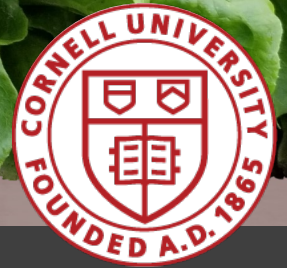


May 8, 2019
Volume 7, Issue 2

Vegetable News



Starter Solution Fertilizers at Transplanting

Teresa Rusinek, ENYCHP, Cornell Cooperative Extension

Cool spring temperatures, as we have been experiencing, can set back growth in newly transplanted fields. One way to give transplants a boost through sub optimal temperatures is by using a starter fertilizer solution. Starter solutions are dilute mixtures of water- soluble or liquid fertilizer and water used to stimulate growth of young transplants such as tomato, eggplant, pepper, melons, cucumbers and cabbage. Soluble fertilizer easily dissolves in water and the nutrients are readily available for plant uptake. (Regular field grade fertilizers will not completely dissolve.) Starter solutions minimize transplant shock when plants are moved from a protected environment to an open field and help the recovery of disturbed root systems. Response to starter solutions is most likely when soils are cool and wet and tests indicate low phosphorous and potassium. There is little risk of plant injury (burning) when using starter solutions. Dry fertilizers at planting need to be placed carefully to avoid close contact with plant roots that can result in serious injury, while starter solutions can be added directly to plant roots.

Phosphorus promotes root growth. Even though this element is distributed throughout the soil, it is not readily available to plants when the soil temperature falls below 60°F. Because soil temperatures are often below this threshold in early spring, the addition of a starter solution at transplanting can give plants a boost by making phosphorus readily available. Additional phosphorus can compensate for low soil temperatures; however, there is a limit. For example, tomato growth will not be improved with additional phosphorus if the soil temperature is below 56° F. But if the phosphorus is already near the plant, it will be available when the soil temperature rises to 58° - 60° F.



(Continued on page 2)

Table of Contents

- 1 Starter Solution Fertilizers at Transplanting
- 2 Botrytis Leaf Blight on Onions
- 3 Common Asparagus Beetle Management
- 4 Spring Cover Cropping Options
- 4 Reminder: A New Approach to Newsletters for 2019
- 5 Herbicide Options for Pumpkins and Squash
- 7 EPA Worker Protection Standard Update

(Continued from page 1)

Many different analyses of water-soluble fertilizers are available (e.g. 10-52-17, 14-28-14, 23-21-17, 20-20-20, 6-24-6, and 10-34-0). They are generally used at a concentration of about three pounds per 50 gallons of water and about one-third this strength on squash, melon and cucumber plants. For vegetable production, it is generally recommended that starters contain 2 to 3 times as much phosphorus as nitrogen or potassium. Application of high nitrogen starters could result in excessive vegetative growth. Always carefully read the fertilizer label for recommended rates. Values here are only given as general guidance whereas the label is based on product testing.

Starter solutions can be applied several ways. Some growers soak the root system with starter solution either by dipping trays or watering in overhead before transplants are set in the field (if starter solution gets on leaves be sure to rinse the

leaves with water to avoid burn). Another method of application is at the time of transplanting by using starter solution in the water wheel transplanter tank. The primary advantage is that roots have immediate access to a readily-available source of phosphorus. However you do it, the goal is to soak the entire root system uniformly with starter solution (about ½ pint per plant).

Note: Do not apply starter solutions when soils are excessively dry since such conditions could result in root damage. If plants are set into dry soil, water should be added first, followed by starter solution.

Sources: 2019 Cornell Integrated Crop and Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Vegetable Production

Botrytis Leaf Blight on Onions

Crystal Stewart, *ENYCHP, Cornell Cooperative Extension*



Botrytis leaf blight (BLB) is showing up on onion transplants this year, a product of the environmental conditions that we have been dealing with lately: high humidity, high rainfall, and temperatures between 50° F and 75° F. In order for the pathogen to infect leaf tissue, leaves must remain wet for at least 6 hours.

Early symptoms of BLB are small leaf spots surrounded by greenish-white rings on older leaves. These symptoms are most often observed first in cull piles and on bulbs left in the field or ditches, where BLB overwinters. Volunteers and cull piles then serve as a source of BLB inoculum for nearby transplanted and direct seeded onions if they are left untreated, the fungus begins to produce airborne spores under favorable environmental conditions. As the severity of infection progresses, the smaller lesions can coalesce, cause leaf dieback, and significantly reduce the yield potential for the crop.

Volunteer onions in fields and ditches, as well as cull piles with green growth from bulbs, should be destroyed to eliminate early sources of BLB. Onion growers should also begin to scout fields for BLB. The first fungicide application is recommended when the following three criteria are met: 1) an average of one Botrytis lesion per leaf is observed in the field, 2) the Inoculum Production Index (IPI) is 7 or higher (available from <http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=onion-disease-forecast>), and 3) there is a 30% chance or higher of rain forecast. Given the

wet and cool weather forecast for the next week, farmers should scout fields carefully near cull piles and in fields with poor air flow and have a fungicide program ready to go.

Based on field trials conducted by Christy Hoepting on the Elba Muck in Western New York, chlorothalonil (FRAC Group M5) containing products like Bravo have been most effective at managing BLB. However, it is important to rotate FRAC group numbers to avoid contributing to the development of fungicide resistant BLB strains. Iprodione (FRAC Group E3) products, like Rovral, and azoxystrobin + difenoconazole (FRAC Groups 11 + 3) formulations, like Quadris Top, were found to provide moderate levels of BLB suppression and should be used in rotation with Bravo. For organic growers, Serenade (*Bacillus subtilis* QST 713 strain) and several copper formulations, including Cueva, are labeled for BLB management, but they are more effective when used preventatively.

FSMA/PSA Grower Training

Hosted by The Northeast Center to Advance Food Safety and the Produce Safety Alliance

**July 15, 2019
8:00am—5:30pm**

CCE Warren County
377 Schroom River Rd
Warrensburg, NY 12885

\$35/attendee

Pre-registration deadline is July 8, 2019

Register here: <http://bit.ly/JulyFSMA>

Common Asparagus Beetle Management During Harvest Season

Ethan Grundberg, ENYCHP, Cornell Cooperative Extension



Grayish colored asparagus beetle eggs visible in a vertical line on a young spear

The beginning stages of Common asparagus beetle (*Crioceris asparagi*) infestations often go unnoticed. Since the beetles have two to three generations per year (depending upon where you are in our region), the population can build quickly over the course of a couple of years and catch growers off-guard at harvest.

Overwintered adults emerge about the same time that asparagus spears begin to push. They quickly begin to feed on the tender shoots causing a

sort of rasping damage that browns quickly in the field or post-harvest. The beetles then mate and deposit their eggs in vertical lines along the spears as shown in the image. After about a week, those eggs hatch into small grubs that continue to feed on spears before pupating in the soil.

Though the larvae, not adults, are most susceptible to insecticides, growers experiencing significant early damage (the economic threshold is suggested to be when 5%-10% of spears have adults present) may need to use an insecticide to knock down the adults before targeting larvae and later generations on ferns. Given the need to continue harvesting every 1-2 days (a practice that also helps remove eggs from the field to slow the population growth), a short Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) and Restricted Entry Interval (REI) are key to selecting an appropriate labeled insecticide.

The standard insecticide options are pyrethroids (IRAC Group 3A), such as Pounce 25 WP and other labeled permethrin formulations (1 day PHI, 12 hour REI) or PyGanic 5.0 (OMRI, 0 day PHI, 12 hour REI). However, pyrethroids can also wipe out the populations of natural enemies like the parasitic wasp *Tetrastichus asparagi*, so growers should avoid using them if possible. Some neonicotinoids (IRAC Group 4A), such as Assail 70 WP and Anarchy 30 SG (both acetamiprid), are also labeled for asparagus beetle adults and larvae during harvest (1 day PHI, 12 hour REI). Lannate (methomyl, IRAC Group 1A), are also options if you are willing to equip the harvest crew with early entry PPE (1 day PHI, 48 hour REI). An easier option for those looking to use an organophosphate is Sevin

XLR Plus (carbaryl, 1 day PHI, 12 hour REI). Note that Lorsban (chlorpyrifos) is sometimes recommended in other states, but **IS NOT** allowed for use on asparagus in New York.

For heavily infested fields, continue scouting the asparagus after harvest and target second and/or third generations with any of the options listed above or with IRAC Group 5 spinosyns, such as Radiant or Entrust (OMRI), both of which have a 60 day PHI. Cleaning fields of old stalks after mowing in the fall can also help reduce the overwintering populations.



Common asparagus beetle adults feeding on an emerging spear

Spring Cover Cropping Options

Elisabeth Hodgdon, ENYCHP, Cornell Cooperative Extension

While spring is often a busy time focusing on getting crops in the ground, it can also be an excellent opportunity to get a head start on cover cropping for the season for weed suppression, building soil organic matter, and erosion prevention. Giving fields a “rest” following problems with pests and diseases with life stages that overwinter in the soil can help break their cycles and prevent problems in the current growing season.

Which cover crop should I choose?

As cover cropping becomes more popular and widely used on farms, more species and varieties are available now more than ever. The best cover crop for your situation depends on the planting date, site conditions, your budget, and goal of the cover crop. While some cover crops grow and establish quickly and are great for suppressing weeds and stabilizing soil (such as radishes and rye), others can grow more slowly but contribute more soil nutrients (clovers, for example). Some cover crops will germinate readily in cool soil, such as peas, while others require warmer soil temperatures, such as buckwheat.

A Few Spring Choices

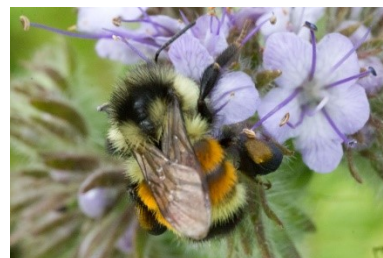
- Peas and oats: This cover crop dynamic duo for the spring germinates well in cooler soils, fixes nitrogen and stabilizes soil to prevent erosion with spring rains.
- Mustard and rapeseed: Quick to germinate in cooler soil and suppresses weeds. Some varieties have been selected for higher levels of bio-active compounds for biofumigation and suppression of plant pathogens and

nematode pests. These compounds are released into the soil when the crop is grown to the flowering stage, chopped, and then incorporated into the soil. A word of caution though, don't expect miracles from biofumigant brassicas. Scientists disagree on the efficacy of mustard biofumigants in Northeastern soils.

- Ryegrass: Forms a thick “lawn”-like cover that can also be used between rows of vegetables.
- Sweetclover: Helps alleviate soil compaction and attracts pollinators and other beneficial insects. Fixes nitrogen.
- Phacelia: This purple-flowering annual is more popular in Europe as a cover crop than in North America. Trials in the Northeast find that it fares better seeded in the spring than fall, is very drought tolerant, and is an excellent choice for supporting pollinator populations. In fact, phacelia seems to be so attractive to bumblebees that some seed companies warn not to plant it too close to your crops needing pollination, because it will attract the pollinators away from where you need them!

Resources

Cornell's Dr. Thomas Bjorkman has developed a handy online decision tool to help you select the best cover crop for your needs: <http://covercrop.org/desktop>



Bumblebee on phacelia (Source: John Hayden, The Farm Between)

Reminder: A New Approach to Newsletters for 2019

Ethan Grundberg, ENYCHP, Cornell Cooperative Extension



We have received feedback from growers over the years that there is great content in our weekly vegetable newsletters, but that there isn't always time in the growing season to keep up with reading them. In response, we are trying something new this year: we will still send out a written newsletter every other week. On the weeks when we do not produce a written newsletter, all of the vegetable specialists will contribute to an audio newsletter or “podcast” that will be made available through a number of sources. If you have a smartphone, you can download apps like Apple Podcasts, SoundCloud, or Apple iTunes where you can subscribe to the Eastern New York Veg News. You can also always listen to episodes that we have released right on our website at <https://enych.cce.cornell.edu/> or on our SoundCloud page at <https://soundcloud.com/easternnewyorkvegnews>. Finally, we will send everyone on our vegetable newsletter list an email with both sweet corn pest trap catch numbers and a link to that week's podcast.

If you have production issues or questions that you'd like us to address on the podcast, please do send your suggestions to me at eg572@cornell.edu. We hope that this new format will allow you to receive the time sensitive production information you need while driving to market, seeding in the greenhouse, or cultivating the squash!

Our next podcast will be next week, May 15th!

Herbicide Options for Pumpkins and Squash

Chuck Bornt, *ENYCHP, Cornell Cooperative Extension*

It seems like I say this every year – not much has changed for herbicide options in winter squash and pumpkins! I also know that this weather has not been very conducive to getting any cucurbits in the ground, but I wanted you to have this information in advance so you have your plan ready to go. Key to the best weed control in cucurbits: herbicides labeled and mentioned below all work best as post plant, pre-emergent applications. They are mostly seed germination inhibitors or root inhibitors. In my opinion, there are three important factors for these herbicides to work their best:

- **Field preparation:** Fit and plant the field as closely together as possible. Do not fit the field and let it sit for more than 2 or 3 days before planting it as this will allow weed seeds to germinate (if the conditions are right). Most of these products' activity and efficacy is reduced when seeds are already germinated. If you have to wait, consider re-fitting the field with a shallow cultivation before planting. Also, make sure the field is not full of clumps as this will also reduce the efficacy of the herbicides.
- **Application timing:** As with field fitting, do not delay your herbicide application for more than a day after planting! The same reason applies—this gives seeds time to germinate and reduces their activity. Planting and spraying your herbicide within a day will improve weed control.
- **Moisture:** All of these materials require either a rain or irrigation after application in order to “activate” them. Not only does this activate the herbicide, but it also activates seed germination. If it looks like there is no rain coming for a while and you don't have irrigation, my suggestion is to go ahead and still get the herbicide on. It's better than waiting for a rain.

I would not use any of these products pre-emergent/post-plant by themselves with the exception of Strategy (already has 2 different active ingredients: clomazone/Command and ethalfluralin/Curbit pre-mixed). We have seen that tank mixes are the best value and result in much better weed control. Many of these products have a narrow range of weeds they target so tank mixing a couple of them improves overall weed control. Tank mixes that we think have potential for pumpkins and winter squash are:

- Sandea (Profine is the generic version) plus Dual Magnum plus Command 3M)
- Sandea plus Command ME or Strategy plus Sandea.

As always, please read the label carefully and if you have questions about what you read below, please do not hesitate to call me at 518-859-6213 and I will do my best to answer them.

Dual II Magnum and Dual Magnum Notes: We go over this every year, as I want to make sure everyone is in compliance! Yes, pumpkins are on both the Dual Magnum and Dual Magnum II label—however, if you read the label it clearly states that it can only be applied “**as an inter-row or inter-hill application in pumpkin. Leave 1 foot of untreated area over the row, or 6 inches to each side of the planted hill and/or any emerged pumpkin foliage (inter-row or inter-hill means not directly over the planted seed or young pumpkin plants).**”

What's it all mean? It means you cannot broadcast apply either Dual Magnum product according to the regular label that comes on the jug. **In order to use the broadcast application, you must have the 24C Special Local Needs (SLN) label and the only formulation that has the broadcast application is Dual Magnum! Therefore, you cannot use Dual II Magnum broadcast on either pumpkins or winter squash!** The broadcast method of Dual Magnum is an indemnified label which means that you accept the risk of using this material and any injury or crop loss is not the responsibility of the company. In order to obtain the correct label, you will need to register with Syngenta and indicate that you are using this product on those specific crops. **The use of generic “Dual” products such as Charger Max is not legal to use on pumpkins or winter squash.**

How do I get the “indemnified label”? The process is simple, but needs to be done via the internet and needs to be completed every year too! Registering with Syngenta and obtaining the 24 c SLN:

- 1.) Go to www.farmassist.com and in the top header bar click “Crop Protection” and then select “Indemnified Labels”.
- 2.) Either login or create a user name and password. Once you've logged in, the top of the header should say “Indemnified Label Search”. Select New York and Dual Magnum.
- 3.) Go to the second Dual Magnum 24 label that comes up and select the crop (it only allows you to choose one at a time so you will need to do this for as many crops as you want to use Dual Magnum on).
- 4.) You will then be navigated to a “WAIVER OF LIABILITY AND INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT” page where you will either accept or decline the special instructions for using this product on the selected crops.
- 5.) Once you've accepted the liability, the label will appear and you should print it as well as save it on your computer. If you decline it, the labels will not appear and you legally cannot apply Dual Magnum to the selected crop(s).
- 6.) Farmassist will save all of the indemnified labels you have agreed to in case you lose your label and need another one. If you need assistance you can call the Syngenta Customer Resource Center at 866-796-4368.

Remember, you need to have a copy of the Dual Magnum 24C label in your possession when using this material. More information regarding other labeled materials can be found in Table 1.

Table on page 6

Table 1: Recommended Pre-Emergent/Post Seeding Herbicides for Pumpkins and Winter Squash

Product	Crops	Weeds controlled	Rate	Comments
Sandea, Profine 75 (halosulfuron)	All cucurbits	Broadleaves (pigweed, velvetleaf, etc.)	0.5 - 1.0 ounces per acre	Needs to be mixed with a grass herbicide when used pre-emergent. Can stunt and delay emergence especially at higher rates but temporary (I recommend 0.5 oz rate), short residual of about 4 weeks, will start to see some weed species breaking through (common lambsquarter, Eastern black nightshade) around the 4th of July. Using a 0.5 oz. once pre-emergent allows you to use another 0.5oz. once post emergent.
Dual Magnum (S-metolachlor)	Pumpkins, winter squash	Mostly grasses and some broadleaf suppression	2/3—1.33 pints per acre depending on soil type	PLEASE SEE OTHER NOTES ON DUAL MAGNUM! I have seen very good results and limited injury using the 1.0 pints per acre rate. <u>Do not incorporate</u> as this increases the risk of severe injury! Best if used as a post plant pre-emergent and can be used post-transplant within 72 hours of planting (weed seed germination issues).
Command 3ME (clomazone)	All cucurbits	Annual grasses and some broadleaves	2/3 – 1.33 pints per acre depending on soil type	Labeled on all cucurbits (Label actually says “Do not use on Jack-O-Lantern pumpkins” because the companies distributing this product will not accept liability for potential off-color responses that have been observed in numerous varieties). I find that the 1.0 pint per acre rate is used and provides good control. Do not incorporate! The ME (micro-encapsulated) formulation does not need to be incorporated! May be used prior to seeding or transplanting (make sure transplant is planted below the chemical barrier) or post seeding but before crop emerges.
Curbit EC (ethalfluralin)	All cucurbits	Mostly annual grasses and some broadleaf suppression	3.0—4.5 pints per acre depending on soil & organic matter level	Use as a post plant pre-emergent application only within 2 days of planting or banded application between rows after crop emergence or transplanting (be very careful of drifting onto the crop). Do not use under plastic mulches or rowcovers. Cold, wet soils can increase injury or even result in crop failure! Label recommends using a minimum of 20 gals/acre fixed spray volume. Weed control may be reduced on soils with organic matter over 5%. Not recommended for soils with more than 10% organic matter.
Strategy (Pre-mix of Command and Curbit) (clomazone + ethalfluralin)	All cucurbits	Most annual grasses and some broadleaves	2.0 - 6.0 pints depending on soil texture	I would recommend no less than 4 pints/acre. Do not incorporate, recommended as a post plant pre-emergent or banded application between rows after emergence or transplanting. Do not broadcast apply and then transplant into treated soil as severe injury will occur. It can also be banded to row middles after a cultivation. Do not let this material freeze in storage as it could potentially settle out and clog your sprayer screens, tips etc. Label also recommends to use 10 to 30 gallons per acre finished spray volume. Be sure to check the label as there are crop rotational restrictions that are rate dependent.
Reflex (fomesafen)	Pumpkins and winter squash except butternut	Broadleaves and some annual grass suppression	0.5—1.0 pints per acre	24C Special Local Needs label on pumpkins, summer squash and most varieties of winter squash, except butternut. “Indemnified” label like Dual Magnum which means you accept any crop losses associated with using this material and same registration process as Dual Magnum. See the “Registering with Syngenta and obtaining the 24 c SLN” section under Dual Magnum. For direct seeded crops you need to apply to the row middles only or leave the area over the seed furrow untreated. Do not use as a broadcast application on direct seeded pumpkins or squash! However, for transplants you can use it as a pre-transplant non-incorporated pre-emergence (weed seeds) broadcast application up to 7 days prior to transplanting. Do not exceed 1 pint per acre of Reflex on pumpkins, winter or summer squash per season. Please note the 18-month crop rotation restrictions for sweet corn. Do not use Reflex alone.

EPA Worker Protection Standard Update

Sandra Menasha and Alice Wise

Originally appeared in the Long Island Fruit and Vegetable Update April 19th, 2018

The updated Worker Protection Standard took effect on January 2, 2017. The NYS DEC has the right to conduct inspections to certify that growers are in compliance with regulations for agricultural pesticides including organics. Inspections include WPS, record keeping, and pesticide storage. The website <http://www.pesticideresources.org/> has WPS information, the *How to Comply Manual*, *Worker and Handler Training Videos* (English and Spanish), the new WPS *Safety Poster* and useful WPS checklists. Alternatively, contact the Department of Environmental Conservation or your local Cooperative Extension office with questions.

This is a basic WPS checklist. We highly recommend checking the relevant section in the WPS *How to Comply Manual* as there are many additional details.

1. All workers and handlers must receive annual training. Workers must be trained before they work in an area where a pesticide has been used or a restricted-entry interval (REI) has been in effect in the past 30 days. Handlers must be trained before performing any handler task.
2. Training of workers and handlers can only be conducted by a certified pesticide applicator, State/Tribal/Federal approved trainers, or a person who has completed an EPA approved train-the-trainer course.
3. Effective January 2018, training videos need to include the new content under the revised WPS. Videos (English and Spanish) can be found at www.pesticideresources.org. Keep records of all trainings for 2 years.
4. Check your central posting area and make sure it is easily seen, accessible and the information posted is legible. The central posting area must have safety information (e.g. revised WPS safety poster), pesticide application information and pesticide Safety Data Sheets (SDS). Under the revised WPS, there is a new safety poster with updated safety information. Updated safety posters can be downloaded and ordered at www.pesticideresources.org or ordered from Ag supply companies such as Gemplers.
5. Information required at the central posting location should also be displayed at permanent decontamination supply sites or at locations with 11 or more workers.
6. Pesticide application information and pesticide Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be displayed at the central posting location within 24 hours of the end of the application and before workers enter the treated area. Display both for 30 days after the REI expires and keep on file for 2 years from the end of REI. SDS can be obtained from your pesticide supplier or from <http://www.cdms.net/Label-Database>.
7. Pesticide application information for WPS at the central posting area must include:
 - crop treated, location and description of treated area(s),
 - product name, EPA registration no., active ingredient(s),
 - date and time pesticide application started and ended,
 - the restricted-entry interval (REI).
8. A farm map is suggested for the central posting area so that workers can easily ID the location of all farm fields. Some growers use names (Main Road Chardonnay), some use numbers or letters (Field 2). The point being that if a DEC inspection occurs, your workers understand and are able to communicate the location of the applications and a farm map makes this easier.
9. Check decontamination kits and upgrade as necessary:
 - coveralls, soap and a stack of single use towels
 - provide at least 1 gallon per worker using the site or 3 gallons for each pesticide handler and each early entry worker.
 - one pint of water (eyewash) must be available to each handler applying pesticides if eye protection is required on the label. For tractor applications, the emergency eyewash water (1 pint) must be carried on the tractor. However, if the applicator gets off the tractor, the eyewash must be carried on their person. At mixing and loading sites, a system capable of delivering 0.4 gallons/minute for 15 minutes or 6 gallons of water to flow gently for 15 minutes must be provided for handlers using products requiring eye protection.
 - check expiration date on eye flushing.
 - decontamination kits must be within ¼ mile of all workers. Portable kits might be a better option for growers with a large operation.
 - make sure all your handlers and workers know where the decontamination sites are and what they contain.
10. The need for eye protection will be listed on the pesticide label in the box entitled "Agricultural Use Requirements", in the section listing PPE (personal protective equipment).
11. Refer to the "Agricultural Use Requirements" box on the pesticide label for a list of all required PPE. Make sure PPE is adequately stocked – chemical resistant suits, gloves, aprons, protective eyewear, boots, respirators and cartridges. Check unopened respirator cartridges for an expiration date.
12. Where respirators are required on the pesticide label, handlers must be medically cleared to wear a respirator, receive annual respirator fit-testing and training. Records of completion of respirator fit-test, training and medical clearance must be kept for 2 years. *Note: Owners of the agricultural establishment and family members are not*

Continued on page 8

(Continued from page 7)

exempt from the respirator requirements under WPS.

- respirators should be cleaned after each use and stored to protect them from damage, contamination and dust
 - opened cartridges should be stored in a re-sealable plastic bag when not in use.
13. Application Exclusion Zones (AEZ): There are several different requirements regarding the AEZ in the revised WPS. The size of an AEZ varies depending on the type of application and other factors, including droplet size, and height of nozzles above the planting medium. Refer to the How to Comply Manual to determine AEZ size.
 - Effective January 2, 2017, agricultural employers are to not allow any workers or other persons in the AEZ within the boundaries of the establishment until the application is complete.
 - Effective January 2, 2018, handlers are to suspend the application if any workers or other persons are anywhere in the AEZ. This requirement is NOT limited to the boundaries of the establishment. This applies to any area on or off the establishment within the AEZ while the application is ongoing.
 14. Start accumulating copies of pesticide labels. All applicators must have a copy of the label immediately accessible. Some growers deal with individual labels, some put together a notebook to be carried on the tractor. Having a copy of pesticide label on your smart phone is not acceptable.
 15. When making an application, the applicator must have the following items immediately accessible:
 - Applicator's license
 - Labels for all materials being applied.
 - Appropriate PPE (see individual labels for what is required)
 16. Tidy up your pesticide storage area. A disorganized, messy storage area is a red flag to an inspector. Pesticide storage guidelines can be found at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/8871.html>.



Employees completing an annual respirator fit test in Orange County, NY

Vegetable Specialists

Chuck Bornt

Phone: 518-859-6213

Email: cdb13@cornell.edu

Ethan Grundberg

Phone: 617-455-1893

Email: eg572@cornell.edu

Elisabeth Hodgdon

Phone: 518-650-5323

Email: eh528@cornell.edu

Teresa Rusinek

Phone: 845-340-3990 x315

Email: tr28@cornell.edu

Crystal Stewart

Phone: 518-775-0018

Email: cls263@cornell.edu

Maire Ullrich

Phone: 845-344-1234

Email: mru2@cornell.edu

Business Specialist

Liz Higgins

Phone: 518-949-3722

Email: emh56@cornell.edu

ENYCHP Office

Chelsea Truehart

Phone: 518-746-2553

Email: ct478@cornell.edu

www.enych.cce.cornell.edu



Find us on
Facebook & Instagram

