



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

Stormwater Management Training Series – Applied Green-Infrastructure Design

When: February 6, 2013 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM

Where: Cornell Cooperative Extension Orange County, 18 Seward Ave, 3rd Floor, Middletown, NY 10940.

The integration of green infrastructure techniques for stormwater management has changed the paradigm from an "end-of pipe" treatment approach, to one encompassing source control. Using the techniques and standards outlined in the NYSDEC August 2010 Stormwater Design Manual, this workshop will explore in detail the process of designing effective GI practices, and review the method for computing the associated runoff reduction. This training will emphasize applications and specific design of practices for various development conditions, and utilizing the NYSDEC's spreadsheet for computing runoff reduction volume (RRv), and completing the newest version of the Notice of Intent (NOI).

Registration is required. Registration deadline *is January 30, 2013*. **Cost is \$225 per person if registered by the deadline, \$275 thereafter.** After January 30th, please call to check on availability. No refunds, but substitutions are allowed.

http://counties.cce.cornell.edu/orange/Stormwater_Mgt_Training_2013.pdf

For more information, contact Rose Baglia at rsb22@cornell.edu or 845-344-1234. To register, contact Tiffany Glavan at tg257@cornell.edu or 845-344-1234.

Social Media Marketing

When: Thursday, Feb 7, 2013

Where: Cornell Cooperative Extension of Ulster County, 232 Plaza Rd. Kingston, NY 12401

Time: Registration 8:30am – 12:00pm

Cost: \$50/person

Registration: For more information, contact: Teresa Rusinek, 845-340-3990

Arborist Certification Training

When: February 13, 20, 27, March 6 2013; 12:30 - 5 pm

(Snow dates: 2/15, 2/22, 3/1, 3/8)

Exam: March 29, 2013; 8:30 am (doors open at 8:00 am)

Where: Cornell Cooperative Extension Dutchess County
2715 Route 44, Millbrook, NY 12545

Registration: http://www.ccedutchess.org/images/stories/Ag-Hort_media/docs/2013%20isa%20brochure.pdf

Registration after January 30th will be based on availability only- \$475.00 and is at the discretion of the facilitators.

A training program designed to assist green industry professionals in obtaining the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist designation. Topics will include tree biology, pruning, pest management, and safe work practices. Sessions will also offer ISA CEU's and NYS DEC Pesticide Recertification credits for certified arborists & licensed pesticide applicators.

Contact:

Stephanie D. Radin sdm10@cornell.edu 845-677-8223 X104, or Jennifer Stengle js95@cornell.edu
845-278-6738

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

Articles:

Ag Census: two weeks left to respond!

by [Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack](#)

Currently underway by USDA's [National Agricultural Statistics Service](#), the Census collects detailed data covering nearly every facet of U.S. agriculture. It's the only source of uniform, comprehensive and impartial agricultural data for every county in the nation, and this year's Census will provide USDA current information as we work to support American agriculture and build up the rural economy.

Accurate statistical data regarding our rural areas is important as we work hard at USDA to design effective programs and deliver quality service, even as we work to streamline operations and reduce our budget footprint.

At a time when fewer farmers are producing the food, fuel, and fiber needed for a growing world, I remind producers to complete and return your Census. You can play an important role in showing our nation the value and importance of agriculture.

For more information about the Census, visit www.agcensus.usda.gov or call 1-888-4AG-STAT (1-888-424-7828). The Census of Agriculture is your voice, your future and your responsibility.

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

Boxwood Blight: Update

Excerpted from: Daughtrey, Margery, New Boxwood Blight Is Striking In the Landscape, [Cornell University, Long Island Horticultural Research & Extension Center](#),

The symptoms of the disease are most severe on boxwoods growing in wetter, shadier sites. The disease has appeared in some new plantings made in summer 2012 — this suggests that the disease may have been carried on some of the plants purchased this season. Boxwoods showing few or no symptoms could easily be mistaken for healthy plants. Brown or defoliated patches being seen now on older plants may indicate that the fungus has been carried short distances by wind---driven rain or on shearing equipment. Long distance spread by wind is not characteristic of this disease.

Gardeners wishing to save boxwoods that are under attack by the fungus are encouraged to start by physically removing as much of the diseased tissue as they can find. Heavily diseased smaller boxwoods should probably be sacrificed for the sake of older, more valuable specimens: discarded plants should be bagged along with fallen leaves and surface mulch and taken to a landfill — diseased boxwoods should not be composted or used as mulch.

The disease works from the outside in, so the areas affected by the fungus can be pruned out: work when the foliage is dry, and make cuts 6 to 12 inches or so into the plant, so that the black cankers on the current season's wood are removed. Bag the prunings and gather or vacuum up fallen leaves. Wipe off cutting tools and disinfest them with 70% ethyl alcohol or another disinfestant after each cut. Because *pachysandra* and *sarcococca* are boxwood relatives that are also hosts of the disease, they should be considered when trying to manage the boxwood blight in a landscape. Fungicides labeled for application to boxwood and for control of *Cylindrocladium* may be used to prevent new infections

when weather conditions are conducive to the activity of this fungus. Research efforts sponsored by the American Nursery and Landscape Association (ANLA) and federal and state governments are underway to determine the details of how to best manage this new disease.

Excerpted from: Daughtrey, Margery, New Boxwood Blight Is Striking In the Landscape, [Cornell University, Long Island Horticultural Research & Extension Center](http://ccesuffolk.org/nursery-and-landscape/), via: <http://ccesuffolk.org/nursery-and-landscape/>

Read the complete article at: <http://ccesuffolk.org/assets/galleries/Agriculture/Commercial-Nursery-and-Landscape-Management/NewBoxwoodBlightMD-wpics.pdf>

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

Alternates to *Impatiens walleriana* in the landscape

By Nora Catlin *Floriculture Specialist* [Cornell Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County](#)

As garden impatiens, *Impatiens walleriana*, have been severely impacted over the past season by a new downy mildew disease (and will likely continue to be impacted in future years), growers, landscapers, and homeowners are seeking alternatives to this ubiquitous garden plant. Impatiens have been a reliable garden plant for many years due to their color choice, growth habit, price point, and shade tolerance. While it might seem challenging to find plants that will be a suitable replacement, there are many great plant selections that are viable substitutions. The tables below list some options for shade tolerant plants, along with information on crop time and garden size. Don't focus on the negative... use this opportunity to grow and promote different and exciting plants!

See alternatives list at: <http://ccesuffolk.org/assets/Floriculture/Alternatives-to-Garden-Impatiens.pdf>
Impatiens Downy Mildew Fact sheet <http://ccesuffolk.org/assets/Floriculture/DM-landscape-Sept2012.pdf>

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

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Elongate Hemlock Scale in the Hudson Valley

Adapted from Christmas Tree IPM Update, Dr. Betsy Lamb

[Elongate hemlock scale](#) on firs is an increasing problem in the Hudson Valley. There is a NY Special Local Needs label for Safari 20SG (dinotefuron) for basal trunk sprays **for Eastern and Carolina hemlock only**. In [PIMS](#) look under Special Local Need Products. The EPA registration number is SLN NY-120009. <http://pims.psur.cornell.edu/ProductResults.php#151047>

Users must have a copy of the appropriate recommendation in their possession at the time of use. Copies of the above special local needs recommendations have been posted to the "NYS Special Local Needs" (SLN) section of our web site. (Direct link to find the recommendations: <http://pims.psur.cornell.edu/Specials.php#sln>) They should also be available on PIMS (<http://pims.psur.cornell.edu>).

When using a SLN 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.

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

More trees in a city bring surprising benefit, Portland study finds

By Joe Rojas-Burke, The Oregonian

You've heard all the obvious benefits of urban trees -- shading buildings, sheltering wildlife, filtering air pollution, stopping erosion. A new Portland study suggests a more surprising benefit: healthier newborns.

Tree cover made no difference in the rate of pre-term births, but researchers found a consistent link to the prevalence of infants who were small for their gestational age. For each 10 percent increase in tree coverage within about 50 yards of a home, the rate of undersized newborns decreased by 1.42 per 1000 births. As it stands, about 70 of every 1,000 newborns in Portland are small for gestational age.

"Maybe it sounds a bit daft at first," says lead author Geoffrey Donovan, a scientist with the U.S. Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Research Station in Portland. But he says it's plausible that having lots of trees nearby counteracts the stress experienced by pregnant women.

Studies in animals and people make clear that maternal stress is harmful to a developing fetus and can increase the probability of underweight birth. In a variety of human clinical trials, exposure to nature and greenery significantly reduced people's stress levels and helped them withstand high-stress situations.

Read the entire article at:

http://www.oregonlive.com/health/index.ssf/2011/01/more_trees_in_a_city_bring_sur.html

See the research publication at <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829210001656>

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

Improved Stink Bug Traps

ARS Scientists Test Improved Stink Bug Trapping Methods

By [Sharon Durham](#)

Baited black traps in a pyramid shape attract significantly more brown marmorated stink bugs than other traps, according to [U.S. Department of Agriculture](#) (USDA) scientists. Evaluating stink bug responses to different visual stimuli may help manufacturers design better traps for monitoring the bugs.

Entomologist [Tracy Leskey](#) at the [Agricultural Research Service](#) (ARS) [Appalachian Fruit Research Station](#) in Kearneysville, W.V., focused on visual stimuli that can attract the stink bugs to traps that will help farmers monitor the level of infestation in their fields and orchards. ARS is USDA's principal intramural scientific research agency, and this research supports the USDA priority of promoting international food security.

In field trials in 2009 and 2010, Leskey and her colleagues found that significantly more stink bug adults and juvenile bugs, called nymphs, were captured in the baited black pyramid traps than in other traps. The researchers also found that more adults and nymphs were captured in a trap placed on the ground than in a commercially available trap hung from a tree limb.

These prototype pyramid traps may serve as monitoring tools to assess the presence, abundance and seasonal activity of pests and natural enemies to determine the need for insecticide applications.

Read the complete article at: <http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/pr/2013/130118.htm>

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

IPM: Battling Eggplant Pest with Crimson Clover Cover Crops

Consumers in the Northeast purchase eggplant 28 percent more often than those in any other US region. But, you may have noticed that farm stands are lacking their usual bounty of the shiny purple nightshade. The culprits? Flea beetle and Colorado potato beetle (CPB). With a grant from the Northeastern IPM Center, Cerruti Hooks (University of Maryland) and his team have found a practical, organic, and cost-effective way to prevent infestations of these eggplant pests. In response to grower needs, Hooks and his team implemented the strategy of using crimson clover as a cover crop that would help reduce eggplant pest infestations.

Why crimson clover? “Crimson clover contained all the cover crop superhero characteristics,” said Hooks. As a nitrogen fixer, crimson clover converts atmospheric nitrogen into compounds that growing eggplant plants need. As a winter cover crop, crimson clover naturally senesces during the spring and does not compete with eggplant; crimson clover attracts beneficial insects and increases the soil’s organic matter. Furthermore, it suppresses early season weeds while decreasing soil erosion and surface water pollution. Hooks says his most exciting finding came when his team discovered that planting eggplant into crimson clover cover crops works as well as weekly organic insecticide applications against CPB infestations.

Read the entire article for more IPM strategies at <http://www.northeastipm.org/about-us/publications/ipm-insights/serving-up-a-bitter-end-for-eggplant-pests/>

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

Top 8 Priorities for NY Small Farms Detailed in Report

Recommendations for Strategic Investments in New York’s Small Farms

[Cornell Small Farms Program](#) released its report, [2012 Recommendations for Strategic Investments in New York’s Small Farms](#) detailing the top priorities for enhancing the viability of small farms in New York.

The report is based on the February 29, 2012, 4th New York Small Farms Summit, hosted by the Cornell Small Farms Program in collaboration with Cornell Cooperative Extension, a statewide, interactive gathering that engaged more than 150 farmers, educators, policy makers and community members, and a survey of 573 farmers, educators and others.

The priorities are: Develop **food distribution strategies** (e.g. collaborative marketing, product pooling and trucking, food hubs) to expand small farm access to local and regional markets. Document **economic impact of small farms** on their communities to increase investment in and support of small farms. Develop new and expand existing **livestock processing facilities** and evaluate **livestock processing regulations and policy** for impact on small farms. Identify **alternative financing strategies** accessible to small farms. Advocate for **greater investment in**

small farm services (i.e. research, extension and education). Develop and promote affordable **energy conservation and renewable energy sources** for small farms. Develop strategies to expand on **agricultural land access**. Promote Resources and Education targeting **consumer education in local farms and food**.

[Download the full report](#) and [access supplemental material](#) which shows regional priorities see the [Cornell Small Farms Program website](#).

Questions about the report may be directed to Anu Rangarajan, the Director of the Cornell Small Farms Program (ar47@cornell.edu) or the Small Farms Program Office at 607-255-9227 or smallfarmsprogram@cornell.edu.

To read the complete article, see [Cornell Small Farms Program January monthly update](#).

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

Branching Out: IPM Newsletter for Trees and Shrubs

BRANCHING OUT, an IPM Newsletter for Trees and Shrubs may be just the ticket if your woody ornamentals pest management program could benefit from timely, reliable field reports and up-to date management recommendations. Faculty and staff in Cornell's Department of Plant Pathology, in cooperation with Cornell Cooperative Extension educators throughout the state, gather information for *Branching Out* via on-site scouting at selected locations from Long Island to Rochester, and they use that information together with tips from professional and trade literature to prepare articles of interest to you. Each issue of Branching Out contains helpful information and pest management tips for woody ornamentals:

- Pest activity scouting reports
- In-depth feature article
- Growing degree-day reports

Branching Out is published every two weeks from April through July and every three weeks from July through September.

Check us out at <http://branchingout.cornell.edu/>

Submitted by Dawn Dailey-O'Brien, [Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University](#)

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Shrub Willow: Building a Better Biofuel

By Yvonne Huang

The shrub willow, a plant normally planted as ornamental hedges or used in weaving baskets, could now be one of the next mainstream biofuel crops used as a low-impact energy source to replace corn. Since 1998, Prof. Larry Smart '87, plant genetics and physiology, has helped develop biofuel through breeding programs.

"We're trying to develop fast-growing willow as a new bioenergy crop that's highly sustainable, grows well on marginal land and potentially could support job growth and economic development in the rural Northeast," he said. Smart currently works at Cornell's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva.

Shrub willow can thrive in areas where other crops cannot such as poorly-drained lands and nutrient depleted soil. These areas are labeled as marginal lands because they have been deemed unfit for producing profitable crops. In the Northeast alone, there are millions of acres of farmland that go unused because they are considered marginal. With the commercialization of the shrub willow, these acres could be used to power local buildings, schools and homes.

Unlike most other biofuel crops such as corn or sugar cane, shrub willow plots are not plowed and replanted after every harvest. Shrub willow only needs to be planted once every 25 to 30 years as it resprouts after every harvest. Root systems develop in the planted soil, preventing erosion and trapping carbon within the soil, which is typically released when plots are plowed. This can improve soil quality substantially by the time the willow goes through its full life cycle.

According to Smart, the shrub willow project could be fully commercialized and ready for a larger-scale expansion within a few years. And as society becomes more aware of the growing need for more alternative fuel options, research into biofuels, like the shrub willow, is becoming increasingly more important.

Read the complete article at: <http://cornellsun.com/section/science/content/2013/01/23/shrub-willow-building-better-biofuel>

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

Regional Updates

Westchester County-February 2013: White Pine Browning: Another Update

The CCE Westchester Diagnostic Lab has continued to receive inquiries and reports from landscapers and arborists concerning what appears to be significant browning on White pines (*Pinus strobus*) since last fall and often with worsening browning this winter. As with so many other issues currently concerning trees in the Hudson Valley, the visit to our region from *Hurricane Sandy* is the likely culprit in most cases. Among suspected causes as to why so much needle damage occurred from the hurricane include salt spray near the coast and salt spray that was carried a great distance inland. Additionally, in a recent phone conversation, Margery Daughtrey, Cornell University plant pathologist at the Long Island Horticulture Research and Extension Center in Suffolk County said an above average degree of desiccation could have occurred when bright sunny days followed the storm. The most intense browning is often one-sided, on the east facing side. Privet and callery pear also showed scorching around the perimeter of their leaves in the fall. Because of the uneven distribution of the highest wind gusts, the injury can be more obvious in specific sites around the county and elsewhere. Of course pine needles already somewhat desiccated and browned from the effects of *Hurricane Sandy* would probably brown even more in the drying winds of winter, hence the worsening symptoms on local White pines as the season has progressed.

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.*