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 * Sullivan * Ulster * Westchester *
Editors: Jennifer Stengle & Rosemarie S. Baglia
www.cce.cornell.edu

In this Issue:

September/October Programs

Hops Producers Get-Together
When: Friday, September 7, 2012 from 3 – 5 pm
Where: Pennings Farm Market, 161 State Route 94 South, Warwick, NY.

Program: Come talk and learn about the hops planted at the site of the workshop, pest management, harvesting, processing, land preparation for next year, and the new New York Brewery Law. Speaker is Steve Miller, the Cornell Cooperative Extension State Specialist.
Registration: Fee is $15 per person if registered by 9/3, $20 thereafter and at the door. For more information or to register, call 845-344-1234 or email cah94@cornell.edu.

6th Annual Botanical Garden Field Day

When: Thursday, September 13th
Where: New York Botanic Garden
Program: http://www.nystla.com/bg_program.pdf
Registration: http://www.nystla.com/bg_registratioin.pdf

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.

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Articles:

iPhone App helps track Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

Use your IPhone to photograph and e-mail your sighting of these pests**.** This method is quick and easy! Take the best close-up photo you can and email it to **bmsbproject@cornell.edu**. The image will let the folks at the Hudson Valley Fruit Laboratory identify what species of stink bug you have. The embedded GPS location in the iPhone photo will allow them to map your specimen's location. Read the complete fact sheet and check out other resources at the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Project

Submitted by Gerald G. Giordano, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Westchester County

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National Regeneration in the Urban Forest

A study by U.S. Forest Service scientists published recently in Urban Forestry and Urban Greening showed that on average, 1 in 3 trees in sampled cities were planted while two-thirds resulted from natural regeneration. However, for newly established, young trees in cities in forested regions, only about 1 in 12 trees (Syracuse, N.Y.) to 1 in 20 trees (Baltimore) were planted. The lower proportion of naturally regenerated trees in the entire city tree population may be because naturally regenerated trees have a higher mortality rate than planted trees, according to Dave Nowak, a research forester with the Forest Service's Northern Research Station and the study's principal investigator. Naturally regenerated trees typically have more competition for the water, light and nutrients that are needed for survival.

Read the complete article: http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/news/release/natural-regeneration-alters-urban-forest

Submitted by Jen Stengle, Cornell Cooperative Extension Putnam County

Using a Universal Pathway to Whack at Weeds

A U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) scientist in Oxford, Miss., is working toward developing new herbicides by focusing on a molecular pathway that not only controls weeds, but could have helped shape our nation's history.
Franck Dayan, a plant physiologist with the USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) Natural Products Utilization Research Unit in Oxford, is an expert on a class of weed killers known as "PPO herbicides," which choke off the weed's ability to make chlorophyll. Many weeds are developing resistance to glyphosate, the world's most widely used herbicide, and alternatives are needed.
Read the complete article at: http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/pr/2012/120816.htm

Submitted by Jen Stengle, Cornell Cooperative Extension Putnam County

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Link between Japanese Barberry and Lyme Disease

Lyme disease is an occupational hazard for arborists, horticulturists and gardeners alike. Japanese Barberry creates a perfect habitat for the black legged deer tick. This invasive shrub is widely spread through old fields and woodlots adjacent to the landscapes and fields we work in. In these areas there may be as many as 120 ticks per acre infected with the Lyme disease spirochete. When the barberry is eliminated, the disease-carrying tick population diminishes. While this invasive plant is not new to the northeast, it's still important to consider its impact on the natural ecosystem, our backyard and ourselves.

Read a news article here:
http://www.theday.com/article/20110620/NWS01/306209953/-1/NWS
View a 3-Part video series
http://www.ctforestry.uconn.edu/JapaneseBarberryControl.html
Read the research here
http://www.ctforestry.uconn.edu/documents/Williams_et_al_2009_ticks_barberry.pdf

Submitted by Dianne Olsen, Cornell Cooperative Extension Putnam County

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Recent NYSDEC 2(ee) Recs: Spotted Wing Drosophila on strawberries and brambles

The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation recently approved 2(ee) recommendations for the unlabeled pest spotted wing drosophila for the following insecticides and crops:

- Malathion 8 Aquamul (EPA Reg. No. 34704-474) – for use on blackberries, boysenberries, dewberries, loganberries, raspberries, and strawberries;
- Brigade WSB Insecticide (EPA Reg. No. 279-3108) – for use on caneberries;
- Brigade 2EC Insecticide/Miticide (EPA Reg. No. 279-3313) – for use on caneberries;
- Entrust (EPA Reg. No. 62719-282) – for use on strawberries;
- Entrust SC (EPA Reg. No. 62719-621) – for use on strawberries.

Users must have a copy of the appropriate 2(ee) recommendation in their possession at the time of use. Copies of the above 2(ee) recommendations have been posted to the “NYS 2(ee) Recommendations and Categories” section of our web site. (Direct link to find the recommendations: http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/regulation/2ee/index.html.) They should also be available on 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.

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

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Regional Updates

Westchester County-Sept 2012
August usually ends in the Hudson Valley with impatiens carrying much of the weight for providing color as summer winds down. However, 2012 will likely go down as "the year of impatiens downy mildew" as *Impatiens walleriana* (the type most commonly planted) succumbed to the disease scientifically known as *Plasmopara obducens*. By mid July, hundreds of thousands of impatiens were virtually wiped out on commercial and residential landscapes and it seems advisable *not* to plant *I. walleriana* or *I. balsamina* (balsam impatiens) in the landscape for the foreseeable future. Plant disease experts at Cornell hope to develop a list of suggested substitutes, so check here for future updates. Learn more about impatiens downy mildew at: http://ccesuffolk.org/assets/Horticulture-Leaflets/Impatiens-downy-mildew.pdf .

Elsewhere in the landscape, the chaotic rainfall pattern of the 2012 growing season has had plants experiencing conditions that are excessively dry to "just getting by" (on summer showers) to being over-watered by irrigation systems that are either not calibrated or are poorly calibrated. Sprinkler system calibration is essential to assure that about one inch of moisture is delivered per week to turf and ornamental plantings (inclusive of rainfall). Additionally, the incorporation of several inches of organic matter into local soils which are typically deficient in such material, can provide an amazingly helpful buffer for landscape plantings and turf in times of erratic precipitation and *can reduce the amount if irrigation necessary to maintain adequate soil moisture*. As fall planting begins and lawn renovations are planned, don't overlook these crucial steps and see the following link for tips on calibrating your sprinkler system: http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/LH/LH02600.pdf.

In the lab and on site visits, turf samples of dollar spot, curvularia, summer patch and brown patch have been common; especially on lawns under irrigation. Crabgrass seems the worst in memory as spring applications of pre-emergent herbicides ran out of steam in a very early, long growing season or seemed hard to time. Taxus and boxwood plants have longer memories than we do. Recent commercial site visits have revealed whole sections of hedges killed by "wet feet" during last years' heavy rainfall. Both taxus and boxwood top the list of injured plants sent to our lab from poorly drained areas or areas under excessive irrigation. Unusual weed species in the lab that are

more commonly found in more southerly climates have included thin paspalum (*Paspalum setaceum*) and green kyllinga (*Cyperus brevifolia)* . Is this a sign of things to come if the climate continues to warm? Only time will tell.

Written by Gerald G. Giordano, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Westchester County

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Putnam County- Sept 2012
Late Season Leaf Spots are generally nothing to worry about even though they look bad. Clients may be alarmed by these spots and resultant defoliation and may ask for "a good spraying". Generally, good sanitation and improved tree vigor is enough to keep late-season leaf spot incidence low. Two diseases in particular have come across the lab desk this week that fit this description.

Tubakia (Actinopelte) leaf spot can appear as discrete spots or blotches on the leaves of many oaks (though generally worse on those of the red/black oak group). This disease usually develops so late in the season that chemical control is not warranted, though the symptoms can look alarming. Clean-up fallen leaves and discard, and keep the trees in good vigor. When is it severe enough to warrant control? It's a judgment call on your part. A good rule of thumb: when more than a third of the canopy is defoliated you should consider action. And if this defoliation happens for several years in a row you may want to be more aggressive. The Cornell Recommendations are posted yearly and do include this disease. http://ipmguidelines.org/TreesAndShrubs/

Leaf Spot on River Birch is cause by *Melamsporidium betulinum* a rust fungi. In periods of cool humid late summer nights, clients my see their tree suddenly yellowing and dropping leaves at an alarming rate. Again, this disease defoliates in late season, after the foliage has had a full summer to do its work. Good sanitation practices, such as cleaning up all leaf debris, can help reduce disease incidence. If defoliation is severe for several years in a row, preventative spraying (at bud-break and 7- and 14- day intervals afterward) may help break the disease cycle.

Again, the decision to treat these late-summer leaf spots is a judgment call. If you decide to treat, the right time to treat is not now, but next spring when new forming leaves are tender and susceptible to disease attack.

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 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 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

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