



# Cornell University Cooperative Extension

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

Volume 12, Issue 07

July 2012

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

Editors: Jennifer Stengle & Rosemarie S. Baglia

[www.cce.cornell.edu](http://www.cce.cornell.edu)

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## June/July Programs

### **20<sup>th</sup> Annual NYS Releaf Conference**

**When:** July 19-20<sup>th</sup> 2012

**Where:** Canisius College, Buffalo NY

**Registration:** On-line form here: [http://www.nysurbanforestrycouncil.com/annual\\_app\\_12reg.asp](http://www.nysurbanforestrycouncil.com/annual_app_12reg.asp)

Mary Kramarchyk at 518-402-9412

Program brochure and Schedule:

<http://www.nysurbanforestrycouncil.com/pdfs/2012conferencebrochure.pdf>

As with other years, workshops and dorm accommodations are on site while tours will take us from local highlights to a great example of urban forest storm recovery.

**A sample of conference offerings:**

Rust to Green: Green Infrastructure in the Mohawk Valley, Building Volunteer Capacity, Delaware Park & Horticultural Tour of Buffalo Zoo, Tonawanda After the October 2006 Snowstorm, Sustainable

Green Homes: Rivera Green Development, Other workshop and tour titles:

- Great Moments in History and How Fungi Got Us There
- Impervious Surface/Building & Managing LID Facilities
- Keeping Communities in the Green: NYS DEC Grants
- Hazard Tree Identification in Delaware Park Tour
- The History of Olmsted Parks
- Tour, Workshops & Demos at Schichtel's Nursery

[.NYS Urban and Community Forest Council](#)

## **18<sup>th</sup> Annual Ponics Short Course: Engineering Design of Recirculating Aquaculture, Hydroponic, and Aquaponic Systems**

**When:** July 16<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup>

**Where:** Mount Saint Mary College, Newburgh New York

**Registration:** [Required](#)

**Program:** Professor Timmons and colleagues are offering a 1-week short course on the principles of aquaculture, hydroponics, and aquaponics. The ponics components are new for this year and should attract considerable attention. The course will provide the student with a fundamental understanding of how these systems function both independently and synergistically. At the conclusion of the course, a student should be able to design their own systems. No previous background is assumed.

The course will be conducted at Mount Saint Mary College, 330 Powell Ave., Newburgh, NY 12550 and is being co-hosted by Continental Organics, which is a 2 acre greenhouse and 100,000 lb/year tilapia operation. The cost is \$1000.00; lodging has been arranged at the College at very affordable rates. The course textbook is Recirculating Aquaculture by Timmons and Ebeling (2<sup>nd</sup> edition 948 pages, English or Spanish). The book comprehensively covers the basics of the design and engineering of intensive recirculating aquaculture systems, including basic overall systems engineering, tank culture design, solids removal and waste management, biofiltration, aeration/oxygenation, and disinfection using UV or ozone.

**Contact:** For program flier and registration info see: [www.bee.cornell.edu/aqua](http://www.bee.cornell.edu/aqua)

## **Integrated Pest Management In-depth**

**When:** July 23<sup>rd</sup> 2012

**Where:** Cornell Campus, Ithaca NY

**Registration:** Registration is \$55 per person. On-line registration is now open at [http://www.greenhouse.cornell.edu/calendar/ipm\\_workshop.htm](http://www.greenhouse.cornell.edu/calendar/ipm_workshop.htm) and you can find a mail-in registration form there also. **Lunch is included.**

**Program:** NYS IPM will hold their 5<sup>th</sup> annual IPM In-depth hands-on workshop from 11:00 – 5:00 on July 23, 2012.

**The Doctor is IN:** Bring samples of your pest and nutrient issues - or those problems you just can't figure out – and we'll discuss the appropriate management techniques to solve them.

### **Root Rots Revealed**

In this session, we'll go below the surface of growing media to see what causes wilting, stem rot and root decay of bedding plants and perennials. Participants will look at the roots and examine the fungi that are responsible for root rots such as Pythium and Black Root Rot through compound microscopes. We'll review how these diseases can get started and discuss techniques to control them, including newer treatments and traditional fungicides.

### **Good Bugs for Bad Bugs**

Using beneficial insects and mites against greenhouse insect and mite pests is becoming a more common method of insect/mite pest management. But it's important to get answers to some basic questions in order to learn how to use these biological controls. What do these beneficial insects look like? Which ones are used against which pests? How do you use them? How can I know if they're working? Can I use them along with pesticides? In this workshop, we'll take a very close look at these beneficial bugs and provide some answers to these and other questions

### **Media Myth Busters**

So many substrate products and amendments are currently available on the market. How do you sort out what works and what doesn't? Through hands on exercises, this session will cover: microbial inoculants used for disease suppression and nutrient availability, the interaction of growing media and pesticides, common organic substrates and fertilizers, alternative ingredients to peat, and how to test your own compost. Participants will leave with how media choices can affect insects such as fungus gnats and strategies for testing products and substrate components in their own operations.

**Contact:** For more information, contact Betsy Lamb at 607 254-8800 or [eml38@cornell.edu](mailto:eml38@cornell.edu).

## **Floriculture Field Day**

**When:** July 24<sup>th</sup> 2012

**Where:** Cornell University, Ithaca NY ([map](#))

**Registration:** [http://www.greenhouse.cornell.edu/calendar/floriculture\\_field\\_day.htm](http://www.greenhouse.cornell.edu/calendar/floriculture_field_day.htm)

**Program:** The morning program will center around the theme of Diversification and Responding to Changing Consumer Values to Maintain Operation Profitability featuring Debbie Hamrick and other industry experts. Lunch and the afternoon program will be at the Bluegrass Lane annual and perennial trials facility. Participants can attend guided tours of the trials or view the flower beds at their own leisure. The Kathy Pufahl Container Design competition will also be held in conjunction with Field Day. The afternoon will conclude with an ice cream social and announcement of the container design contest winners.

Field Day registration is \$85 per person for the entire day (includes lunch), \$65 for spouses or additional members of the same company registered on the same form. Afternoon-only at Bluegrass Lane (including lunch) is \$35. After July 10 and on-site registration for the Field Day is \$100 per person for the full program, and \$50 for afternoon-only (lunch and educational materials not guaranteed for those who register on-site).

### **2012 Kathy Pufahl Container Competition:**

Individual entries will be \$25 per container. Categories:

- 12" hanging basket
- 16" patio container
- "unlimited" container

- home gardener container

**New** this year: An award for best first time entry in each category. All proceeds will go directly to IBD research at Mt. Sinai Hospital, to help ensure a bright future for Kathy's daughter and others like her, who have Crohn's disease. For more information about the competition, contact: Karen Hall, 716-941-3502 [nysfi@nyflowergrowers.org](mailto:nysfi@nyflowergrowers.org).

**Contact:** Registration questions? Contact Tracey Sherwood: (607) 255-7734 or [tbs46@cornell.edu](mailto:tbs46@cornell.edu).

## **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:**

### **Impatiens Downy Mildew in Southeast New York**

The Diagnostic lab of Cornell Cooperative Extension of Westchester County can confirm that recent samples of *Impatiens walleriana* submitted to their lab were infected with *Plasmopara obducens*, commonly known as impatiens downy mildew. This pathogen is a new pest in the area and this season it seems to be showing up in more and more locations in the county. One initial sample was sent to the diagnostic lab at the Long Island Horticultural Research and Extension Center and confirmed for the presence of this pathogen by well known Cornell Senior Extension Associate and plant pathologist, [Margery Daughtrey](#). Other samples sent earlier are awaiting confirmation by the Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic on the Cornell campus. Numerous phone calls have also been received by CCE Westchester from homeowners and landscapers as they have watched their impatiens plantings seemingly disintegrate before their eyes as what were likely infected plants turned to "mush" in relatively short order.

Samples exhibiting disease symptoms of *P. obducens* have been submitted to CCE Westchester from locations as varied as municipal plantings, plant retailers and residential properties. These symptoms have varied from slightly off color foliage (slight yellowing) and slight wilting/curling down of foliage to nearly total leaf loss; leaving bare stems in the landscape where healthy plants once stood. Some specimens were in a state of almost complete collapse. The undersides of the leaves of *I. walleriana* samples infected with impatiens downy mildew showed varying amounts of white-colored sporulation. The latter often appeared "powdery" to the naked eye but was at other times hard to see without magnification. When viewed under a microscope, the latter sometimes took the appearance of white cotton candy that had been blasted with a garden hose.

Green Industry interests and residents in the Hudson Valley should be on the lookout for impatiens downy mildew. Infected plants should be pulled, roots and all, and the area should not be replanted with susceptible impatiens species. Experts studying this disease are now more certain that impatiens downy mildew is able to overwinter in the landscape, so plan on the use of replacement species in those locations for next year. Much is still not known about this disease but the following fact sheet may be of help in the identification and understanding of this new pest affecting what once was a fairly “fool proof” fixture in the summer landscape:

<http://ccesuffolk.org/assets/Horticulture-Leaflets/Impatiens-downy-mildew.pdf>

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

## **Tomato Disease Management Strategies for 2012**

Tomatoes (fresh market, processing, and heirlooms) can be difficult to grow because they are susceptible to many diseases that can potentially destroy an entire field. Read the article below to get a grip on disease control strategies for the important diseases affecting tomatoes this summer. The article includes a partial list of Tomato Fungicides Arranged for Conventional, Organic or Home garden usage (approved for NYS) Prepared by T.A. Zitter, Dept. Plant Pathology and P-MB, Cornell University, Ithaca June 2012.

[http://vegetablemdonline.ppath.cornell.edu/NewsArticles/Tomato\\_Strategies\\_Fungicide.pdf](http://vegetablemdonline.ppath.cornell.edu/NewsArticles/Tomato_Strategies_Fungicide.pdf)

For more disease resources see:

<http://vegetablemdonline.ppath.cornell.edu/DiagnosticKeys/TomKey.html>

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

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## **USDA Updates Emerald Ash Borer Quarantine Policy**

WASHINGTON, -- The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) issued a Federal Order updating its Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) quarantine policy. The Federal Order allows unrestricted interstate movement of regulated articles within contiguous federal quarantine boundaries, with the exception of movements to protected areas within the existing quarantine area. The change will become effective on July 1, 2012.

The protected areas include any area identified by a state as pest free for which the state has regulations to protect against the human assisted intrastate spread of EAB. . .

Read the complete article at: [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/newsroom/2012/05/eab\\_quarantine.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/newsroom/2012/05/eab_quarantine.shtml)  
-and-

### **Bracing for Beetle’s Arrival**

From BuffaloNews.com

<http://www.buffalonews.com/city/article887765.ece>

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

## **Survey by USDA and Collaborators Reports Fewer Winter Honey Bee Losses**

By [Kim Kaplan](#) May 31, 2012

WASHINGTON—Total losses of managed honey bee colonies from all causes were 21.9 percent nationwide for the 2011/2012 winter, according to the annual survey conducted by the [U.S. Department of Agriculture](#) (USDA), the [Bee Informed Partnership](#) and the [Apiary Inspectors of](#)

[America](#). This represents a substantial drop in mortality compared to the previous five years, when winter losses of around 30 percent have been reported. Previous surveys found total colony losses of 30 percent in the winter of 2010/2011, 34 percent in 2009/2010, 29 percent in 2008/2009, 36 percent in 2007/2008 and 32 percent in 2006/2007.

The unusually warm winter during 2011/2012 could be one possible contributing factor to the decline in colony losses, although no direct scientific investigation of the weather connection has been conducted. January 2012 ranks as the fourth-warmest in U.S. history.

"A warm winter means less stress on bee colonies and may help them be more resistant to pathogens, parasites and other problems," said [Jeff Pettis](#), co-leader of the survey and research leader of the [Agricultural Research Service](#) (ARS) [Bee Research Laboratory](#) in Beltsville, Md. ARS is USDA's chief intramural scientific research agency.

[University of Maryland](#) research scientist [Dennis vanEngelsdorp](#) was the co-leader of the survey. Among beekeepers who reported losing any colonies from any cause, 37 percent said they lost at least some of their colonies without finding any dead bees. The absence of dead bees is one of the defining symptoms of colony collapse disorder (CCD), a serious problem that beekeepers began facing in 2006. Since this was an interview-based survey, it was not possible to confirm that these colonies had CCD or if the losses were the result of other causes that share the "absence of dead bees" symptom.

"Tracking CCD continues to be complex," Pettis said. "Despite several claims, we still don't know the cause of CCD."

Almost half of responding beekeepers reported losses greater than 13.6 percent, the level of loss that beekeepers have stated would be acceptable for their operations. Continued losses above that level threaten the economic sustainability of commercial beekeeping.

A total of 5,543 beekeepers, who manage nearly 15 percent of the country's estimated 2.49 million colonies, responded to the survey. A complete analysis of the survey data will be published later this year. The abstract can be found [here](#). More information about CCD can be found [here](#). To read more, visit: <http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/pr/2012/120531.htm>

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

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## **A New Tool for Studying Insect-Plant Warfare**

By [Dennis O'Brien](#) June 7, 2012

When an insect pierces the surface of a plant to feed, much of the action takes place in the plant's interior. A device called the Electrical Penetration Graph (EPG) is a critical tool for peering into the process.

Now a new type of EPG developed by [U. S. Department of Agriculture](#) (USDA) entomologists is giving scientists the clearest view yet of the wars waged between piercing-sucking insects and the plants they attack.

The EPG was developed by [Elaine Backus](#) at the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) [San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Sciences Center](#), in Parlier, Calif., and her late partner William Bennett from the [University of Missouri](#).

ARS is USDA's principal intramural scientific research agency, and this research supports the USDA goal of promoting agricultural sustainability. To use an EPG, researchers connect the insect and plant to an electronic monitor that reads electrical charges produced by changes in voltage that occur as the insect feeds. At least eight different systems have been developed, and researchers who study aphids and other piercing-sucking insects have used them over the years to publish nearly 400 peer-reviewed papers. But the new EPG is much more versatile than any of its predecessors, and is being used by researchers around the country in ways expected to broaden understanding of how plant-feeding insects cause so much damage.

Traditionally, monitors have been designed to work with either AC or DC current. Because of the physics that govern electricity and the flow of electrical current, researchers have been likely to get best results using AC monitors when studying larger insects and DC monitors when studying smaller insects.

Ideally, a monitor should be capable of studying a variety of insect sizes. As the name implies, the team's AC-DC Monitor incorporates design features from both AC and DC monitors, making it more versatile. Researchers can adjust the settings to the sizes of any insect they are studying. Entomologists will be able to view the feeding process in detail for more insects than ever before. They also will be better able to compare the feeding habits of pathogen-bearing insects with those that are pathogen-free.

Backus and Bennett described the AC-DC Monitor in a recent issue of the [\*Journal of Insect Physiology\*](#). [Read more](#) about this research in the May/June 2012 issue of *Agricultural Research* magazine or by visiting: <http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/pr/2012/120607.htm>.

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

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## Army Worm: Special Local Needs Registration:

On Friday, June 15<sup>th</sup> the NYSDEC approved a time-limited Special Local Need (24c) registration for the use of Intrepid 2F (EPA Reg. No. 62719-422, assigned NY SLN 12-0019) to control true armyworm on corn, grass forage, fodder and hay, non-grass animal feeds and mixed stands. Note that this SLN **expires September 15, 2012**. The SLN was issued in response to corn and hay grower requests due to shortages of alternative control products and high true armyworm populations in various parts of the state.

Note the following restrictions for Intrepid 2F:

- It is a restricted-use product in New York State.
- Distribution, sale, and use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties is prohibited.

Users must have **both** the primary product label and the SLN labeling in their possession at time of use. Copies of the primary label are available at the PIMS website (<http://pims.psur.cornell.edu>). The SLN label will be posted at the PIMS website under the "Special Registration" section very shortly. (Direct link "Special Registrations": [http://pims.psur.cornell.edu/index.php?page=pims\\_sln\\_eup](http://pims.psur.cornell.edu/index.php?page=pims_sln_eup)).

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 July 2012

In 2010 we were talking about temperatures (it was the hottest growing season on record) and in 2011 we were talking about the precipitation (it was the wettest growing season on record).....this year it's the temperature again! According to the NOAA, March – May 2012 was the hottest 3 month period on record for New York State since weather recording commenced, 118 years ago! **Growing Degree-Day (GDD)** totals as of June 27 register at 1051 (Westchester County Airport) still putting us slightly over a week ahead of schedule. Additionally, **precipitation levels** show us to be at **11.71”** here in Westchester County.

Although we started seeing Crabgrass germination a few weeks ago, the hot summer temperatures that we've experienced in June have given this grass a big boost and it is easily noted growing in areas where turf cover may have been somewhat thin or bare soil was once evident.

As noted last month, it is important to continue to follow the emergence stages of the types of pertinent insects/arthropods that may be present on (and possibly pests of) certain landscape plants. Crawler emergence of a number of important scale insects (i.e. Cottony Taxus Scale, Azalea Bark Scale, Cottony Maple scale, etc.) should have occurred already in your locality (or will be shortly). Be aware of a number of treatment windows that typically open in early - mid July for a number of other insect pests including Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (the mid-summer crawler emergence) and Cooley Spruce Gall Adelgid (the galls commence opening throughout the month of July). Ideal treatment windows should also be taking place in July for other common insects of ornamentals including Lacebugs (*Stephanitis* sp., **1266-1544 GDD**) and Privet Rust Mite (**1266-1515 GDD**). Adult Azalea Whiteflies also abound, so keep an eye out for this insect as well. Horticultural oil is a common material used to treat many of these insects (i.e. the newly emerging scale or adelgid crawlers), but it is important to remember that Horticultural oil **should not** be applied in a period of high temperature (above 80 degrees) or humidity, or if plants are experiencing drought stress. For treatment options, consult the current edition of Cornell's [Pest Management Guide](#).

Finally, unlike last year's "shortage" of scarab beetles, this summer has demonstrated that insects are resilient and the adults are back with Japanese Beetles having very recently emerged and Oriental Beetles having reared their head in the middle of June. Remember, the purpose of these insects is simple: mate and lay eggs....so this month's adults mean next month's grubs!

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

### Putnam County- June 2012

Lots of diseases here in the lab. Leaf spot and root rots. Not to mention an unusual array of fungi colonizing mulch: slime molds of many colors and types, and artillery fungi, got a boost from the wet weather we had this past month. Clients kept in by the weather may have come out to discover these unusual mulch denizens. Here's an interesting discussion of slime molds in landscape mulch . . . and if you're in a hurry to get rid of them, rake them up or hose them down

[http://extension.unh.edu/resources/representation/Resource000509\\_Rep531.pdf](http://extension.unh.edu/resources/representation/Resource000509_Rep531.pdf)

Artillery fungus is another story altogether, and folks with white or light-colored houses are often perturbed by these [dark specks](#) (fungal spore packets) adhered to their siding. Scraping them off will

leave a tarry streak, and they can be a real nuisance removing from car finishes. Here's a great Q&A to refer clients to: <http://www.personal.psu.edu/faculty/d/d/ddd2/>

Artillery fungus will grow on any wood mulch. Studies have shown that artillery fungus does not grow well on pine-bark-nugget mulch, but it does eventually get a foot hold. The final word on artillery fungus, if the client finds those pesky specks objectionable: remove the organic mulch, cover soil with landscape fabric, and use inorganic mulch, such as gravel, shell, or artificial mulches.

*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](http://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.*

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## 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](mailto:barrypmtc@optonline.net), or visit [www.pestmanagementtraining.com/s/](http://www.pestmanagementtraining.com/s/).
- Paul Roland, Ph.D., 914-907-1797, [professor@pesticideteaching.ws](mailto:professor@pesticideteaching.ws)
- Advanced Technical Consultants (ATC): (845) 657-4271 or [www.pested.com](http://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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