticides in the category in which certification is requested --OR Has completed a 30-hr. training course, or has received an associate's or higher level college degree in the area of which certification is requested.

For further information on eligibility rules and regulations, and fees, contact the NYS DEC Region 3 Pesticide Staff at (845) 256-3097. Eligible candidates for certification must and pass two examinations, administered by the NYSDEC. Once you determine you are eligible for certification, contact -your county's NYS DEC office for information on registering for the exams. NYS DEC Region 3 can be reached by calling (845) 256-3097.

Cornell University Cooperative Extension County Commercial Horticulture Educators

Dutchess: Stephanie Radin, sdm10@cornell.edu, 845-677-8223 x 104

Orange: Rosemarie Baglia, rsb22@cornell.edu, 845-344-1234

Putnam: Jennifer Stengle, jjs95@cornell.edu, 845-278-6738

Rockland: Amy Albam, aa79@cornell.edu, 845-429-7085

Ulster: Teresa Rusinek, tr28@cornell.edu, 845-340-3990

Westchester: Jerry Giordano, ggg3@cornell.edu, 914-946-3005

Mention of trade names and commercial products is for educational purposes; no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Cornell University Cooperative Extension or Cornell University is implied. Pesticide recommendations are for informational purposes only and manufacturers' recommendations change. Read the manufacturers' instructions carefully before use.

Cornell University Cooperative Extension and Cornell University assume no responsibility for the use of any pesticide or chemicals. Some of the links provided are not maintained by Cornell University Cooperative Extension and Cornell University. Cornell University Cooperative Extension and Cornell University are not responsible for information on these websites.

They are included for information purposes only and no endorsement by Cornell University Cooperative Extension or Cornell University is implied. You have received this newsletter because you indicated an interest in hearing about the information included in Hudson Valley Horticulture.

If you wish to be removed from future mailings, please contact the office in your county.

If this newsletter has been forwarded to you and you would be interested in receiving a copy each month, contact your local Cornell University Cooperative Extension Educator and ask to be put on the list.

*Cornell University Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities.
Please notify us if you have special needs.*