



Commercial Clippings

FOR THE NORTHEAST FLORIDA GREEN INDUSTRY
Serving Clay, Duval, and Nassau County

April/May 2013

Issue 25, Page 1



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Pesticide Label Changes - New Training Required

By Erin E. Harlow

A new system for labeling chemicals is coming our way so you need to make sure that you are ready for it.. The Global Harmonized System (GHS) has been adopted by EPA and OSHA and officially goes into effect in 2015, but applicators must have completed documented training by December 1, 2013 and you may see your labels changing sooner.

Major changes include:

- 1) The elimination of the signal word “caution”. The GHS system uses “Warning” and “Danger” only.
- 2) Changes to the Safety Data Sheet structure. There are now 16 specific sections.
- 3) Changes to the way a pesticide label appears. For instance, labels will now have pictograms, like the ones pictured left. The system is designed to improve hazard communication.

EPA has a website to answer questions that can be accessed at <http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/international/globalharmon.htm> and OSHA has a comprehensive guide to “The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals” that can be found at <http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/ghs.html>.

Training will be provided by Paul Mitola, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services on April 9, 2013 at the PCO CEU Day during the CORE session and also by myself at the ID Cardholder Training on May 24th. Make sure you pre-register for these workshops to reserve your spot at

http://duval.ifas.ufl.edu/commer_hort_training.shtml.



All Classes Require Pre-Registration and will be held at the Duval County Extension Office, 1010 N McDuff Ave, Jacksonville, FL 32254 unless otherwise stated. To register visit us at <http://duval.ifas.ufl.edu> and click Commercial Horticulture/Calendar or call Becky Davidson at 904-255-7450. You can now pay online with a credit card.

April 4, 2013
Thursday
(Duval)

Worker Protection Standards: Train-the-Trainer

9:00 am - 11:30 am
\$5.00

June 12, 2013
Wednesday
(Duval)

This workshop is for farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses that apply "Ag Use Products". We will go over how to comply with the law and provide compliance materials for workers and job sites.

April 9, 2013
Tuesday
(Duval)

Pest Control Operator CEU Day

L&O (\$5.00) - 8 am - 9:40 am - Erin Harlow, UF/IFAS
CORE (\$5.00) - 10 am - 11:40 am - Paul Mitola, DACS
Lunch (\$10.00)- 11:40 am - 12:30 pm
GHP (\$5.00) - 12:30 pm - 2:10 pm - Alan Turner, Bayer
WDO (\$5.00) - 2:30 pm - 4:10 pm - Dr. Claude Thomas, B&G Equipment

2 CORE, 2 L&O, 2 O&T, 2 LCLM, 2 LL&O, 2 GHP, and 2 WDO CEUs have been applied for. Technician Training Hours also available.

April 15, 2013
Monday
(Duval)

Professional Africanized Honey Bee Removal

1:00 pm - 4:00 pm
FREE

This will be taught by Dr. Jamie Ellis from UF's AFBEE Program. It is for GHP operators and technicians. Upon completion, a company can then be added to the state list of approved/recommended companies to remove bees. This is the list that state agencies give to anyone who needs bee removal since relocation is no longer recommended.

April 23, 2013
Tuesday
(Duval)

Best Management Practices for the Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries (GI-BMPs)

May 23, 2013
Thursday
(Clay)

8:30 am – 3:30 pm
\$25.00

4 CEUS: 2 CORE & 2 L&O, 2 LCLM, 2 LL&O, 2 O&T or 2 Pvt, 4 LA CEUs, Technician Training Hours also available.

June 7, 2013
Friday
(Duval)

To register, download the brochure, or for more information about the workshop, please visit: <http://duval.ifas.ufl.edu/GI-BMPs.shtml>.

This is the pre-requisite class for the Urban Fertilizer License. Everyone who works with fertilizers for-hire is required to have this license by Jan 1, 2014, even if you are licensed in another category including pest control operators. You will complete your GI-BMP test the day of the class, if you pass, you can then apply to get your Limited Urban Fertilizer License through the State of Florida.

All Classes Require Pre-Registration and will be held at the Duval County Extension Office, 1010 N McDuff Ave, Jacksonville, FL 32254 unless otherwise stated. To register visit us at <http://duval.ifas.ufl.edu> and click Commercial Horticulture/Calendar or call Becky Davidson at 904-255-7450. You can now pay online with a credit card.

May 16, 2013
Thursday
(Yulee)

Limited Commercial Landscape Maintenance Workshop

8:15 am - 3:00 pm - Full Day; 8:15 am – 12:00 pm - Half Day
\$30.00 for either full or half day

May 21, 2013
Tuesday
(Clay)

6 CEUs Total: 3 CORE & 3 LCLM, 3 LL&O, or 3 L&O

Lunch included, textbooks not included

Optional LCLM or LL&O Exam at 3:00 pm

You must have all required paperwork to take the exam.

August 15, 2013
Thursday
(Duval)

To register, download the brochure, or for more information about the exam or books, please visit: <http://duval.ifas.ufl.edu/LCLM2012.shtml>.

This class is designed for people who do not have their license yet. If you are re-certifying your LCLM or LL&O you should attend the Advanced Landscape classes.

May 6-8, 2013
Gainesville

Southeast Pest Management Conference

L&O, CORE, GHP, and WDO CEUs available

To register or for more information visit:

http://entomology.ifas.ufl.edu/sepmc/SEPMC/Main_Page.html

May 29, 2013
Wednesday
(Duval)

Advanced Landscape Workshop

8:15 am - 12:00 pm
\$10.00

Topics: Key Plants, Key Pests with Plant ID; Diseases of Ornamentals
4 L&O, 4 LCLM, 4 LL&O, 4 O&T, 4 Pvt CEUS have been applied for

May 24, 2013
Friday
(Duval)

ID Cardholder Training

12:30 pm - 4:10 pm (4 Hours) or 12:30 pm - 2:10 pm (2 Hours)
\$10.00

2 or 4 Hours of Technician Training on Pesticide Safety. Topics will include new GHS pesticide labeling system and spill drills.

July 26, 2013
Friday
(Duval)

Branching Out Landscaping Series

This month: Pesticide and Fertilization Application Methods for Trees and Laws and Licenses that Govern these Applications

8:30 am - 9:30 am
FREE

ISA and FL pesticide CEUs have been applied for

New Fertilizer Research from UF/IFAS

By Erin E. Harlow

Drs. Laurie Trenholm, Bryan Unruh, John Cisar, and Jerry Sartain recently finished the state's largest-ever study of landscape turfgrass and fertilizer use. The 8-year, \$4.2 million study was funded by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to determine the effectiveness of UF/IFAS's current fertilizer recommendations. The researchers created online videos for both homeowners (3 minutes) and professionals (3 hours) discussing their findings. The professional video can be accessed at <http://tinyurl.com/be2la7q> and the homeowner video can be accessed at <http://tinyurl.com/ajy4ytr>.

The technical presentations for professionals are from the January 15th symposium. As a result of the findings, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) plans on reviewing the current Urban Turf Fertilizer Rule. Most of the findings were consistent with UF/IFAS current recommendations.

The study involved three locations across the state, fertilization and irrigation practices, and multiple turf varieties, including St. Augustinegrass, zoysiagrass, centipedegrass and bahiagrass. Despite the differences, researchers made several basic conclusions:

- ... Very little nutrient leaching results from summertime application of UF/IFAS recommended fertilizer rates to healthy, growing turfgrass.
- ... Summertime fertilizer bans could potentially deprive healthy turf of nutrients when needed most, threatening turf health and quality.
- ... Nutrient leaching can result from fertilizer application to dormant or unhealthy turf.
- ... Newly laid sod should not be fertilized for 30 to 60 days because it will not have an established root system for effective nutrient uptake and it is likely to carry nutrients from fertilizer applications at the sod farm where it was grown.

Information for this article was gathered from Tom Nordlie's article "To help homeowners, industry personnel, UF/IFAS posts videos on turfgrass research" published at <http://news.ufl.edu/2013/02/19/turf-video/>.

Do you know what this is?

By Amy Morie, Clay County Extension

Red and Black Invasion!

No, it's not a Bulldog's game – this invasion is right underfoot!

You may have had an alarmed call from a client who's convinced

that their landscape is about to be defoliated by this profusion of bugs underfoot. This interesting insect occurs in the hundreds during February and March, with red nymphs and black-winged adults with red spots. Fear not – they are simply congregating after a certain seed that's scattering this time of year. In fact, the seed they're after often sprouts by the thousands and leads to a nuisance weeding nightmare in the landscape – so these bugs are really just helping out with the garden chores! Still, if your client gets the creepy-crawlies at the sight of this swarm of helpers (and your reassurances don't convince them) then have no fear – a simple insecticidal soap can eliminate the red and black swarm. Can you guess what they are? If not, stay tuned till next month!



Mealybug Destroyer - *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*

By Amy Morie, Clay County Extension

Did you have a ghost of a chance at guessing last month's garden helper? While the sight of it may be spooky, the larvae of mealybug destroyers help rid landscapes of a true pest – mealybugs! Both the adult and larval form of mealybug destroyers (*Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*) are voracious feeders of not just mealybugs, but also scales, aphids, and other soft-bodied insects. Mealybug destroyers are actually a form of lady bird beetles – aka ladybugs. Though they aren't as pretty as the typical spotted ladybugs, they are still important beneficial insects in the garden. Look for them with infestations of piercing and sucking insects



and if found, let them do the work of pest removal naturally. You may need to do some client education, but this really is the best tactic – with any type of mealybug. Most pesticide applications will negatively impact the good bugs like the destroyer for months, but will only have a short-term effect on the bad-guy mealybug populations. This can lead to a rapid build-up of the problem population. If pesticides are insisted on, at the least try to leave one plant untreated as a host for good-guy bugs like the mealybug destroyer.

Florida Irrigation Society Partners with the State of Florida to Create a State Irrigation License

By Erin E. Harlow

The Florida Irrigation Society has partnered with the State of Florida's Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) to develop a voluntary statewide license for Irrigation Contractors. Currently, this license does not replace required county licenses (Duval, St. Johns, Nassau, Clay) to work on irrigation systems. However, it may in the future and does increase professionalism in the industry.



The DBPR defines an irrigation specialty contractor as a contractor whose contracting business consists of the execution of contracts requiring the experience, financial means, knowledge, and skill to install, maintain, repair, alter, extend, manage, monitor, audit, or, if not prohibited by law, design irrigation systems.

The exams will be offered by paper and pencil testing for the April and June 2013 exams. It will then be offered as computer-based testing starting September 3, 2013. You must register by April 5, 2013 to sit for the April exams.

Candidates must be 18 years of age or older, and have a college degree and one year of work experience OR four years of work experience, including one year as a foreman. College credits can substitute for up to three years of work experience; however, at least one year must be as a foreman.

For more information visit the Florida Irrigation Society's website at <http://fisstate.org/>.

Italian Cypress - *Cupressus sempervirens*

By Larry Figart, Urban Forestry Extension Agent

The Italian Cypress is native to the Eastern Mediterranean countries of Libya, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Italy, and Israel. For this reason, it is also called the Mediterranean Cypress. It is commonly used in other areas with similar hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters, including California, and other western states. With its narrow, columnar growth habit this evergreen forms tall, dark green columns 30-40 feet in height. Trees are normally no more than three feet wide. There are a few cultivars of Italian Cypress. They are: 'Glauca' which has blue-green foliage and tight columnar form, 'Stricta' which is very popular, and 'Horizontalis' that has horizontally-spreading branches. The scale-like leaves lend a very fine texture to any setting. Planted three feet apart, they make a dense screen. Italian Cypress is often used for framing as a strong accent around large buildings, or in the formal landscape, but does not lend itself well to many home landscapes. It quickly grows much too tall for most residential landscapes, looking much like a green telephone pole.

Italian Cypress is fairly common in Florida, as well, but when grown in our hot humid climate it requires a lot of attention. The warmer, milder, wetter winter we had this year seems to have exposed all the problems with this plant. It is hard not to find one in our area that is not having issues with one problem or another.

The most common problem at this time with Italian Cypress are mites. We have seen both two-spotted spider mites, as well as, Southern red mites on landscape trees. Mites are not really insects, but are closely related to spiders and ticks. They damage and kill plant tissue by piercing the tissue with their mouthparts, and then sucking fluid from the plant cells. Mites can quickly become a problem on Italian Cypress when the conditions are right. I was recently looking at a sample of Italian Cypress under the microscope and saw hundreds of adults, immatures, and eggs all in an area the size of a dime. The mites are usually a problem when it is warm (not hot) and dry. We usually have problems with mites in the fall and spring, but our mild winter this year has been optimal for mites to thrive. The first sign of mite damage in Italian Cypress is that the foliage becomes a little off color. Almost a dull green instead of the usual dark green. When you inspect the foliage you might notice some fine webbing among the compressed needles. You may need a hand lens to see the insects. Sometimes you can detect mites by slapping the foliage onto a white piece of paper. The mites will then be seen as small specks scurrying around. Controlling mites can be difficult. Some insecticides such as imidicloprid can actually increase mite populations by eliminating the natural enemies. Chemical resistance has also been a problem in controlling mites with miticides. Refer to the document "Selected Miticides for Use on Ornamental Plants" for control options. It can be found online at : <http://www.mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/iso/DOCUMENTS/selected-miticides.pdf>.



The two major diseases of Italian Cypress are foliage blight and Seridium Canker. Foliage blight is usually a problem when the foliage stays wet for any period of time. Foliage blights may be caused by a number of different fungi. Foliage blights are readily identified by the progressive discoloration of infected tissues. Infected foliage first lightens in

Continued on page 7

(Italian Cypress cont.....)



color to a yellow or yellow-brown and progresses to a red-brown or brown. Foliage blights can be confirmed by the observation of small dark fruiting bodies (spore bearing structures) when examining the infected plant parts with a hand lens or a microscope. Foliage blights can be prevented by ensuring good air circulation around the trees, keeping sprinklers from wetting the foliage, and by planting them where they will get direct sun early in the morning so that the foliage dries out faster. There are several fungicides labeled for foliage blight. Although it is a lot easier to prevent the disease rather than treating it after it is found.

Seridium Canker is fairly common in Leyland Cypress and we occasionally see it in Italian Cypress. The first thing that is usually noticed about Seridium Canker is branch flagging. The entire branch dies and the foliage turns red. Upon closer inspection, the branches will have a

flat, sunken, dark canker. The bark on the canker margins often has oozing sap. The spores of Seridium Canker are spread by wind-driven rain and animals from tree to tree. The spores enter the branch through wounds that are caused by various things such as storm damage or wood boring insects. The disease can also be spread by infected pruning tools. At the present time, there is no fungicidal treatment for Seridium Canker. If caught early, infected branches can be pruned out. When pruning out infected material, cut at least one inch below the canker, and sanitize the pruning tools between cuts by cleaning them with isopropyl alcohol or any other sanitizing product. Severely affected plants should be removed from the landscape to limit spread to other susceptible hosts in the area. Proper spacing should be maintained to minimize physical contact between susceptible trees.

If you are considering using Italian Cypress, it may be worthwhile to try an alternative. Two that have been recommended to me are Torulosa Juniper *Juniperus chinensis* 'Torulosa', or Spartan Juniper *Juniperus chinensis* 'Spartan'. Neither of these trees grow as tall as Italian Cypress, but they may be a little more disease resistant.

Extra! Extra! Classes Offered in Clay Co.

We are very pleased to announce the return of commercial classes to the Clay County Extension Office! This year Clay will offer both the Green Industry Best Management Practices (GI-BMP) and Limited Commercial Landscape Maintenance classes at the Extension Office, located at 2463 State Road 16 West, Green Cove Springs Florida (right next door to the Clay County Fairgrounds). Check the Clay Extension Calendar at <http://clay.ifas.ufl.edu/calendar.shtml> for dates, information, and links to registration forms. Whether you're taking the courses for the first time or you are looking to earn CEU's, they look forward to seeing you.

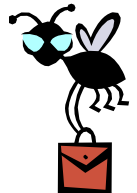
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For individuals requiring special accommodations, please contact our office (904/255-7450) within a minimum of 5 working days of the program. For persons with hearing or speech impairments, when contacting our office, please use the Florida Relay Service at 1-800-955-8771 (TDD). Your comments and input are necessary for this to be a useful tool for all of us.

Extension Programs are open to all regardless of race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, age, disability, religion, national origin, political opinions or affiliations.