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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Urban Forestry Today Webcast Series: Communicating with Technology
When: Thursday, September 04, 2014, 12-1 p.m. (EDT)
Where: Webinar
Program: Urban Foresters often find themselves working with different forms of technology in an attempt to communicate their message, be it about the location of a tree, the value of their urban forest ecosystem services, or the state of their urban forest. Join Mollie Freilicher, DCR Community Action Forester, for the 2014 Urban Forestry Today series-finale with a discussion about applications and software that are applicable to urban and community forestry and that can help get your message across. The webcast will include discussion of i-Tree, CanVis, tree tags, and The Grove.
Registration: To attend, visit www.joinwebinar.com and enter the ID code: #150-717-775. This broadcast is free and will offer the opportunity for arborists to earn 1.0 ISA CEU and 0.5 MCA credit.
For more information, contact: Rick Harper, Department of Environmental Conservation University of Massachusetts, Amherst. rharper@eco.umass.edu

Water Resources Infrastructure Conference – A Critical Piece of Community Development
When: September 17 & 18, 2014
Where: Honor’s Haven Resort, 1195 Arrowhead Road, Ellenville, NY
Program: This Community Development Institute is co-sponsored by the Cornell University’s Community and Regional Development Institute (CaRDI) and NYS Water Resources Institute. The institute will focus on water resource infrastructure. Over the two-day period, participants will engage in dynamic discussions and workshops to promote informed decision-making in support of sustainable community and economic development. The institute is designed for a diverse audience of local government officials (elected, appointed, & staff), CCE Educators, practitioners, economic developers, community leaders, and university and college faculty in the region.
Registration: Registration for Conference required. Fee. Visit www.cardi.cornell.edu
Presented by: Community and Regional Development Institute & NYS Water Resources Institute
For more information, visit: www.cardi.cornell.edu

8th Annual New York Botanical Garden Field Day
When: Thursday, September 25th, 7:30am - 4:00pm
Where: New York Botanical Garden, 2900 Southern Blvd., Bronx, NY
Program: Are you looking for ISA and DEC credits and a rewarding educational experience featuring seasoned speakers on timely topics that is being held at one of the most respected botanical gardens in the world? Attend the 8th Annual New York Botanical Garden Field Day on September 25th, 2014 where 6 ISA CEU’s and 5.5 New York State DEC and Connecticut pesticide credits have been approved (New Jersey pesticide credits pending). Register today as enrollment is limited to 150 attendees and spaces will fill up fast! Click here for the brochure:
Registration: Registration required, register by 9/15/14 at: http://www.nystla.com/
Presented by New York State Turf and Landscape Association
Tour of Landscape Lighting Exhibit available

When: October 8, 2014, 6:30pm-8:30pm
Where: Illi Park, Troy NY (that's spelled i l l i)

Credits: 2 Landscape Architect CEU's available

Program: The Exhibition consists of 10 areas each sponsored by a landscape lighting fixture manufacturer. In early 2013 30 designers were invited to plan lighting for the areas working in teams of 3 on one area with that areas manufacturer. The designers met in March 2012 at the site and in 2 days planned, mocked-up their ideas and handed in their final designs. Between then and March 2013, LED for landscape lighting blossomed and nearly all the areas changed to LED lighting. In June 2013, illi had received all the lighting materials including 15000 feet of cable from Paige Electric. In June the teams with some manufacturers and other designers that wanted to participate, returned to prepare the power distribution and then returned in Sept to install and aim the lighting. The LLE gives illi the opportunity to show interested designers and the public what can be done with lighting including the importance of the indoor/outdoor relationship.

Cost: $100

Instructor: Janet Lennox Moyer, Jan Moyer Design, Design Principal

Registration: Contact Cornell Cooperative Extension of Albany County, Phone: 518-765-3513

Commercial Horticulture Webinar Series: Mark your calendars

The Cornell Cooperative Extension Sustainable Horticulture program work team announces its fall webinar lineup. Once again, these classes will cover two topic and offer recertification and continuing education credits.

- **Bleeding Beech Canker & Turf Seed Variety Update**
  - **When:** Thursday October 16th, 4:45pm to 7:15pm
  - **Where:** Check with your Cornell Cooperative Extension county office to see if they are offering this webinar. (While webinars will be recorded for later viewing, you must attend the live webinar session to be eligible for credits)

  **Program:**
  - Victoria Wallace an Extension Educator in Sustainable Turf & Landscape at UConn Extension will discuss turfgrass selection as is an important strategy to reduce plant stress, pest pressure and ultimately decrease pesticide use. Selecting the proper turfgrasses for landscape mixtures use can be challenging.
  - Dr. Shawn C. Kenaley a Visiting Fellow in School of Integrative Plant Science, Cornell University, Ithaca will discuss Phytophthora - one of the most ecologically and economically damaging plant pathogens of herbaceous and woody plants. With increasing frequency since the mid-1980s, disease caused by at least five Phytophthora species has been associated with the mortality of countless mature European beech

  **Registration:** Check with your county Cornell Cooperative Extension office and ask if they are offering the course. If not, you may also be able to attend in another county.

- **Using Liners for Landscapes & 2014 Disease Wrap-up**
  - **When:** Thursday December 4th, 4:45pm to 7:15pm
  - **Where:** Check with your Cornell Cooperative Extension county office to see if they are offering this webinar. (While webinars will be recorded for later viewing, you must attend the live webinar session to be eligible for credits)

  **Program:** Bill Miller will present Liners for Landscapes, and Margery Daughtrey will take us through a 2014 seasonal Disease wrap-up (and a look ahead.)

  **Registration:** Check with your local Cornell Cooperative Extension office and ask if they are offering the course. If not, you may also be able to attend in another county.
**Articles:**

**Regulated and Prohibited Invasive Species list & 6 month grace period**
The Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Species regulations go into effect six months following the date of publication of the final regulations in the State Register, which will be September 10, 2014. The six month grace period before the regulations take effect provides the regulated community time to sell existing stocks, and to transition to alternatives. Also recognizing the commercial importance of specific species, the regulations provide for an additional one year grace period for the possession, sale, purchase, transportation or introduction of Japanese Barberry. Costs to industry also are mitigated by continuing to allow the sale of certain regulated species with conditions attached, rather than prohibiting their sale entirely.

The rule, including lists of prohibited and regulated species, may be viewed by visiting the Division of Lands and Forests regulations web site. [http://www.dec.ny.gov/press/98542.html](http://www.dec.ny.gov/press/98542.html)

**Trees, water efficiency, and floods in an elevated CO₂ atmosphere**
A study by scientists with the U.S. Forest Service, Harvard University and partners suggests that trees are responding to higher atmospheric carbon dioxide levels by becoming more efficient at using water. The study, “Increase in forest water-use efficiency as atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations rise,” was published on-line today in the journal Nature. Dave Hollinger, a plant physiologist with the U.S. Forest Service’s Northern Research Station, is a co-author with lead author Trevor Keenan of Harvard University and colleagues from The Ohio State University, Indiana University, and the Institute of Meteorology and Climate in Germany. The article is available at: [http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v499/n7458/full/nature12291.html](http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v499/n7458/full/nature12291.html)

How efficient trees are in using water has implications for ecosystem function, services and feedbacks to the climate system. These include enhanced timber yields and improved water availability, which could partially offset the effects of future droughts. However, reduced evapotranspiration, or the combination of evaporation and plant transpiration from the land to the atmosphere, resulting from higher water-use efficiency could lead to higher air temperatures, decreased humidity, and decreased recycling of continental precipitation. This could cause increased continental freshwater runoff, along with drought in parts of the world that rely on water transpired in other region. (increased continental freshwater run-off includes “flooding”)

Read more here: [http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/07/130710141845.htm](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/07/130710141845.htm)

*Submitted by Jen Stengle, Community Educator, Cornell Cooperative Extension Putnam County*

**Insects as Allies: Detailed Images Aid Studies of Beneficial Wasps**
Using specialized digital photography methods, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) scientists are producing high-resolution images of members of the wasp superfamly *Platygastroidea*.

Of particular interest is using the images to improve the identification and taxonomic description of one- to two-millimeter-long *Trissolcus wasp* species that parasitize stink bugs and could have potential as biological control agents. The wasps' larvae hatch and feed inside the bug's eggs, killing them in the process. Some species attack the eggs of the brown marmatorated stink bug (BMSB), an
invasive pest from Asia that's become established in 39 U.S. states and, in 2010, inflicted $37 million in damage to corn, soybeans, grapes and other crops.

Read more about this work in the August 2014 issue of Agricultural Research magazine.

Watch these two videos:
Tracking the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lq1-zDH5Es](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lq1-zDH5Es) with foci on ornamental plant impacts.
And Trissolcus wasp parasitizing stink bug eggs [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lq1-zDH5Es](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lq1-zDH5Es)

Submitted by Gerald G. Giordano, Senior Horticulture Consultant/Extension Community Educator, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Westchester County

**Protecting young trees from antler-rub**
Sometimes nature is kind enough to give you a reminder: while walking the dog the other morning I came across a buck with a rack of velvety antlers and I suddenly remembered it was time to protect the bark of young trees.

“Bucks are completing their antler growth, which occurs roughly from April through August, and are ready to start polishing them up in order to attract a mate, or several mates, as is the case with deer. How do bucks polish their antlers? As the antlers grow, they are covered with a layer of soft, vascularized tissue, commonly referred to as velvet. Polishing requires the buck to rub the layer of velvet off in order to display their literal crowning glory, although sometimes the velvet will dry up and slough off without rubbing. Rubbing stations are often the trunks of saplings or small trees that fit in and around the antlers perfectly.”

There’s conflicting information out there about what materials make the best tree guard. For example, improperly installed wire fencing can do just as much damage if driven against the trunk by a strong buck (think cheese-grater). Consider corrugated plastic as a possibility. In each case, be sure the guard is firmly attached to a stake and can’t be rubbed up against the tree and/or lifted up. Damage can also occur in the deer becomes entangled in the tree guard.

The average adult white-tailed deer buck is 32 to 34 inches at the shoulder. Since the deer does have to lower its head to put its antlers in contact with the ‘rubbing post’ (your landscape tree) the recommended height for the tree guard is from about 4 inches above the ground up to 4 1/2 to 5 foot (though again recommendations vary among experts.
Sources: [http://bygl.osu.edu/content/protecting-trees-deer-rubs-0](http://bygl.osu.edu/content/protecting-trees-deer-rubs-0)
[https://wild.its.utexas.edu/expert/show.php?id=2851](https://wild.its.utexas.edu/expert/show.php?id=2851)

Submitted by Jen Stengle, Community Educator, Cornell Cooperative Extension Putnam County

**Ash Seed Collection Efforts**
In response to extensive tree mortality by the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), more about the EAB, ash seeds are being collected for long term storage to preserve genetic resources of the ash species. This has been a combined effort of the Agricultural Research Service and the Forest Service along with NRCS, BLM, and over 50 cooperators. In New York State the Mid-Atlantic Regional Seed Bank (MARS-B) [www.marsb.org](http://www.marsb.org) is overseeing ash seed collection for New York and the Mid-Atlantic region.
How can you help? Being in the industry, you have the unique opportunity for observation and the expertise to identify ash trees. MARS-B needs help locating ash trees that are producing fruit. But specifically those trees should not be landscape trees as they tend to be clones, selected for specific attributes (varieties like “Autumn Applause” with its consistent fall color, is a variety produced by grafting onto root stock). These clones offer very little genetic diversity. Instead, seed collectors should look for trees growing on the margins, like the edge of a woodlot, field, or median, where they have grown from seeds in the wild.

Additionally there are seed weevils whose larvae may consume the inner content of the seed. In order to make the collection viable, seed colonized by weevils must be discarded. For more on the protocols for seed saving read this forest service booklet: http://www.nsl.fs.fed.us/gtr_nrs55_AshSeedCollection.pdf

If you think you’ve spotted a perfect tree, you may contact Volunteer Seed Collection Coordinator, Clara Holmes for New York State and mid-Atlantic region - Clara.Holmes@parks.nyc.gov Or better yet, attend a volunteer collection and become an ash seed collector.

Rose Rosette Disease update: Tall roses might be better mite interceptors!

Sometimes ideas make the rounds. This fact sheet, from University of Tennessee plant pathologists Mark Windham, Alan Windham and Frank Hale has been passed around between university staff and IPM specialists in the last few weeks as an item of discussion. The factsheet is now being hosted at the New England Grows website: The authors address some concerns about proposed controls and misconceptions about susceptible varieties. [Excerpt below]

“There have been a number of articles written on rose rosette and many have described the variable symptoms associated with the disease. However, few articles have offered management strategies for combating the disease other than rogueing symptomatic plants. In the few cases where control recommendations have been made (such as the use of miticides), the recommendations were based on research observations made for other diseases of roses or on diseases and/or eriophyid mites on other crops. Published research that has investigated methods for managing rose rosette in different aspects of rose culture (production nurseries, retail centers, landscape beds, etc.) is limited.”

“A misconception exists that Knock Out® roses are more susceptible to RRV than other types of roses. There are no data to support this premise. The supposed enhanced susceptibility of Knock Out® roses to RRV is due to the commonality of Knock Out® roses in mass plantings that are not frequently checked for symptoms of rose rosette and diseased plants are therefore not immediately rogued. Knock Out® roses are not known to be more susceptible to eriophyid mite infestations or RRV infections than any other cultivar of rose. However, unpruned Knock Out® roses may become very tall and may intercept more ‘ballooning’ eriophyid mites than roses that are shorter in stature. This phenomenon may explain why RRV is seldom reported in miniature roses although miniature roses are considered to be as susceptible to RRV as any other type of roses grown in the garden.”

Rose Rosette on multiflora rose (photo U. of Maryland)
For photos and more discussion please view the factsheet at: http://www.newenglandgrows.org/pdfs/ho_WindhamRoseRosette.pdf

Adapted from Dr. Elizabeth Lamb, NYS Integrated Pest Management Program
Greenhouse IPM Update

**Pesticide Update**

Get Answers to Your Questions about Pesticide Ingredients in EPA’s Newest Resource Directory

The Pesticide Program’s newest resource directory is titled “Ingredients Used in Pesticide Products” and contains valuable information on pesticide product chemicals, both active and inert ingredients. The target audiences for the resource directory include consumers, press, and registrants interested in finding out more about a pesticide ingredient. The directory explains the different types of pesticides and ingredients. It currently contains fact sheets on a few of the more commonly searched-for active ingredients and pesticides groups, and more will be added over time. Our online databases of chemicals, inert ingredients, and pesticide product labels are also conveniently provided in the directory.

The Ingredients Used in Pesticide Products resource directory can be found at http://www2.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products

(Editor’s note: You can also find a listing of pesticides by active ingredient name at EXTOXNET. This includes information on toxicity, environmental effects, and manufacturer. Visit: http://pmepl.cce.cornell.edu/profiles/extoxnet/)

Forwarded from the EPA Register by:
Mike Helms, Extension Support Specialist/Managing Editor - Cornell Guidelines
Pesticide Management Education Program (PMEP)
Cornell Guidelines Website: http://ipmguidelines.org
PMEP Website: http://pmepl.cce.cornell.edu

Regional Updates: July

**Westchester: Violets and Naked Sycamores: Part of a “Normal” Season**

Summer 2014 in Westchester and its environs has seemed wetter and milder than recent years where heat and droughty periods have appeared to have been the rule given our changing weather patterns. However, are the actual statistics closer to what’s considered “normal”?  

From March 15 to August 24th, 25.15 inches of precipitation were recorded at Westchester County Airport. This reflects a 2.91 inch surplus on the whole. However a recent deficit of 1.71 inches was measured from July 28th to August 24th. As to growing degree days, 2165 have been recorded since March 15th. On August 24th, that registered a 39 GDD deficit or a calendar day departure of 2 days.

As to temperatures In the Hudson Valley, July is considered the hottest month. The average temperature for Westchester County Airport this past July was 81.5 degrees. The average low was 64. The “normal” temperatures for the month at this location are 81.6 and 63.9 with both the average for the month of July and what’s considered to be “normal” both working out to 72.8.

The upshot of these numbers is that the weather for the summer of 2014 has so far been about as normal as it gets in these parts and if it felt cool to you, it probably proves that what’s considered “normal” weather is not what we usually get. Nonetheless, the landscape has responded in kind with
the CCE Westchester lab recording a record low number of sample submissions with turf samples among the lowest. With cool nights and a lack of heat and humidity, the lawns have been able to stand up to disease occurrence and in many cases, recover on their own. As to soil moisture, there are significant dry spots that have begun to occur as recent rain has been spotty. Now is the time to identify areas with compacted soil in need of organic matter or places where rock is close enough to the surface to warrant planting something other than lawn for that area. Don’t battle it; go with the flow.

Weeds will probably turn out to be the biggest turf issue for 2014. Early on, calls to the lab concerned clover. Lately, the complaints have been about violets which can be another control challenge. Autumn is the best time to control most broadleaved weeds and this applies to violets as well. In a personal communication with Randy Prostak, Extension Weed Specialist at UMASS, he said that a treatment in early September with a product containing triclopyr like Cool Power (MCPA+triclopyr+dicamba) or Chaser 2 Amine (triclopyr +2,4-D) and then another follow-up application in early October, could be suggested for control.

Are the sycamores on your accounts looking a little more “naked” this year? It’s likely due to the stress the trees endured from the very dry conditions experienced last fall in the lower Hudson Valley. After receiving several inquiries about excessive bark shedding, I contacted Cornell’s Dawn Dailey O’Brien, Extension Support Specialist II and Editor of Branching Out, who in turn questioned Cornell plant pathology guru Dr. George Hudler, Professor in Cornell’s Plant Pathology and Plant Microbe-Biology Section. Dawn remembered comments that Dr. Hudler wrote in Branching Out back in 1996 involving the same occurrence. Dr. Hudler feels that the following 1996 piece he wrote back then applies to what’s happening on sycamores in the lower Hudson Valley today:

We have had several inquiries in recent weeks about what appears to be excessive shedding of sycamore bark. Some shedding is to be expected, but that occurring this year is more than some people are willing to tolerate. A best guess as to why the shedding is so prevalent this year involves last year’s weather. Water stressed trees are notoriously slow to form barrier zones following wounding and they are also probably slow to form barrier zones around areas of natural senescence, such as bark scale. Thus, we hypothesize that there was little shedding last year because of slowed barrier zone formation and essentially two years’ worth of shedding this year because of more favorable growing conditions. In any event, the shedding is not a symptom of ill health and does not foretell some greater calamity in the future.

Dr. Hudler added that this time around “...this seems to be a southeast NY problem; not necessarily statewide.”

This is another example of how weather patterns and other cultural factors in the past affect what happens to plants in our landscape. It may also be one of the hardest things to explain to your customers who may relate issues of ill health in landscape plantings to a much shorter period for the cause and effect complex to play out.

Written by Gerald G. Giordano, Senior Horticulture Consultant/Extension Community Educator, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Westchester County

Putnam: It’s Powdery Mildewing out there!
We are seeing powdery mildew on everything! The lab here in Putnam has had powdery mildew on petunias and Japanese maples this week, with observations on many other species (as well as the usual suspects like peonies, phlox, and lilacs)
“Conditions Favoring Powdery Mildew” reads like a weather report for this summer:
High relative humidity at night
Low relative humidity during day
Moderate daytime temperatures 70-80F (22-27C)

Reviewing weather data here in Putnam, we’ve had only one day over 90 degrees (a real scorcher at 93). So temperatures have been perfect for powdery mildew. But what about moisture? Why relative low humidity during the day and high at night? Read on: “The spores are carried by air currents and germinate on the leaf surface. Liquid water on leaves inhibits spore germination. The fungus grows on the leaf surface but sends fine threads (haustoria) into the cells to obtain nutrients. From the time a spore germinates to the time new spores form may require only 48 hr. High humidity favors spore formation while low humidity favors spore dispersal (on many species of powdery mildew).

There are a number of different causal organisms, though one genus usually affects one specific group of plants or another. On some plant species powdery mildew is predictably worse on terminal ends of branches which can be carefully pruned and discarded. On others the disease is dispersed through the plant. Good sanitation, elimination of fallen debris, and careful removal of dead or badly damaged plant parts can help suppress the disease. Often the disease is disfiguring but not fatal. Use your judgment: what sort of control do you need to employ? Fungicide applications on those plants known to be susceptible can be effective if exercised as soon as the disease is detectable. (Refer to your Cornell Pest Management Guidelines for NYS, as specific species may require different control strategies)

Sources: http://extension.psu.edu/pests/plant-diseases/all-fact-sheets/powdery-mildew-cross-listing
And https://www.extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/BP/BP-5-W.pdf

Written by Jen Stengle, Community Educator, Cornell Cooperative Extension Putnam County

Other Professional Horticulture Programs of Interest:
Changes to the National Flood Insurance Program
Wednesday, October 1, 2014, 10:00 - 12:00 am at the Haverstraw Town Hall, One Rosman Road, Garnerville, New York 10923  This seminar is FREE, but registration is required. Visit www.nfip1.eventbrite.com. Bill Nechamen, NYS DEC Floodplain Management Section

Learn about how recent changes to the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program may affect your residents of your municipality. This presentation will provide information on the Community Rating System, which helps to reduce flood insurance premiums in participating communities. For more information visit www.hudsonestuaryresilience.net.

UMass Extension's GREEN SCHOOL
Courses starting from October 29 to December 11th
Every two years, UMass Extension offers its Green School, a comprehensive 12-day certificate short course for Green Industry professionals taught by UMass Extension Specialists and University of Massachusetts faculty.

This year, green school runs twice weekly from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at the Holiday Inn, 265 Lakeside Ave., Marlborough, MA. This course will not be offered again until 2016. Pre-registration is required: http://extension.umass.edu/landscape/greenschool
Northeast Greenhouse Conference and Expo
November 5 & 6, 2014 · Mass Mutual Center, Springfield, MA
Educational sessions will include 4 tracks throughout both days focused on edibles (greenhouse vegetables), pest and disease management, production techniques and crops, herbaceous perennials and business and marketing strategies. The biennial Northeast Greenhouse Conference & Expo is co-sponsored by New England Floriculture, Inc., a group of grower representatives from the Northeast, augmented by University and Cooperative Extension staff in each state who specialize in greenhouse crops and management. Don’t miss this great opportunity to learn, share and connect with industry professionals.
Information and registration here: http://www.negreenhouse.org/

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.

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.usted.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.
**Resources:**

**Free Newsletters**
- Greenhouse IPM update: Elizabeth M. Lamb  [eml38@cornell.edu](mailto:eml38@cornell.edu)
- Christmas Tree IPM update: Elizabeth M. Lamb  [eml38@cornell.edu](mailto:eml38@cornell.edu)

**Subscription Newsletters:**
- Cornell Turf Program: [http://www.hort.cornell.edu/turf/](http://www.hort.cornell.edu/turf/)
- Branching Out: [http://branchingout.cornell.edu/](http://branchingout.cornell.edu/)

**Free Weekly Updates:**
- USDA Crop/Weather/Livestock updates: chose your crop, Ag industry or just the weather and email updates will be sent weekly: [http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/New_York/Subscribe_to_NY_Reports/](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/New_York/Subscribe_to_NY_Reports/)

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.

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