

## Tree Fruit News

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### Weather Data

Winter 2015 NEWA Recorded Low Temperatures (F)			
Town	Jan	Feb	Through Mar 9th
Peru	-14.0	-15.6	-5.1
Clifton Park	-11.9	-10.9	2.5
Hudson	-7.8	-10.3	2.8
Red Hook	-7.5	-15.8	-2.6
HVRL Highland	-0.2	-6.2	5.8
Marlboro	-0.2	-7.6	4.5
Modena	-3.3	-16.1	-2.7
Watermill (LI)	6.9	-2.0	6.5

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The NEWA apple scab prediction model estimates that 50% green tip on McIntosh will occur following the accumulation of 110 DD (base 43°F). Experience at the Lab over the previous fifteen seasons indicates a wide range of possible GT dates, March 16 through April 14, with a mean of April 3. Degree day accumulation (base 43°F) at the Lab as of March 11 was 1, down from 6.4 at the same time last year. The 30-day forecast is predicting below normal temperatures through early April. So far, indications are that McIntosh GT at the Lab will arrive closer to mid-April than early April this season.

### Historical Green Tip Dates for Macs at the HVRL

Year	GT Date	Year	GT Date
2014	4/14	2006	4/3
2013	4/13	2005	4/7
2012	3/16	2004	3/25
2011	4/4	2003	4/11
2010	3/20	2002	3/27
2009	4/6	2001	4/11
2008	4/10	2000	3/27
2007	4/2	<b>Avg</b>	<b>4/3</b>

## 2015 Winter Injury of Fruit Trees

*By Dan Donahue, CCE ENYCHP*

In case you were looking for some official confirmation that it really has been an exceptionally cold winter, here is a statement from the Northeast Regional Climate Center (NRCC) located in the [Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences](#) at Cornell University:

“February was an exceptionally cold month in the Northeast, with temperatures generally 9 degrees F to 15 degrees F below normal. Fifteen of the 35 airport climate sites had record-cold Februaries. In fact, 7 of those sites reported February as their all-time coldest month. All but two sites ranked this February among their top 10 all-time coldest months. With such a cold February, it is not surprising that the winter season ended up colder than normal at all 35 sites.”

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“February was also quite snowy, with totals ranging from near normal up to 4.5 feet above normal. Seventeen sites ranked the month among their top 10 snowiest Februaries. At 7 of those sites, February also ranked among their top 10 all-time snowiest months. Three sites had record-snowy Februaries, with 2 of those sites also having their all-time snowiest month. The winter season was snowier than normal for most of the region.”

The good news is that, as of March 10<sup>th</sup>, our region of New York State has not suffered from a drastic cold to warm to cold swing as we experienced in 2014. Steady temperatures contribute to the retention of a tree's cold hardiness. However, there are limits to the degree of cold that a fruit tree can tolerate:

- 9.4°F: 10% mortality of peach flower buds
- 13.0°F: Potential for peach tree tissue injury
- 14.8°F: Potential for sweet cherry tree tissue injury
- 20.2°F: 100% mortality of peach flower buds
- 25.0°F: Apple flower buds start to be at risk
- 31.0°F: Potential for apple tree tissue injury

## **2015 Fungicide Update for Eastern NY**

Disease management programs for apples have not gotten any simpler. The problems of fungicide resistance may have appeared to present fewer problems with the advent of the succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor (SDHI) fungicides and fungicide premix products. Without careful use, however, it will only be a matter of time before the new fungicide chemistries are overcome. While the paradigm of marketing pre-mix fungicides may fall out of favor in the coming years, complex tank mixes and incompatibilities between new and existing products will continue to present new problems. Below we present an update on the new fungicide products and our perspectives on the use of existing products.

### **Overwintering inoculum**

If an orchard had high levels of apple scab in the fall, inoculum reduction should be practiced. If inoculum reduction was practiced in the fall, it is not necessary to repeat such practices in the spring. If blocks are in need of inoculum reduction, it would be important to implement the practice as soon as the snow is melted and tractors can enter the orchard.

The two best inoculum reduction options are to shred leaves with a flail mower or treat the leaf litter with an application of urea. In the case of flail mowing, the leaves need to be swept or raked from underneath the canopy to the row middle. Subsequently, the row middles would be mowed

Cherry (sweet & tart), plum/prunes and apricots are a few degrees hardier than peaches. None of the above numbers are absolute, and can vary by as much as 9°F. Microclimate, variety, water status the previous fall, stability of winter temperatures, and nutritional status are a few of the factors which will influence the cold hardiness of individual buds and trees from season to season. NEWA weather station data (see table at left) taken at face value does not point towards a widespread problem with winter injury. However, all weather is local, and there have been anecdotal reports of temperatures as low as -18°F. Some peach and sweet cherry twig samples I've taken from sites in Columbia County are showing evidence of winter injury. I think the jury is out as to whether we have experienced a simple thinning of the peach crop, or something more. Something else to keep an eye out for this season will be Nectria Twig Blight infections of early dormant (i.e. December) pruning cuts in apple. The pathogen *Nectria cinnabarina* is a saprophyte in that it infects damaged plant tissue, and these early pruning cuts may be more sensitive to the extreme cold than uncut wood.

with the flail mower set to scalp the sod. Urea applications should be made by applying 40 lbs of urea per acre in 100 gallons of water. If dolomitic lime is used instead, it should be applied at rate of 2.5 tons per acre. Of the two options, applying urea is typically the simplest approach, but take care to rinse sprayer with water afterwards since the urea is caustic and can wear out a sprayer pump over time.

### **Available fungicides**

#### Dodine (syllit)

Syllit (dodine) should be applied in the early season. *No applications are allowed after pink* according to the new label language. (Applications after bloom are still allowed on pears.) Although, it's been several years since we've detected dodine resistance, Syllit should be still applied in combination with mancozeb and in no more than two applications per season.

If there are heavy rains prior to pink, Syllit may be a good choice as it has some post-infection utility even in blocks that have been shifted towards resistance. Since copper is often applied at silver/green tip to suppress fire blight inoculum, Syllit plus mancozeb could be applied at late green tip to pre-tight cluster.

If powdery mildew is a concern, Syllit may not be a good choice at tight cluster as it has no activity against mildew. The key application timings for powdery mildew usually

2015 Fungicide Update for Eastern NY, continued from previous page occur from bloom to 1<sup>st</sup> cover. However, the reduced mildewcide activity of demethylation inhibitors (DMIs) & quinone outside inhibitors (QoIs) due to resistance in some orchards means that mildewcide programs must increasingly be initiated at tight cluster to prevent the buildup of inoculum before the first control is applied.

Syllit also has no activity on rust diseases, but in most cases these can be controlled by mancozeb; this is recommended as a tank-mix partner for Syllit.

Captan and Mancozeb

Combinations of mancozeb and captan on a 5-7 day schedule have been popular for the last few years. However, these two fungicides are contact fungicides and must be applied before rains. Moreover, they have little to no effect on powdery mildew and may be weak against rust in high-inoculum situations.

As the season progresses to bloom and the tank mixes become complicated by the fact that growers need to manage insects, diseases, and thin apples, captan should be used with caution because it is phytotoxic if it is absorbed by plant cells. Adjuvants, oils, and other tank mix partners that cause excessive wetting or enhance uptake will increase chances that captan will get through the cuticular layer of leaves and fruit. This is especially the case when there are slow drying conditions in the early morning, in the late evening, or during a light rain.

For this reason, we have been suggesting that growers avoid applications of captan at petal fall and first cover when the tank mixes are increasingly complex and the cuticles of apples leaves and fruit are not fully developed. When planning to avoid captan at these timings, it will be critical to also limit any prebloom applications of

mancozeb or polyram to 3lbs/A, or less. At petal fall and 1<sup>st</sup> cover, it will still be important to have a multi-site contact fungicide for resistance management, but if rates of mancozeb higher than 3lbs/A are used at any time during the early season, the label will not allow post-bloom applications of mancozeb.

SDHI fungicides

There are several SDHI fungicide chemistries registered for apples and several more are forthcoming (Table 1). The SDHI fungicides are either marketed alone or pre-mixed with another fungicide chemistry such as a QoI or AP (anilinopyrimidine) fungicide. Following are some recommendations on mixing and timing.

*AP fungicides, Pre-bloom:* The SDHI fungicides in general have a high level of activity against apple scab and a low to moderate level of activity against apple rust diseases and powdery mildew. The AP fungicides are typically more effective in colder weather but have no activity against powdery mildew and apple rust. Hence, it would be best to apply products with AP fungicides prior to bloom.

*QoI fungicides, Bloom and later:* Mixing the SDHI fungicide products with QoI mix partners provide a little better control of powdery mildew and apple rust diseases. These premix products could be applied from bloom to first cover. Since the SDHI plus QoI premix products also work well for summer disease, making applications at first cover as well as the final pre-harvest covers would be advisable.

While there are concerns about QoI fungicide resistance, the performance of the SDHI plus QoI premix products does not seem to be affected about the presence of QoI

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**Table 1. Features of current and forthcoming SDHI fungicide products.**

Trade name (Manuf.)	Fungicide Chemistries	Disease efficacy	Registration Status (Restricted)	Use on Long Island
Fontellis (DuPont)	SDHI	High: apple scab, Low: Rust and Mildew	SLN	No
Merivon (BASF)	SDHI + QoI	High: apple scab, Moderately High: Rust and Mildew	SLN	No
Luna Tranquility (Bayer)	SDHI + AP	High: apple scab, Low: Rust and Mildew	SLN	No
Luna Sensation (Bayer)	SDHI + QoI	High: apple scab, Moderately High: Rust and Mildew	Outside NY	No
Aprovia (Syngenta)	SDHI	High*: apple scab, Low: Rust and Mildew	Not Registered	No
Isofetamid** (ISK)	SDHI	High*: apple scab, Low: Rust and Mildew		

\* In high disease pressure years, I have observed an exceptionally high level of apple scab efficacy.

\*\* Trade name has not been announced.

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resistant apple scab or powdery mildew. Regardless, it is advisable to include 3 lbs of mancozeb (a multi-site contact fungicide) with all of the SDHI fungicide products to preserve the life span of the fungicide chemistry. Mancozeb is preferable to captan given the concerns with captan use (phytotoxicity) at petal fall and 1<sup>st</sup> cover. In addition, many of the SDHI fungicides are petroleum-based SC formulations, which could slightly enhance the uptake of captan under slow drying conditions, increasing potential of phytotoxicity.

Table 1 summarizes the various features of the current and forthcoming SDHI fungicide products.

### QoI or strobilurin fungicides

The QoI or strobilurin fungicides provide a high level of activity against apple scab, apple rust diseases, and powdery mildew. Unfortunately, resistance to QoI fungicides in apple scab is widespread in Michigan, and is reported in NY and many states east of the Mississippi. The development of resistance may appear gradual at first, but can quickly progress to a near complete loss of effectiveness not unlike that experienced with the benzimidazole fungicides.

Given the risk and uncertainties with the level of QoI resistance present in orchards over the last few years, it may be best to avoid using the QoI fungicide products alone from pink to 1<sup>st</sup> cover. Instead consider using a SDHI plus QoI fungicide premix product such as Merivon. It would provide the same activity as Flint or Sovran, but with less risk of resistance development.

### DMI fungicides

Resistance to the DMI fungicides (Rally, Indar, Topguard, Inspire Super) in apple scab is fairly widespread, and we believe that DMI resistance in apple powdery mildew may also be fairly widespread. Resistance to this group of fungicides is rate dependent and gradual, meaning that resistance may sometimes be overcome by higher product rates and the use of DMI chemistries with higher intrinsic activity, especially in orchards with only low to moderate

disease pressure and/or on cultivars that are less-than highly susceptible to scab (i.e., more resistant than McIntosh).

To date, it seems that the apple scab pathogen has hit a (metabolic ceiling) point at which the level of resistance the fungus can achieve cannot exceed the amount/potency of difenoconazole when Inspire Super is applied at the upper end of the label rates. Simply put, if Inspire Super is applied at the high end of current labeled rates, if spray intervals are kept to roughly 7-days, and if sprayers provide good coverage, then effective dose of difenoconazole on fruit and foliage may be higher than the scab fungus can tolerate even in populations where there has been a significant shift toward DMI resistance. That being said, DMI fungicides should still be used with extreme caution, and should not be relied on for post-infection activity.

One of the more noticeable effects of DMI resistance is the failure of DMI fungicides to provide exceptional control of powdery mildew that was historically observed. This is most pronounced with the DMI fungicides difenoconazole and fenbuconazole (Indar 2f). Compared to the DMI chemistries in the fungicide products Rally (myclobutanil) and Topguard (flutriafol), difenoconazole and fenbuconazole are weak against powdery mildew. If DMIs are used for powdery mildew control, it may be worthwhile to include a low rate of sulfur to compensate to for the presence of DMI resistance.

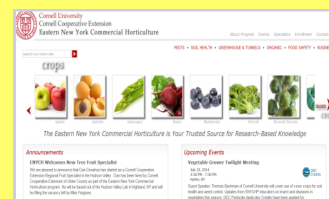
### Summary

In summary, a strong fungicide program with good fungicide resistance management would begin with an application of copper and include two applications of Syllit plus mancozeb and/or two applications of an SDHI fungicide plus mancozeb before bloom. Later applications during petal fall to first cover could include two applications of a QoI or SDHI plus QoI (Merivon). It would also be advisable to use a DMI plus sulfur during petal fall and first cover for rust or powdery mildew and save the remaining SDHI or QoI applications in the form of Merivon or Pristine for pre-harvest cover sprays.

## Eastern NY Commercial Horticulture Website

For event announcements and registrations, previous issues of our newsletters and more, please visit the Eastern NY Commercial Horticulture Team's website at <http://enych.cce.cornell.edu/>. We hope you bookmark it on your computer and begin using it as your 'go to' website for production and marketing information.

Email or call any of the educators with questions or comments on the website – we want to make it work for YOU!





## Prepping Your Air Blast Sprayer for Spring

*Adapted from the Cornell Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Tree Fruit Production*

Sprayers must be regularly checked over to ensure that proper maintenance has been carried out and that no outstanding repairs need to be done. Faulty sprayers contribute to increased drift levels and waste money through inefficiency and overuse of chemicals. Before attempting any work on a machine make sure that it is fully supported on stands and that all necessary protective clothing is on hand.

The cost of replacing a faulty pressure gauge which has been indicating at 15% below the actual pressure is recouped in around two hours' operation. Maintenance measures such as fitting a new set of nozzles at the beginning of each season also save money. Even when there is overdosing by as little as 5%, the cost of a new set of nozzles would be recovered in less than a day's work.

### Think About Safety

- Take great care when adjusting a sprayer while the tractor engine is running.
- Always ensure that the fan is stationary before approaching the rear of the sprayer.
- Engage the handbrake when leaving tractor seat.

### Fitting the Sprayer to the Tractor

The selected tractor must always be powerful enough to operate the sprayer efficiently under the working conditions that will be encountered. All its external services-hydraulic, electrical and pneumatic-must be clean and in working order. Tractors fitted with cabs must have efficient air filtration systems. All protective guards must be in place. Trailed sprayers are often close-coupled to the tractor, so it is essential that the drawbar and the PTO shaft are correctly adjusted for turning. PTO shafts must be disengaged when making very tight turns.

### Checking the Operation of the Sprayer

Partially fill the tank with clean water and move the sprayer to uncropped waste ground. Remove the nozzles. Although not using any chemical at this point, get into the habit of wearing a coverall, gloves and a face visor when working with the sprayer. Engage the PTO and gently turn the shaft, increasing speed slowly to operating revs. Test the on/off and pressure relief valves, and check the agitation system. Flush through the spray lines and then switch off the tractor. Refit the nozzles and check the liquid system again for leaks. It is a valuable exercise to assess the spray deposits at various points in the canopy and on upper and lower leaf surfaces of the trees to be sprayed. This is particularly important if the foliage is dense or if the trees are grown in beds of three or more

rows. Water-sensitive papers, food coloring or fluorescent tracers are available for this purpose. An increase in spray volume or adjustment of the nozzles and their locations may be necessary in order to achieve the correct deposits.

### Pre-Season Maintenance

Follow the checklists before you begin spraying

#### Hoses

*check...*

- for splits and cracks
- connections to ensure they are water-tight
- for hose chafe, particularly in routing clips

#### Filters

*check...*

- for missing filter elements and seals
- for leakage
- for blocked or damaged filters

#### Tank

*check...*

- for fractures and any other damage
- the tank sits firmly in its mount
- the securing straps are correctly adjusted
- the agitation is working
- the tank is clean

#### Controls

*check...*

- the control circuitry (electrical, hydraulic or air) for correct operation
- valves for both internal and external leaks

#### Pump

*check...*

- lubrication levels
- for leaks
- the air pressure in the pulsation chamber (if fitted) is at the recommended level
- the pump rotates freely without friction or noise. Do so by rotating manually or starting at low speed (corrosion may cause seizing up)

#### Pressure Gauge

The pressure gauge is vital for indicating whether the nozzles are delivering the correct amount of chemical

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per unit time while spraying. If you have doubts about the pressure gauge, replace it or refer the problem to the manufacturer or supplier.

### **Nozzles**

*check...*

- all nozzles are appropriate for the location on the manifold
- all nozzles are in good condition, with no leaks around the body
- all nozzles are clean and free from obstruction (note: clean with a soft brush or airline – don't damage nozzles by using wires or pins)
- all nozzles deliver to within + or - 5% of the manufacturer's chart value

Using water only, set to 'spray' at the specified pressure and collect the output from each nozzle in turn for a period of 60 seconds. Record each output and replace those outside the 5% tolerance stated in the manufacturer's chart.

### **Automatic Spray Controllers**

Where your sprayer has automatic controllers to monitor the speed of the sprayer and the flow, pressure and area sprayed:

*check...*

- they are in good condition and properly maintained
- they are frequently calibrated for accuracy, leaks, blockages, variations in pressure or any minor damage during spraying

### **Routine Maintenance**

The following checks should be carried out routinely:

- All hoses are tightly connected and free from sharp bends; replace cracked or damaged hoses.
- All controls move freely and are fully adjustable.
- Pressure gauge reads zero.
- Pump can be turned over by hand.
- Fan turns freely and is not obstructed; bearings are sound and lubricated.
- Air pressure in pump accumulator (if fitted) is correctly adjusted.
- Drain plugs and clean filters are in position.
- Tires on trailed machines are sound and correctly inflated; wheel nuts are tight.

## **Sprayer Calibration Instructions**

*By H. Russell Holze, M&H Apple Farms LLC*

The ideal way to calibrate a sprayer would be to lay out an acre of orchard and directly measure the solution sprayed. However, the measurements outlined below give an easy way to calibrate. In summary, first we measure the sprayer's output volume for one minute, then measure the area that will be sprayed in one minute, and then adjust up to the equivalent of one acre sprayed, and you will know your gallons per acre:

- 1) Fill the sprayer with water and spray for one minute...refill and measure water. The sprayer does not have to be moving to measure water sprayed. Record the gallons sprayed out.
- 2) Set the tractor and sprayer in motion and measure the distance in feet traveled in one minute. If this number is greater than 350 pick a slower speed and re do measurement. 350' per minute = 4 mph, sprayer speeds in the range of 2.5 – 4.0 mph result in better coverage.
- 3) Measure row width in feet.
- 4) Multiply (2) by (3) to determine square feet (area) sprayed in one minute.
- 5) Divide 43560 by the answer in (4). This number should be between 5 and 10.
- 6) Multiply (1) by (5). This is your gallons of solution sprayed per acre.

## Meetings and Announcements

### Precision Thinning Workshop

**Hudson Valley Research Laboratory**  
3357 Route 9W, Highland, NY 12528

**Clinton County CCE Office**  
6064 Route 22, Plattsburgh, NY 12901

Learn how to implement precision crop load management techniques in your orchard. New for this season will be a simplified fruitlet measuring technique that won't require the individual numbering of fruitlets. Dr. Terence Robinson will present via Polycom from the Geneva Experiment Station.

*Dates and times will be announced soon (planning for week of April 27).*

### Cornell Cooperative Extension is Hiring Two Full-Time Project Field Technicians

The Cornell Cooperative Extension Eastern New York Commercial Horticulture Program (ENYCHP) seeks two field technicians to assist fruit and vegetable Extension Educators with research and educational outreach within a 17-county region in eastern NY.

These are 1-year appointments with possible extension depending on funding and performance. Hours may be reduced to a minimum of 20 hours/week during winter months depending on available work and funding.

These positions will be located within the Albany area and Lower Hudson Valley region. Full-time with benefits. Minimum 6-month training beyond HS diploma, Associate's or Bachelor's preferred. For more information and application instructions, see our website <http://enych.cce.cornell.edu/>.

- Full time with benefits
- Provide support to 12 regional specialists
- Flexible work locations in the Hudson Valley and Capital Region.
- A.S. or B.S. degree desired
- 1-2 years relevant experience desired
- General knowledge of Agriculture/Horticulture desired

ENYCHP is a Regional Agriculture Team that serves a large multi-county region in Eastern New York State. The team consists of 12 specialists and several technicians who work together with Cornell faculty and extension educators statewide to address the issues that impact the industry. The programs provide educational opportunities and information to producers, processors and agri-business professionals, arming them with the knowledge to profitably produce vegetable, tree fruit, small fruit and grape crops, contributing to the viability of farms and the economic well-being of New York State.

Technicians will be responsible for travelling to and assisting with research plots, collection and recording of data, scouting for insects, diseases, weeds and routine plot maintenance including pruning, weeding and other duties required for carrying out research on commercial fruit and vegetable farms throughout the region. Technicians will also perform basic data entry and summary, and assist in logistical setup for educational meetings and events throughout the region. 1-2 years relevant experience desired. Preferred qualifications also include: the ability to work outdoors in all types of weather, lift 20-50 pounds consistently, access to reliable transportation, valid driver's license, be able to work flexible hours, competence in computer technology (Excel/Word/Publisher).

Diversity and Inclusion are a part of Cornell University's heritage. We are a recognized employer and Educator valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities. For more information on a career with Cornell University go to <http://careers.hr.cornell.edu/>

The direct link to the postings for these positions are below:

Capital District region:

<https://cornellu.taleo.net/careersection/10164/jobdetail.ftl?job=27134&lang=en#.VO9IRv300KM.gmail>

Lower Hudson Valley region:

<https://cornellu.taleo.net/careersection/10164/jobdetail.ftl?job=27139&lang=en#.VO9INld0Acs.gmail>

## Apple IPM Training Series

### Classroom pre-season training, followed by a series of field trainings

#### Champlain Valley:

April 21, 10am-2:30pm  
Clinton County CCE Office  
6064 Rte 22, Plattsburgh, NY 12901

#### Upper Hudson Valley:

April 22, 10am-2:30pm  
Saratoga County CCE Office,  
50 W High St., Ballston Spa, NY 12020

ENYCHP is offering a series of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) trainings for apple growers throughout the growing season. A 'pre-season' classroom training will cover IPM theory, major pests requiring management in commercial orchards, resources available to help you (including the NEWA website), and an example IPM plan. This will be followed by a series of short field trainings throughout the season, each focusing on a different topic or pest.

These trainings will be a perfect place for new growers to learn about IPM, experienced orchardists to refresh their knowledge, and an opportunity to train the next generation or an employee on your farm.

#### *NYS DEC Credits have been applied for*

Each training will be offered twice: once in the Champlain Valley and once in the Capital District

#### Highlights:

- IPM Theory: what is it and why do it? *Art Agnello*
- Disease and Insect Pests: biology, monitoring, and management *Art Agnello and Kerik Cox*
- NEWA Web-based Monitoring Systems: how to make the most of it *Julie Carroll*
- Explanation of Tree Row Volume *Dan Donahue*
- Example IPM Plan *Harvey Reissig*
- Field trainings on commercial orchards covering: early and summer diseases, lepidopteran pests, mites, aphids...

Registration is \$15 per person (includes lunch). **Pre-registration is required. Registration deadline: 4/17.** **To register online use links below.** For more information or to register by phone, contact Anna Wallis at 443-421-7970 or email [aew232@cornell.edu](mailto:aew232@cornell.edu):

**ONLINE REGISTRATION:** Plattsburgh session: [click here](#) Ballston Spa session: [click here](#).

## “CleanSweepNY” the NYS DEC Pesticide, Shop & Household Chemical Disposal Program

The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation “CleanSweepNY” program will be targeting the counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester, this spring. Here’s how you can participate:

**PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED** to participate in the CleanSweepNY program. Obtain a registration packet from NYSDEC by telephone at 877-793-3769 or by email at [info@cleansweepny.org](mailto:info@cleansweepny.org).

All CleanSweepNY participants **must return completed registration forms to the NYSDEC by March 26, 2015**. Approximately 10 days prior to the event, registered participants will receive an appointment card which will include your drop-off date, time, and location.

Safely transport unusable pesticides and chemicals to the assigned collection site. Once there, please stay in your vehicle and present the documents that were provided with the CleanSweepNY instructions.

If you are bringing in chemical wastes that are NOT pesticides, please be prepared to pay a disposal fee to the contracted CleanSweepNY waste hauler.

Have questions or need additional information? Contact CleanSweepNY staff at:

Telephone: 877-793-3769 Email: [info@cleansweepny.org](mailto:info@cleansweepny.org) Website: [www.cleansweepny.org](http://www.cleansweepny.org)

NYSDEC Region 3 Staff: 845-256-3097



## NYS DEC Special Permit Training for Pesticide Handlers

**Friday, April 3, 2015\* 8:30 am - 12 pm**

Best Western Plus,  
503 Washington Ave., Kingston, NY 12401

Contact: Dan Donahue at 845-691-7117  
or email [djd13@cornell.edu](mailto:djd13@cornell.edu).

**Friday, April 10, 2015 8:30 am - 12 pm**  
(rescheduled from April 2)

St. Augustine's Parish Center  
3035 Main Street, Peru, NY 12972

Contact: Anna Wallis at 443-421-7970  
or email [aew232@cornell.edu](mailto:aew232@cornell.edu)

*\*Kingston training will be offered in English and Spanish!*

### **This training is for TREE FRUIT FARMS ONLY.**

The NY State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) adopted regulations in 2000 that required supervising certified applicators to be on site and in voice contact with their trained pesticide handlers in order for the handlers to apply federally restricted pesticides. Permits issued last year are no longer valid, and this year's permit will be valid only for the 2015 season! The best option is still to have your handlers pass the DEC private applicator certification exam.

We will again hold training programs so that DEC can issue "special permits" to these non-certified applicators that work under the supervision of a private certified applicator. This will enable trained workers to apply restricted-use pesticides to tree fruit for the 2015 season without "direct, on-site supervision". These DEC "special permits" are being made available to assist individuals who have difficulty taking English written tests and are not certified.

**Supervisor Requirements:** The supervising certified applicator is required to attend the beginning portion of this meeting with employees being trained.

**PRE-Registration is REQUIRED. Registration cost:** \$30/trainee.

**IMPORTANT:** Payment in advance is preferred and also can be made at the door the day of the meeting, but **to attend, we must receive completed registration form with names and addresses of workers attending** the training by the **registration deadline: 3/27/15.**

To register for these events, use printable registration forms at the links below.

**Kingston session:** [click here](#)

**Peru session:** [click here](#)

For further help registering, contact Marcie at 518-272-4210 or email [mmp74@cornell.edu](mailto:mmp74@cornell.edu).

*This event is being hosted by the Eastern NY Commercial Horticulture Program*

Every effort has been made to provide correct, complete and up-to-date pesticide recommendations. Nevertheless, changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly, and human errors are possible. These recommendations are not a substitute for pesticide labelling. Please read the label before applying any pesticide. This material is based upon work supported by Smith Lever funds from the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension.

Diversity and Inclusion are a part of Cornell University's heritage. We are a recognized employer and educator valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities.