



Cornell University Cooperative Extension

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Westchester *

Editors: Jennifer Stengle & Rosemarie S. Baglia

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July/August Programs

New York State Turf & Landscape Association Up-County Meeting Series

When: July 24th 2012, 7:00pm

Where: Elks Lodge, 590 Waverly Road
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598

Program: Growing Season Update

Speaker: *Rick Harper, Extension Resource Educator*

2 NYS DEC Credits & 2 ISA CEU's

This will be Rick's final function as a staff member at Cornell Cooperative Extension and his last address to the local green industry before he leaves to assume his new role as an Extension Assistant Professor at the University of Massachusetts – Amherst.

Registration:

For more information, or to register, please contact the NYS Turf & Landscape Association at 914-993-9455. The cost of attending will be \$45.00 per person.

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Articles:

Spotted Wing Drosophila Alert: Orange County! July 16, 2012. 2 male SWD were caught in an [apple cider vinegar trap](#) in Orange County in a stone fruit orchard. No SWD larvae have been observed in fruit from this orchard. Keep up to date on SWD at:

<http://www.fruit.cornell.edu/berry/pestalerts/drosophilapestalert.html>

The Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD), *Drosophila suzukii*, is a [small vinegar fly](#) with the potential to damage many fruit crops. In the North Central region, it was first detected in Michigan in late September 2010. Unlike most other vinegar flies that require damaged fruit to attack, SWD causes damage when the female flies [cut a slit and lay eggs in healthy fruit](#). This insect is a pest of most berry crops, cherries, grapes and other tree fruits, with a preference for softer-fleshed fruit. Given the propensity for this insect to spread and its potential to infest fruit, it is important to learn about monitoring and management of SWD to minimize the risk of larvae developing in fruit and affecting fruit marketability.

[Spotted Wing Drosophila](#) was first discovered in the western United States in 2008 and moved quickly through the Pacific Northwest into Canada. In the spring of 2010, SWD was discovered in Florida on strawberries and detected later in the summer in The Carolinas. It has also been detected in Europe. Because the flies are only a few millimeters long and cannot fly very far, human-assisted transportation rather than natural dispersion is the most likely cause of the recent rapid spread.

To watch a webcast, With Dr Greg Loeb of Cornell University, on Risks for Small Fruit and Current Management Options, please view this [link](#). Also read the [Plant Protection and Quarantine Alert](#)

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

Emerald Ash Borer Found in Prospect and Naugatuck, Connecticut

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (CAES) and the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) today announced that the emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) was detected in [Prospect, CT](#) (New Haven County) on July 16, 2012 by staff members at CAES. The identification has been confirmed by federal regulatory officials in the USDA Animal and Plant Health

Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA APHIS-PPQ). This is the first record of this pest in Connecticut, which is added to 15 other states where infestations have been detected. A new probable site of infestation is located in the Naugatuck State Forest. The beetle identification is unconfirmed. The emerald ash borer is responsible for the death and decline of tens of millions of ash trees from the mid-west to New York State and south to Tennessee. Ash makes up about 4% to 15% of Connecticut's forests and is a common urban tree.

The insect specimens were recovered in Prospect from a ground-nesting, native wasp ([Cerceris fumipennis](#)), which hunts beetles in the family Buprestidae, including the emerald ash borer. The developing wasp larvae feed on the beetles provided by the adult wasp. The wasp provides a highly efficient and effective "bio-surveillance" survey tool and does not sting people or pets. This work was supported by the US Forest Service. In addition, 541 purple prism detection traps, containing a special chemical lure, have been set across the state in all eight counties by The University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension System via an agreement with the USDA APHIS PPQ. Three additional EAB have been captured in a trap located in Prospect, while other beetles were captured in a trap in Naugatuck.

Read the [complete press release](#).

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

Working in the Heat? Safety Recs from OSHA

Remember: Water. Rest. Shade.

Occupational heat-related illnesses and fatalities are preventable by remembering "Water. Rest. Shade," following the steps listed below, and taking steps that help workers become acclimated, especially workers who are new to working outdoors in the heat or have been away from work for a week or more. This graphic can be used during a toolbox talk, posted on a website, and shared via email. Download [OSHA Heat App](#) onto your iPhone or Android to get the NOAA Heat Index for your location and reminders of key steps to protect workers. And, visit OSHA's [Heat Campaign website](#) for more training tools and resources

OSHA is also partnering with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) on [weather service alerts](#). [NOAA's Heat Watch page](#) now includes worker safety precautions when extreme heat alerts are issued.

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Nominations: Great American Gardener's Award

The American Horticultural Society's Great American Gardeners Awards Program recognizes individuals and institutions that have made significant contributions to American horticulture. If you have a "horticultural hero" – a memorable professor, a favorite garden writer, or the driving force behind an incredible community project, for example – consider submitting a nomination for this distinction. Awards in [twelve categories](#) are given each year. Past nominees for the commercial award include Tony Avent and the Roy Klehm family.

Please send the completed [nomination form](#) and supplemental information to the following address by September 30, 2011.

Visit the website for complete nomination information: <http://www.ahs.org/awards/nominations.htm>

Submitted by Dianne Olsen, [Cornell Cooperative Extension Putnam County](#)

Chrysanthemum White Rust

Chrysanthemum white rust (CWR) is a fungal disease of chrysanthemums caused by *Puccinia horiana* that can cause severe damage, including complete crop loss due to direct effects of the disease or to quarantine procedures. Pot mums, garden mums and mums grown for cut flowers are all susceptible to the disease. The characteristic symptoms are small white to yellow spots on the upper leaf surface corresponding to pinkish to white pustules on the lower leaf surface. Early infestations may be hard to identify. Train workers how to identify CWR so that any outbreaks can be identified early before they spread through the crop. The disease is very contagious within a mum planting, and can be spread to other plantings by the wind during rainy weather.

For more information on identifying and preventing chrysanthemum white rust, additional references are available at:

http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/pest_alert/chrys_white_rust/default.asp.

Prevention is the best method of control. Buy cuttings from a reliable source. Inspect them when they come in and regularly thereafter for symptoms of white rust. Water with drip tapes or individual emitters if possible to avoid splashing spread via overhead irrigation. Do not keep any decorative plantings of chrysanthemum on your property from year to year.

Infected plants may not show symptoms until the plants are in the proper environment. Cool weather (**40-73 F**), high humidity (**over 75%**) and wet foliage for at least 5 hours promote the development of CWR. If temperatures stay above **73 F** and no rainfall is predicted, no treatment is necessary. If rainfall is predicted for a 24-hour or longer period and the temperatures are expected to be near or below **73 F**, preventative fungicide treatment is prudent even on crops that appear healthy.

Many weather websites provide temperature and precipitation forecasts based on your zipcode or a nearby airport. Some options are: <http://www.accuweather.com/>, www.weather.com/

When using rust fungicides preventively, rotate among active ingredients and FRAC codes. Use contact (e.g. chlorothalonil and mancozeb) as well as systemic (strobilurin and DMI) materials within the rotation. Follow all label precautions regarding whether treatments are recommended for plants in flower.

Preventative treatments for CWR that are labeled in NY include the following:

Active Ingredients	Examples of products	Fungicide type	FRAC code
azoxystrobin	Heritage	systemic (strobilurin)	11
boscalid and pyraclostrobin	Pageant	systemic (strobilurin)	11
chlorothalonil	Daconil	contact	5
kresoxim-methyl	Cygnus*	systemic (strobilurin)	11
mancozeb	Dithane, Fore, Protect	contact	M3
triadimefon	Strike	systemic (DMI)	3
triflumizole	Terraguard	systemic (DMI)	3
myclobutanil	Hoist*, Eagle*	systemic (DMI)	3

* not labeled for use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Long Island

For additional information on fungicides for rust management, check the Cornell Guide for the Integrated Management of Greenhouse Floral Crops or the Cornell Pest management Guide for the Production and Maintenance of Herbaceous Perennials

<http://ipmguidelines.org/Greenhouse/Chapters/CH06/default-39.aspx>

<http://ipmguidelines.org/HerbaceousPerennials/Chapters/CH05/default-1.aspx>

Remember to check the label for specifics of use.

Because chrysanthemum white rust is a Federally regulated pest, you must contact your NYS Horticulture Inspector if you suspect your plants are infected. For contact information for your local inspector, call the Division of Plant Industry at 518 457-2087.

The IPM Update system is intended to help you identify your pest problems and to provide options for their management. It is currently available through email, although we are working to provide it through other electronic and social media. If you would like to subscribe, please contact Elizabeth Lamb at eml38@cornell.edu.

Written by Betsy Lamb, [New York State IPM Program](#)

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Nation's urban forests losing ground

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 23, 2012 - National results indicate that tree cover in urban areas of the United States is declining at a rate of about 4 million trees per year, according to a U.S. Forest Service study published recently in *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*.

Tree cover in 17 of the 20 cities analyzed in the study declined while 16 cities saw increases in impervious cover, which includes pavement and rooftops. Land that lost trees was for the most part converted to either grass or ground cover, impervious cover or bare soil.

Of the 20 cities analyzed, the greatest percentage of annual loss in tree cover occurred in New Orleans, Houston and Albuquerque. Researchers expected to find a dramatic loss of trees in New Orleans and said that it is most likely due to the devastation of Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Tree cover ranged from a high of 53.9 percent in Atlanta to a low of 9.6 percent in Denver while total impervious cover varied from 61.1 percent in New York City to 17.7 percent in Nashville. Cities with the greatest annual increase in impervious cover were Los Angeles, Houston and Albuquerque.

“Our urban forests are under stress, and it will take all of us working together to improve the health of these crucial green spaces,” said U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell. “Community organizations and municipal planners can use i-Tree to analyze their own tree cover, and determine the best species and planting spots in their neighborhoods. It’s not too late to restore our urban forests – the time is now to turn this around.”

The benefits derived from urban trees provide a return three times greater than tree care costs, as much as \$2,500 in environmental services such as reduced heating and cooling costs during a tree’s lifetime.

Forest researchers David Nowak and Eric Greenfield of the U.S. Forest Service’s Northern Research Station used satellite imagery to find that tree cover is decreasing at a rate of about 0.27 percent of land area per year in U.S. cities, which is equivalent to about 0.9 percent of existing urban tree cover being lost annually.

To read more, visit: <http://nrs.fs.fed.us/news/release/urban-forests-lose-ground>

Submitted by Rick Harper, [Cornell Cooperative Extension of Westchester County](#)

Urban Tree Canopy Analysis Helps Urban Planners with Tree Planting Campaigns

Trees in cities may not look like parts of a typical forest, but they do provide valuable ecosystem services to urban and suburban dwellers. Tree canopies shade and cool sidewalks and buildings, thus reducing the urban heat island effect and saving energy and reducing air pollution. They also improve water and air quality and provide wildlife habitat. Trees make neighborhoods more livable and provide aesthetic and psychological benefits for human and other residents. For example, New York City's Central and Prospect Parks are havens for migrating birds as much as for New Yorkers. To learn more, visit: <http://nrs.fs.fed.us/news/review/13>

Submitted by Rick Harper, [Cornell Cooperative Extension of Westchester County](#)

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New Pheromone Traps Lure Asian Longhorned Beetles Out of Hiding

The Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) is one infamous insect these days. When it shows up, the media go crazy, wanted posters go up on busses and billboards, and many people get very, very worried. For this beetle is capable of killing healthy trees and has the potential to cause major ecosystem changes—if allowed to get out of control in the forests of North America. Maples, iconic trees for fall color in the Northeast, Midwest, and Canada, are its preferred larval host, but the ALB is known to develop in and destroy as many as 23 species of deciduous trees. In our cities, 35 percent of urban trees are at risk. ALB has no known natural enemies and the only registered pesticide treatment (soil drench or injection of imidacloprid) must be done by a registered pesticide applicator under supervision of the eradication program. The only effective way to kill the larvae is to chip infested material into tiny pieces. So, urban foresters, entomologists, natural resources managers, and homeowners' associations are all part of a campaign to eradicate the ALB in North America. Indeed, many who work professionally on the ALB problem call themselves "Beetlebusters"! To learn more, visit: <http://nrs.fs.fed.us/news/review/15>

Submitted by Rick Harper, [Cornell Cooperative Extension of Westchester County](#)

Recent NYSDEC 2(ee) Recs: Spotted Wing Drosophila and Blueberry Maggot

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

- Entrust SC (EPA Reg. No. 62719-621) for suppression of the unlabeled pest blueberry maggot in bushberries.
- Entrust SC (EPA Reg. No. 62719-621) for control of the unlabeled pest spotted wing drosophila in bushberries, caneberries, grape, pome fruits, and stone fruits.

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

NYS DEC Registration of products containing the new active ingredient indaziflam

The NYS DEC has approved the registration of two homeowner products containing the new active ingredient indaziflam. These are:

- Bayer Advanced DuraZone Ready-to-use Weed & Grass Killer (EPA Reg. No. 72155-103). This product contains 0.0061% indaziflam along with 0.061% diquat dibromide and 1.41% isopropylamine salt of glyphosate packaged in a 24 fl. oz. ready-to-use spray bottle.
- Bayer Advanced DuraZone Concentrate Weed & Grass Killer (EPA Reg. No. 72155-100). This product contains 0.089% indaziflam along with 0.89% diquat dibromide and 20.46% isopropylamine salt of glyphosate.

The combination of active ingredients in these products provides control of existing weeds and prevents new weeds from emerging. Both products are labeled for control of all types of weeds on patios, sidewalk and driveway cracks, gravel areas, paths, along fence lines, and around established ornamentals such as ornamental beds, tree rings, and mulched areas.

Copies of the labels for these products will be posted to 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](#)

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Regional Updates

Westchester County August 2012

Precipitation levels for the season thus far (**12.68" total**) indicate that as of July 19th we are more than 5" below normal with regards to rainfall and around 1 2/3" below normal for the month of July. We see unirrigated, cool-season lawn grasses turning brown and going dormant throughout the month of July. Of course, if dormancy is the suspect behind the browned area of turf don't panic because as temperatures cool, the grass will begin to green up and grow again. Remember, irrigation of turf & landscape plantings should be done judiciously - generally 1" of water per week (including rainfall). *We have already received numerous calls about disease and performance-related questions about residential lawns, and we strongly suspect that **overwatering** is all too often the underlying cause.*

GDD totals indicate that we are still on track for a very warm season and according to readings from the Westchester County Airport, (**1685 GDD**) we continue to be around 1.5 – 2 weeks ahead of "normal" for this time of the year.

Reports from the field have included many of the usual diseases that occur on ornamental plantings during this time of the year including Powdery mildew on Lilac, Phlox, Peony, and other ornamentals. The big news that we continue to hear relates to the numerous reports of Impatiens Downy Mildew

that we get from a variety of green industry professionals and homeowners. For more information, we continue to recommend the following resource which outlines many important BMP's relative to this deadly disease: <http://ccesuffolk.org/assets/Horticulture-Leaflets/Impatiens-downy-mildew.pdf>

Additionally, we continue to get questions about boxwood blight and continue to refer individuals to this CAES [fact sheet](#) about this pathogen of importance:

After the summer of 2010 (the hottest summer on record) we received a record number of samples from ornamental Japanese maple and sugar maple in the 2011 growing season (the wettest season on record). We continue to receive many calls about these plants and suspect that the 1-2 punch of these extreme growing seasons will have many of our maple trees in "recovery mode" for years to come.

To view pictures or read up on any of the diseases that were mentioned above, visit Cornell's Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic at: <http://plantclinic.cornell.edu/>

Written by Rick Harper, [Cornell Cooperative Extension Westchester County](#)

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Putnam County- August 2012

Lawns: Drought Stress, Dormancy and Hairy Chinch Bugs

We are receiving lots of calls on drought-stressed lawns and watering. If you choose not to water, stick to your guns: cool season grasses are adapted to go dormant in heat and drought. If you decide to irrigate, do it right. Watering lawns, particularly lightly-watering lawns, during drought and high heat benefits weeds and turf-diseases more than it does the turf. It also encourages turf to use up their valuable carbohydrate resources at a time when these cool-season turf grasses would normally be dormant.

"Think of your lawn like a hibernating bear," [Dr. Frank Rossi suggests](#). "Many lawns will turn completely brown. But most of the lawn grasses will survive 4 to 6 weeks without significant rainfall." In most cases, lawns will green up again in late summer or early fall when the rain returns and the temperatures moderate (see Hairy Chinch Bugs below).

If you are going to water turf, do so infrequently and deeply (see Rick's not above about turf diseases). Deep watering is tough if the client is running their irrigation off a well, or if local water restrictions are in place. If you can't water deeply, let the turf go dormant and minimize traffic. Dormant grasses are not well cushioned and foot and lawnmower traffic can damage the tender meristem (area where the grass blade emerges).

Keep an eye on the areas where weed presence, such as crabgrass, is highest so that you can focus fall renovation efforts there. These areas may benefit from renovation or overseeding with more drought-tolerant varieties, such as fescues.

Hairy Chinch Bugs (HCB) are on the rise! Since these [small insects](#) thrive in hot dry conditions, they often go unnoticed on drought-stressed turf. It's not until fall rains set in and turf resumes its normal color that HCB damage is noted: areas where HCB have colonized do not respond to fall rains and remain in their droughty, browned-out state. Be suspicious of lawns that do not respond to irrigation and keep an eye out for HCB. Concentrate scouting on hot dry sandy soils in full sun, or along driveways, walkways and sidewalks where reflected heat keeps the soil hot and dry. If you find 10 HCB in a square foot during a one minute search you may want to consider [control options](#). Adults and nymphs vary in size and color, so familiarize yourself with their [different life stages](#). Research has demonstrated strong resistance of [endophyte-enhanced turfgrasses](#) to hairy chinch bug. So when

you embark on fall renovations of lawns where chinch bugs have been present, consider looking for these grasses.

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

A Farewell to Rick Harper

Join us this month in wishing Rick Harper, Cornell Cooperative Extension Resource Educator in IPM, a fond farewell and congratulations as he leaves his CCE colleagues for a professorship position with the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. His primary focus at UMASS will be in all matters relating to the urban forest.

During his last 12 years at CCE Westchester, Rick has developed his area of expertise well beyond the parameters of IPM. With his forestry background, his arborist certifications and his experience in the tree care industry, Rick was a natural fit for helping CCE Westchester deal with the developing issues occurring in the local urban forest. With Stephanie Radin of Dutchess County, Rick helped to develop the annual Arborist Training program that has been recognized statewide for its excellence. When Westchester CCE Director Barbara Sacks initiated the development of the Municipal Tree Steward Program in our county, Rick Harper played a key role in the implementation of that program. Rick also worked closely with the New York State Turf and Landscape Association on the educational component of their annual conference. Local research projects, pesticide certification training, commercial site visits and a natural gift for speaking and program development are just a few of the many additional activities and personal attributes that helped to round out Rick's twelve year career of service to the Green Industry community of the lower Hudson Valley.

Rick's last official day of work at CCE Westchester will be Tuesday July 24. Feel free to wish him well on his new career path at 914-285-4618 or email you may email him at rwh26@cornell.edu

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

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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

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

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

Putnam: Dianne Olsen, dko3@cornell.edu, or Jennifer Stengle, jjs95@cornell.edu, 845-278-6738

Rockland: Donna Cooke, dmc72@cornell.edu, or Paul Trader, pwt2@cornell.edu, 845-429-7085

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

Westchester: Rick Harper, rwh26@cornell.edu, 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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