



Cornell University Cooperative Extension

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

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October/November/December Programs

Small Scale Woodlot Management

When: Saturday, October 6, 2012 from 1-5 pm

Where: Slate Hill, NY.

Program: Join NYS Extension Forester Peter Smallidge on a woodlot site in Slate Hill, for an on-site workshop designed specifically for owners of wooded land of 1 or more acres.

Registration: Cost is \$15 per person. Pre-registration with payment is required by September 28, 2012. For more information or to register call 845-344-1234 or email cah94@cornell.edu.

UMass Green School

When: October 31st- December 12th

Where: Holiday Inn, Marlborough, MA

Program: <http://extension.umass.edu/landscape/education/umass-extensions-green-school>

Registration: Deadline October 24th

Printable form:

http://extension.umass.edu/landscape/sites/landscape/files/pdf/events/reg_form_GS_2012.pdf

Online form: <http://www.regonline.com/Register/Checkin.aspx?EventID=1088649>

NYSTA Turf & Grounds Expo

When: November 13th-15th, 2012

Where: Rochester Riverside Convention Center

Program: http://www.nysta.org/turfshow2012/2012_turfandgrounds.pdf

Registration: Online <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/NW5FCNR>

and hotel registration: <http://www.nysta.org/turfshow2012/hotel.pdf>

If you are interested in exhibiting, please call Jill Cyr at (800) 873-8873

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Articles:

Whiteflies in the Greenhouse: Researchers Use "Banker Plants" to Help Battle Whitefly Pests

By [Dennis O'Brien](#). USDA. September 10, 2012

A [U.S. Department of Agriculture](#) (USDA) scientist is showing growers how to combat whiteflies and other crop pests by using plants as storehouses for predatory insects that can migrate to cash crops and feed on the pests attacking those crops.

[Cindy L. McKenzie](#), an entomologist in the [Agricultural Research Service](#) (ARS) [Subtropical Insects Research Unit](#) at Fort Pierce, Fla., has done extensive work showing how papaya, corn and ornamental peppers can serve as "banker plants" for a range of insect parasitoids and predators. ARS is USDA's principal intramural scientific research agency, and this research supports the USDA priority of promoting international food security.

Banker plants are considered environmentally friendly because they reduce insecticide use and offer a low-cost, self-perpetuating alternative. The predators eat what they find on the banker plants and then disperse to find targeted pests on cash crops. Before they leave the banker plants, most of the predators will lay eggs on them, which extends the effect into subsequent generations. Lower pesticide use also means pests like spider mites, thrips, and whiteflies are less likely to develop resistance to the pesticides.

Read the complete article here: <http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/pr/2012/120910.htm>

Read more about this research in the September 2012 issue of [Agricultural Research magazine](#).

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

EAB in the News

EAB Spreads a little further . . .

With the [further spread](#) of Emerald Ash Borer in New York counties and [surrounding states](#) it's a good time to take a look at the relative densities of ash tree species in New York State (see maps below). EAB hasn't yet hit the lower Hudson valley where Ash trees compromise a higher percentage of the forest than they do in northern portions of the Hudson Valley. So what's the message? These counties will be harder hit when EAB reaches them: municipalities should [have a plan in place](#), and arborists should be ready to go with contracts in place to avoid delays when it comes time to remove street trees.

From the [US Forest Service Report](#): "Invasive forest diseases and insects, such as the emerald ash borer and the Asian long-horned beetle remain a big threat to eastern forests."

Here's the NYS distribution map of EAB sites and quarantine areas

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/42674.html>

Map of Ash distribution in New York State: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/71537.html>

Ash distribution viewed as a percentage of ash as part of the forest and urban forest (Note in Westchester and Rockland counties, Ash represent 16 to 28% of the forest)

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/71542.html>

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

EAB: Biting into budgets – Illinois NWHerald

The cost of battling emerald ash borers that are wiping out ash trees across the region is adding up. Municipalities are spending thousands of dollars to remove and replace trees ravaged by the metallic-green beetle. They're saving trees they can and preventing hazardous conditions around the ones that are the most severely damaged.

"They have no choice but to spend the money on it because otherwise it becomes a huge liability," said Julieann Heminghous, emerald ash borer outreach coordinator for the state.

Financially, it is more sound to remove trees before they fall and damage property or injure or kill someone, she said.

The beetle covers more than 40 percent of the state in as many as 39 counties, experts said. Only the western edge of the state is beetle-free.

For the whole article, click here: <http://www.nwherald.com/2012/09/18/biting-into-budgets/aigh0pl/>

EAB: Dogs hunt Emerald Ash Borer –Winona Post

By Emily Buss

While most dogs are more comfortable snacking on rawhides, chasing squirrels and lying in the grass, Working Dogs for Conservation (WDC) pooches are hard at work in fields across the country helping humans with scientific study and conservation. The recent invasion of the Emerald Ash Borer led Minnesota Department of Agriculture officials to research alternative methods to eradicate these invasive insects that aggressively attack and kill Ash trees. With the help of WDC, the deadly beetle may have finally met its match, as was evidenced in a demonstration in Winona last Thursday.

Lily, a four-year-old yellow Labrador, yanked at her leash and whimpered as her handler, Working Dogs for Conservation (WDC) founder Aimee Hurt, guided her to the 10-foot-high brush and compost pile at Minnesota Wood Recyclers. Lily is just one of three dogs who made the trek from Montana to Winona to participate in the country's first-ever pilot program to detect the invasive beetle.

“These dogs have worked to protect the Rosy Wolfsnail in Hawaii, eradicate the spreading Chinese Bush Clover in Iowa and detect the Yellow Star Thistle in Colorado,” Hurt said. “They are familiar with invasive species, but this is the first time we are introducing any dogs to the Emerald Ash Borer.” For the whole article, click here:

http://www.winsonapost.com/stock/functions/VDG_Pub/detail.php?choice=49600&home_page=1&archives=

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

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Birdsfoot Trefoil and Fairy Rings in Turf: Recent 2(ee) recommendations

The NYSDEC has recently approved the following 2(ee) recommendations:

- **Phoenix Skylark** (EPA Reg. No. 70506-247) for the preventative and curative control of the unlabeled pest fairy ring caused by Basidiomycete fungi on golf course turfgrass. Note that this is a restricted-use pesticide in New York State and there's a limit of 3 applications per year on turf.
- **Escalade 2 Herbicide** (EPA Reg. No. 228-442) for the control of the unlabeled pest birdsfoot trefoil in ornamental lawns and turf. Note that this is a restricted-use pesticide in New York State and use on Long Island is prohibited.
- **Cool Power Selective Herbicide** (EPA Reg. No. 228-317) for the control of the unlabeled pest birdsfoot trefoil in ornamental lawns and turf.
- **4-Speed XT Selective Herbicide** (EPA Reg. No. 228-590) for the control of the unlabeled pest birdsfoot trefoil in various turfgrass areas.

Users must have a copy of the 2(ee) recommendation in their possession at the time of use. Copies of the 2(ee) recommendations for these products have been posted to the “NYS 2(ee) Recommendations and Categories” section of our web site. (Direct link to the recommendation: <http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/regulation/2ee/index.html>.) Copies of the 2(ee)s will also be posted to PIMS (<http://pims.psur.cornell.edu>) shortly.

When using a 2(ee) recommendation, remember to follow any applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the primary product label.

The NYS DEC has recently registered Grandevo (EPA Reg. no. 84059-17). This product contains the new active ingredient [Chromobacterium subtsugae](#) strain PRAA4-I which has not been registered previously in New York State.

Grandevo is a solid formulation containing 30% by weight *Chromobacterium subtsugae* strain PRAA4-I (not less than 1000 Cabbage Looper Killing Units (CLKU/mg)). It's labeled for foliar application to a various label-listed fruit, vegetable, field, and ornamental crops to control certain caterpillars, aphids, whiteflies, and coleopteran and plant-sucking mites.

Copies of the approved Grandevo label will be available on PIMS (<http://pims.psur.cornell.edu>) shortly. As with any pesticide, always remember to 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](#)

Regional Updates

Westchester County-October 2012

As October arrives, many Westchester lawns show the ravages of a late spike in chinch bug activity as these pests moved rapidly across turf areas from earlier activity in warmer sections near pavement or other hot locations. Likewise, patch diseases were sometimes so pervasive on lawns that large sections of grass were killed as affected areas coalesced. As cooler temperatures “shut down” summertime pests, memories of summer heat and drought have seen a number of landscapers totally renovate lawns with tall fescue blends for this species' ability to withstand dry periods with much less irrigation. Conversely, shade is also factor on many Westchester properties and *poa supina* or supina bluegrass may be worth a second look for these locations if irrigation is adequate and the expense of the seed (perhaps \$22.00 per pound) and the leaf color (crabapple green) are acceptable to customers. Cornell University turf expert Dr. Frank Rossi says: "If folks can adjust to that, then it is a good grass that will work. Also the best grass for high traffic."

In the CCE Westchester diagnostic lab, boxwood samples continue to top the list of submissions as landscape contractors, who observe failing plants on their accounts, worry about boxwood blight that is scientifically known as *Calonectria pseudonaviculata* (ana. *Cylindrocladium pseudonaviculatum*). Boxwood blight was previously confirmed on Westchester samples by Cornell University pathologists but the first CCE Westchester identification came about two weeks ago from samples submitted by a local homeowner who purchased the plants this past season. The majority of samples arriving at the lab have been observed to host *Volutella* sp. as evidenced by straw colored leaves on plants or shoots that are doing poorly. On site visits, we often see boxwoods “not doing well” because of too much irrigation or their having been installed on poorly drained sites. Calibration of sprinkler systems cannot be overstressed as improper watering is very often the cause for plant failure in landscapes; not only concerning boxwoods but concerning many other plants as well. However, boxwood blight is clearly present locally, so be on the lookout for the characteristic symptoms shown in the following fact sheet: <http://ccesuffolk.org/assets/Horticulture-Leaflets/Boxwood-Blight-Cornell-Fact-Sheet-updated-1-12.pdf>

Further information on boxwood blight and pictures of volutella and other boxwood maladies is available at:

http://www.ct.gov/caes/lib/caes/documents/publications/fact_sheets/plant_pathology_and_ecology/boxwood_blight- a new disease for connecticut and the u.s. 12-08-11.pdf

It is probably best to have your boxwood disease diagnosis confirmed through your local CCE Extension lab. Look for additional information on boxwood blight soon and remember to always check with your local Cornell Cooperative Extension office when gathering chemical control information on pests from out of state sources such as the latter listing (above). Out of state Extension fact sheets can often provide excellent information but pesticide guidelines may be very different from those that are legal in New York State.

To end on a brighter note, in addition to mums, are you looking for late season color that lasts on your accounts? Try planting some winter hardy pansies (*Viola x wittrockiana*) that are becoming available now in local nurseries. Not only do they usually bloom in sunny to lightly shaded beds “until snow flies” or a really hard freeze occurs but they often come back into bloom nearly as soon as the snow melts and bloom continues until heat causes them to decline in late Spring (usually in early June here in Westchester). In fact, pansies really come into their own when planted in the fall for a big spring display. The only downside is that deer love them so they will require the use of repellants if planted. “Testing” their use with small installations is suggested on properties subject to high deer pressure.

Putnam County- October 2012

Japanese Stiltgrass: It's like we looked up from reading a book and noticed that someone had painted the room while we were sitting there. Fast and furious, [Japanese stiltgrass](#) has spread through the regions' lawns and woodlands. A prolific seed producer, we are quickly transporting it from lawn to lawn on mowing equipment and shoes. Highly adaptive, Japanese stiltgrass colonizes shady lawns, outcompeting thin turf grasses. As an annual grass it dies in the fall, leaving big patches of bare soil all winter; never a good thing.

Control options include hand pulling, weed whacking, and non-selective herbicides. Selective herbicides, when applied for crabgrass control, may also give control of Japanese stiltgrass in lawns.

[From Turf ShortCUTT April 2012](#)

Randal Prostek of UMass says, "Japanese stiltgrass is that odd warm season grass (C4 species) that is both tolerant of full sun and shaded conditions. In fact it is a major invasive species in wooded areas choking out the understory. Obviously an important strategy [in Spring] would have been to apply preemergence herbicides and in fact since it usually is about 2-4 weeks ahead of crabgrass this might have been the season when a well timed preemergent might have provided some control. Of course postemergence control with non-selective material such as *Round-up* will work but also *Acclaim extra* is now labeled for selective stiltgrass control. Be sure to check the label." Viewable [here](#) at the NYS PIMS website.

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

Other Professional Horticulture Programs of Interest

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 Maseo 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 your business registered. There are now 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 Department or a baccalaureate or associate degree from an accredited college or university in the area seeking certification. These are offered at the following:

- Pest Management Training Center (B. H. Stangel, Inc.): (845) 357-7734, barrypmtc@optonline.net, or visit www.pestmanagementtraining.com/s/.
- Paul Roland, Ph.D., 914-907-1797, professor@pesticideteaching.ws
- Advanced Technical Consultants (ATC): (845) 657-4271 or www.pested.com
- 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/>

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 five years in the use of pesticides in the category in which certification is requested -OR- have completed a 30-hr. training course, or have 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 NYSDEC Region 3 Pesticide Staff at (845) 256-3097. Eligible candidates for certification must attend a training session, and pass two examinations, administered by the NYSDEC and held in conjunction with Cornell University Cooperative Extension. Once you determine you are eligible for certification, contact your

county's Cornell University Cooperative Extension office for information on registering for the training class and exams. Contact your local CCE educator to find out training and exam dates for your county in the Hudson Valley.

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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: Paul Trader, pwt2@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.

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