



# Commercial Clippings

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

October/November 2013

Issue 28, Page 1



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## Which License do I Need?

By Erin Harlow, Commercial Horticulture Agent, Duval County



People are always asking me what license they need. On page six and seven I have created a flow chart that will hopefully help you determine which license or licenses you might need if you work around buildings either commercially or residentially. Please keep in mind the chart does not include restricted-use pesticide licenses for work around places such as golf courses, aquatics, right-of-ways and others. However, if you do service these places and apply fertilizer as a contracted company then you have to obtain the Limited Fertilizer Certification. Please visit our website for more information on restricted-use licenses.

### You Might Need a License If...

1. You install landscape plants
2. You do irrigation work
3. You apply pesticides to turf or ornamentals
4. You apply fertilizers to turf or ornamentals  
(Pest Control Operators are not exempt)

**(Yes, these are all state licenses)**



**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.

**Oct 25, 2013**  
**Friday**  
**(Duval)**

**Branching Out Landscaping Series:**  
**Pruning Young Trees & Pesticide Label Changes (OSHA Required)**

8:30 am - 9:30 am  
FREE

1 ISA, 1 FNGLA, and 1 LL&O, 1 LCLM, 1 O&T, 1 L&O, 1 AGT, 1 Pvt, 1 ROW CEU available

Topic will change each month, so check out each month.

**Oct 31, 2013**  
**Thursday**  
**(Duval)**

**Ornamental & Turf Pesticide Test Review**

8:30 am - 10:30 am  
\$5.00

Optional Ornamental & Turf and CORE exams beginning at 10:45 am.

This class is a review of the ornamental and turf manual and professionals should come having already studied the material. This exam is required for restricted-use applications on golf courses, cemeteries, parks, and athletic fields. General Standards (CORE) exam must also be taken to receive the license and can be done that same day. Participants must register for an exam voucher by visiting

<https://aesecomm.freshfromflorida.com/> to take the computer version or they can take a paper version without a voucher. Please bring your voucher number with you.

**Nov 8, 2013**  
**Friday**  
**(Duval)**

**Right-of-Way Pesticide Test Review**

8:30 am - 10:30 am  
\$5.00

Optional ROW and CORE exam beginning at 10:45 am.

This class is a review of the right-of-way manual and professionals should come having already studied the material. This exam is required for restricted-use applications on public right-of-ways. General Standards (CORE) exam must also be taken to receive the license and can be done that same day. Participants must register for an exam voucher by visiting

<https://aesecomm.freshfromflorida.com/> to take the computer version or they can take a paper version without a voucher. Please bring your voucher number with you.

**November 22, 2013**  
**Friday**  
**(Duval)**

**Branching Out Landscaping Series:**  
**Invasive Plant ID & Control**

8:30 am - 9:30 am  
FREE

1 ISA, 1 FNGLA, and 1 LL&O, 1 LCLM, 1 O&T, 1 L&O, 1 Pvt, 1 AGT, 1 ROW, 1 D&R, 1 LUF (Limited Urban Fertilizer) CEU available

Topic will change each month, so check out each month.

**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.

**Dec 12, 2013  
Thursday  
(Duval)**

**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

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.

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 consider attending a different class that offers those CEUs. There are many to choose from throughout the year.

**Dec 17, 2013  
Tuesday  
(Duval)**

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

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.

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.

# Don't Forget Your Fertilizer License! Deadline is January 1, 2014

If you are a contracted or “for hire” company then you need the license. You must complete the GI-BMP class before you can apply to get your license (see above). Once you have done that then you can apply for your license at [http://www.freshfromflorida.com/content/download/23513/484260/limited\\_fertilizer\\_pkt.pdf](http://www.freshfromflorida.com/content/download/23513/484260/limited_fertilizer_pkt.pdf)

## Sticks and Leaves and... Bagworms?

By Amy Morie

Last month's mystery insect from the "Do You Know" column is a pest with a habit of chewing on plants. Worldwide, its family (*Psychidae*) includes over 1,000 species commonly called "bagworms" due to the larval forms constructing and living in some sort of bag-shaped enclosure that is carried around with the larva. Only the head and thorax of these insects emerge from bags that serve as a protective retreat. Bagworms found in Florida include household casebearer or plaster bagworm (*Pherocoeca* sp.), as well as, last month's mystery, the stick and leaf-using evergreen bagworm (*Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*, AKA eastern bagworm, common bagworm, common basket worm, North American bagworm). Bagworms aren't really worms, but moths. Most species in this family have flying males and flightless females that remain in the bag to reproduce. Either the larval form, an adult female, or eggs may be found inside the 'bags' depending on the phase of reproduction.



Household casebearers like high humidity and are typically found hanging on exterior walls and garages.



Household casebearer.

Image: Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida

The 1/4" to 1/2" cases made by larva look like a flattened grey mass shaped rather like a watermelon seed. Casings are made of hair, fiber and tiny particles of sand, soil, insect droppings and remains, and similar debris. The shape of the casing allows the creature to turn around inside and emerge from either end. Household casebearers have the potential to be visually unappealing pests, but are not typically harmful. They eat mostly old spider and insect webs, but will also feed on other natural fibers including hair and wool. Often keeping an area free of spiderwebs, pet hair, and debris-trapping dust is enough to keep bagworms at bay. To remove casings, sweep them from walls or furniture.

*Continued on page 5*

## Do you know what this is?

By Amy Morie, Clay County Extension

Chewed up?

Are your clients seeing lots of little twigs under their trees? If the twigs have a whittled appearance then this month's mystery insect is likely to blame – and a cleanup is in order before we take a look at the answer in the next edition of the *Commercial Clippings*. While you're waiting to read more, rake up and dispose of those twigs – or advise clients to throw them on the barbeque to help reduce the problem next fall.



Image: North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service

*Continued from Page 4, By Amy Morie, Clay County Extension*

The evergreen bagworm – like its name suggests – feeds on a wide variety of evergreen plants. It can be found hanging (and chewing) on over 50 species, including Elm (*Ulmus* spp.), Indian hawthorn (*Raphiolepis indica*), Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*), Maple (*Acer* spp.), Pine (*Pinus* spp.), Southern Red Cedar (*Juniperus silicicola*), Viburnum (*Viburnum* spp.), and Willow (*Salix* spp). In heavy infestations plants can be defoliated, especially slow-growing species of evergreens such as Junipers (*Juniperus* sp). The larva has limited mobility, which means infestations are usually localized to specific plants within a grouping or landscape. Not all plants will be infested, but reoccurrence on the same individual host year after year is common and heavy population cycles may spread infestations to nearby plants.



Bagworms and their damage on Indian hawthorn.

Females lay clutches of 500-1,000 eggs within their bag after mating. The eggs overwinter and larvae emerge from the bag in spring often using silken threads to ‘balloon’ on the wind. Once a suitable host plant is found, the larva will begin feeding and constructing its home. Over a period of a few months, bagworms will develop through several instars and expand the case as it grows. Mature larva attach to a branch or structure to pupate inside the bag; males hatch out in the fall and live for 1-2 days; females remain in the bag where they attract males to mate by releasing pheromones. After laying eggs females may die within the casing or fall to the ground.

Typically bagworm numbers are kept in check though predators including wasps and sparrows. Adding flowering plant species to the landscape can help attract beneficial insects. The bags create a natural defense against pesticide exposure, so control is best achieved by hand removing the bags during late fall (when adults are reproducing) through early spring (before larvae emerge). Timing can be challenging, but early instar larva can be treated with BT (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) products or other insecticides labeled for feeding caterpillars. While preventative treatments could be done on plants with a history of infestation, oftentimes bagworm sightings are merely a curiosity in the landscape. Children are especially fascinated by these house-making insects, so consider offering the occasional bagworm to your local science teacher for show-and-tell.

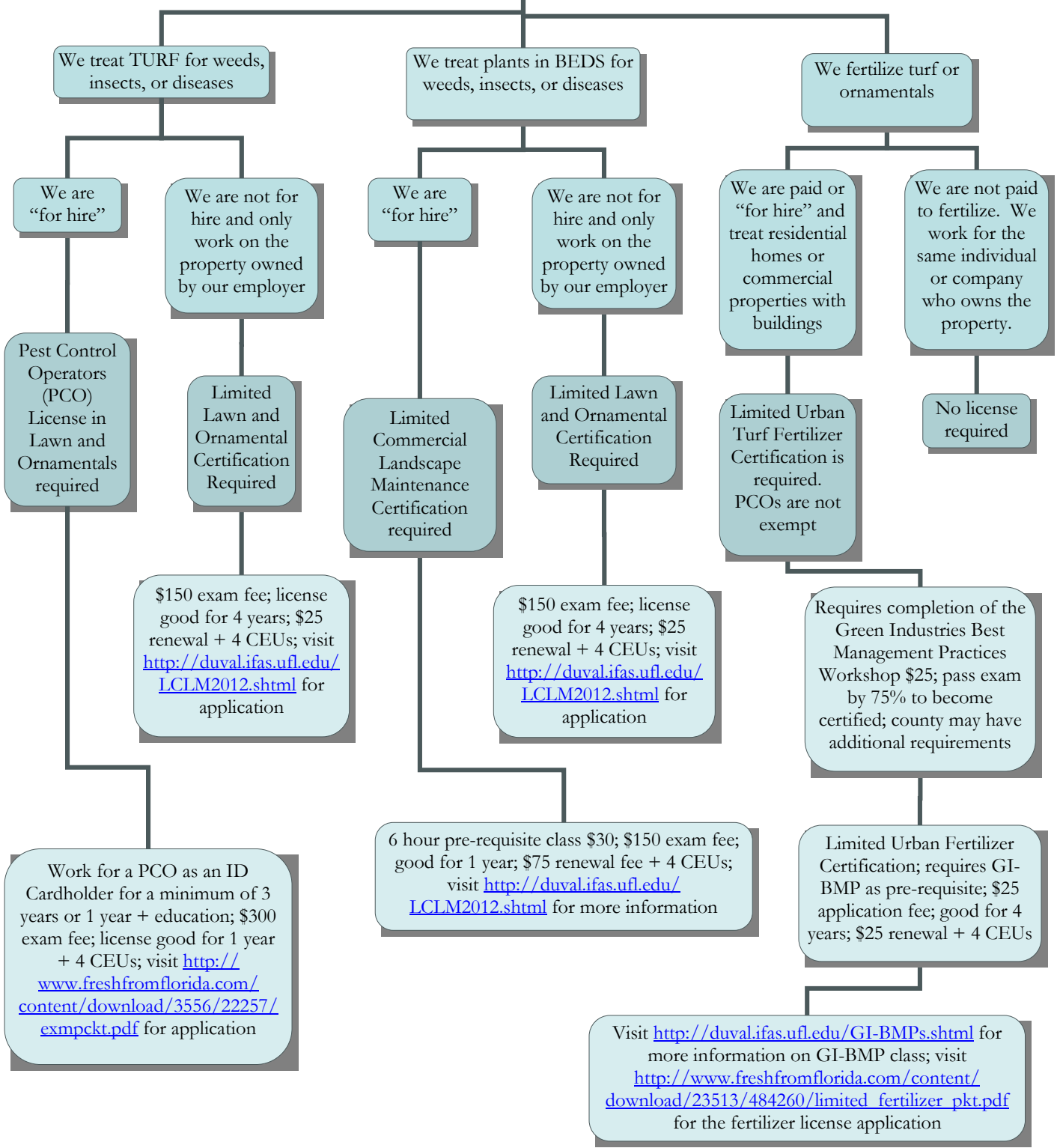


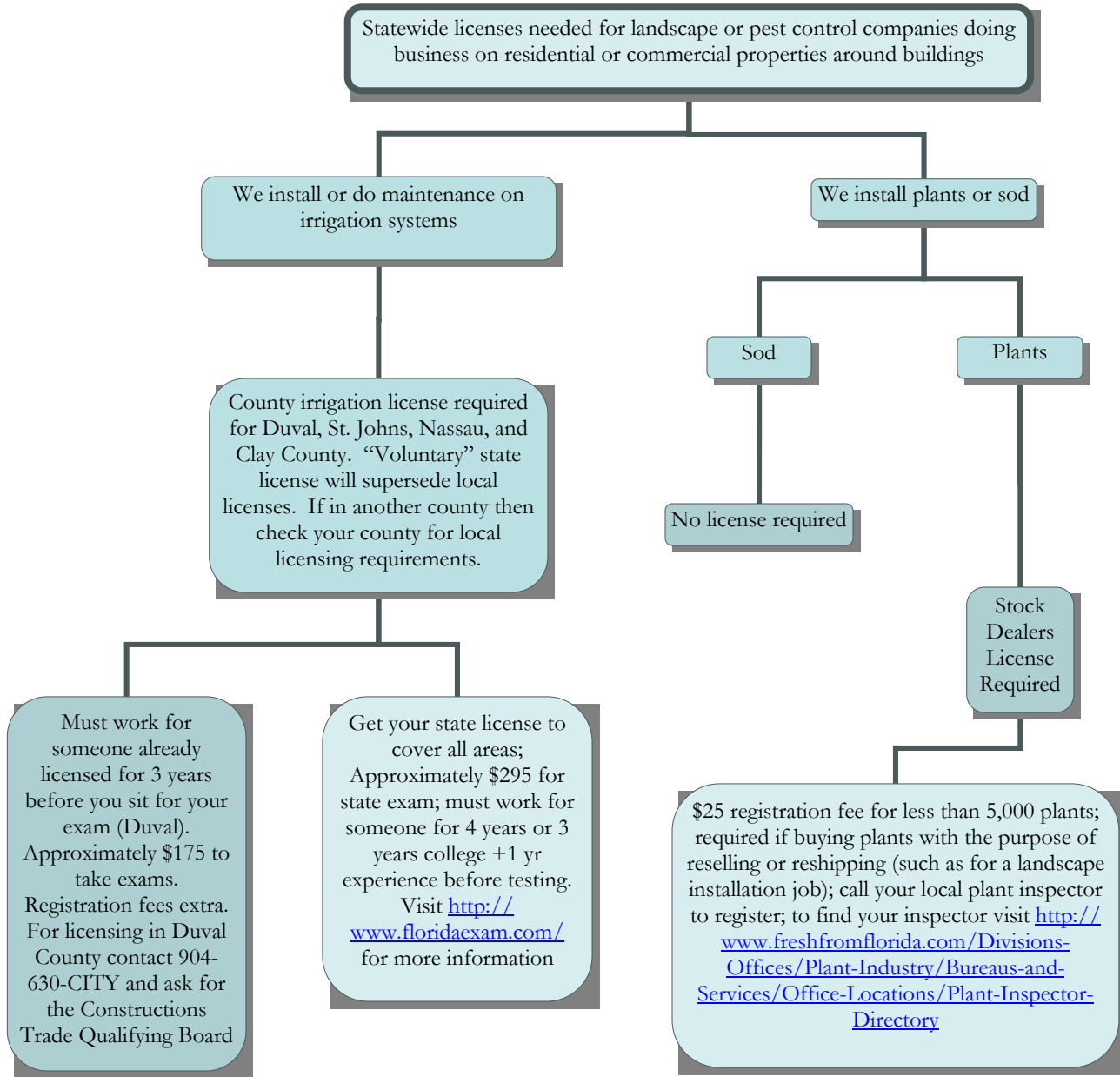
Larva bagworm feeding on ligustrum.

#### References:

- “Bagworm, Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis Haworth (Insecta: Lepidoptera: Psychidae)” <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in981>
- “Clothes Moths and Plaster Bagworms” [http://manatee.ifas.ufl.edu/lawn\\_and\\_garden/master-gardener/gardening-manatee-style/p/plaster-bagworms.pdf](http://manatee.ifas.ufl.edu/lawn_and_garden/master-gardener/gardening-manatee-style/p/plaster-bagworms.pdf)
- “Featured Creatures: Household Casebearer” [http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/urban/occas/household\\_casebearer.htm](http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/urban/occas/household_casebearer.htm)
- “Household Casebearer, Pherocoeca uterella (=dubitatrix) Walsingham (Insecta: Lepidoptera: Tineidae)” <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in129>
- “How do I control bagworms on my landscape plants?” <http://www.extension.org/pages/34341/how-do-i-control-bagworms-on-my-landscape-plants>
- “Plaster Bagworms Love Florida Homes” <http://indian-river.fl.us/government/ces/dc021499.html>

Statewide licenses needed for landscape or pest control companies doing business on residential or commercial properties around buildings





The chart is meant as a guide to help you determine which licenses you might need. It does not include Restricted-Use Licenses or additional licenses that may be needed for your business. All licensing requirements and fees should be checked with your local Extension Agent or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and are subject to change. Compiled by Erin Harlow.

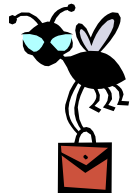
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## **Local EXTENSION Offices**



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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.