

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

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Canada Goose Management Options for Grounds Managers, Part I

Joseph B. Paulin, Program Associate in Wildlife Management

There are a wide variety of non-lethal and lethal options available to grounds managers for Canada goose management. Each option has associated advantages, disadvantages, and costs. Please keep in mind that each particular situation where conflict exists between people and geese is unique and usually involves the integration of more than one management option. More importantly, resolution of the conflict often requires support from residents of the community where the problem is occurring. The following will discuss the differences between migratory and resident Canada geese and specific management options available to grounds managers. For more complete information on each option including associated advantages, disadvantages, costs, materials suppliers, and when necessary, permitting information, visit the Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension website at www.rcre.rutgers.edu, click on extension, then publications, then natural resources and the environment, and then wildlife.

Migratory vs. Resident Canada Geese

Two distinct populations of Canada geese can be found in New Jersey and throughout the continental United States. 1) **Migratory Canada geese** nest in localized areas throughout Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador, and Alaska and migrate annually to winter in the continental United States with some reaching as far south as northern Mexico. 2) **Resident Canada geese** nest and/or reside predominantly within the continental United States and typically do not migrate to annual wintering grounds. As the name suggests, they are usually permanent residents of the area in which they are found. In New Jersey, negative impacts are often attributed primarily to the resident Canada goose population. *Both migratory and resident Canada geese are legally considered migratory waterfowl and are afforded protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.* (For more information see: Drake, D. and J. B. Paulin. 2003. FS1024. "A Goose is a Goose? Identifying Differences Between Migratory and Resident Canada Geese." Rutgers University, Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension).

Modifying Human Behavior

Preventing people from feeding geese and other waterfowl is one of the most important steps in alleviating goose damage problems. An ordinance should be passed that prohibits the feeding of all wildlife.

SEE CANADA GOOSE ON PAGE 2

CANADA GOOSE FROM PAGE 1

Ideally, a county-wide ordinance should be enacted to ensure consistency across municipal boundaries. However, when writing the ordinance, make sure that it is worded in a way that will not prohibit feeding backyard birds such as songbirds, and woodpeckers. Signs prohibiting the feeding of waterfowl should be posted in plain view in areas where Canada geese are present. As people often ignore these signs, it will be extremely important that the ordinance is enforced to ensure effectiveness. This will involve warning as well as ticketing violators. (For more information see: Drake, D. and J. B. Paulin. 2004. FS1028. "Canada goose Management Series: Modifying human behavior." Rutgers University, Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension).

Exclusion

Exclusion techniques such as fencing or overhead grids utilizing Mylar tape can be effective management tools for reducing or eliminating Canada goose damage to residential and commercial landscaping, agricultural crops, recreation areas, golf courses, and water bodies. (For more information see: Drake, D. and J. B. Paulin. 2003. FS1025 "Canada goose Management Series: Exclusion." Rutgers University, Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension).

Repellents

When applying Canada goose repellents, all manufacturers' suggested guidelines should be followed. Most repellents for Canada geese are taste-based and are intended to decrease goose feeding by reducing palatability of the treated vegetation. Taste-based repellents typically contain the active ingredient methyl anthranilate or anthraquinone. Both ingredients are registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency as Canada goose taste-based repellents. Products with names like RejeX-itā, Bird Shieldē, and Goose Chase utilize methyl anthranilate as an active ingredient. Anthraquinone is the active ingredient in the product Flight Controlā. (For more information see: Drake, D. and J. B. Paulin. 2004. FS1031. "Canada goose Management Series: Repellents." Rutgers University, Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension).

Part II will appear in the next issue. □

Diseases of Turfgrass

Bruce B. Clarke, Ph.D., Specialist in Turfgrass Pathology

Leaf Spot and Melting-Out

This disease, caused by the fungus *Drechslera poae*, is once again apparent on susceptible Kentucky bluegrass lawns throughout the State. To prevent severe damage from the melting-out phase of this disease during the next few weeks, avoid heavy applications of nitrogen in the spring (especially quick-release formulations such as urea or ammonium nitrate), maintain the cutting height at or above 2 to 2-1/2 inches, remove excess thatch, and apply Chipco 26GT, chlorothalonil, Compass, Curalan, Heritage, Insignia, mancozeb, Medallion, or Touche now per manufacturer's recommendations. Avoid the use of acropetal penetrant fungicides (e.g., benzimidazoles or sterol inhibitors) this spring in areas with a history of leaf spot and melting-out, since these fungicides may intensify symptom expression.

Red Thread

This disease, caused by the fungus *Laetisaria fuciformis*, is prevalent on susceptible turf at this time. Infections are characterized by the appearance of short red threads (1/16-1/4") long emerging from tan-colored leaf blades. Affected patches are typically pink in color and range from 1 to 6 inches in diameter. Although perennial ryegrass and fine fescue are most susceptible, Kentucky bluegrass, velvet bentgrass, bermudagrass, and tall fescue may also be affected. Red thread is typically found on "hungry" (low fertility) turf during cool, wet weather. Well-fertilized turf, however, may also be attacked. To obtain optimum disease control, maintain adequate fertility levels, avoid drought stress and excessive thatch, and apply Banner, Bayleton, Chipco 26GT, Compass, Curalan, Eagle, Heritage, Insignia, Prostar, Rubigan or Touche per manufacturer's recommendations.

Summer Patch

Although it is still spring, now is the time to initiate an integrated summer patch control program. This disease, caused by the fungus *Magnaporthe poae*, can be controlled through the use of good cultural practices and the application of penetrant fungicides. For best result, maintain soil pH at or slightly below 6.0, fertilize turf with ammonium sulfate (during cool weather only) or sulfur-coated urea, avoid the use of nitrate-based fertilizers (which can enhance symptom severity), and aerify (before symptoms develop) to reduce compaction and decrease disease severity. Fungicides are most effective when applied in mid- to late-May (i.e., when the soil temperatures at a 2 inch depth exceed 65°F for 5 to 6 consecutive days) and then repeated two additional times at 28 day intervals. To optimize control, apply Banner, Bayleton, Compass, Eagle, Heritage, Insignia, Rubigan, or one of the benzimidazoles (i.e. – Fungo or Cleary 3336) in 4 to 5 gal water/1000 ft. If products are delivered in low water volumes (1 to 2 gal water/1000 ft²), irrigate with 1/8 inch of water immediately following application to enhance disease control.

Take-All Patch

Reports of this disease on bentgrass fairways are starting to be received. Take-all patch is caused by the root and crown infecting fungus *Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *avenae*. Although infection takes place during cool, wet weather in the fall, winter and spring, symptoms are most striking in April and May after periods of stress. Infected grass

SEE TURF DISEASES ON PAGE 4

Ornamental IPM Pest Notes

Steven K. Rettke, Ornamental IPM Program Associate

✓ **EUROPEAN PINE SAWFLY (78-220 GDD) & RED HEADED PINE SAWFLY (246-1388 GDD):** The most common sawflies on two-needle pines (mugo pine, Japanese black pine, Scotch pine, red pine) are the European pine sawflies (EPS) and the redheaded pine sawflies (RPS). EPS over-winter as eggs in the needles, while RPS over-winter as pupae. EPS may have already been feeding for a few weeks and their damage should be quite evident. Monitor for the young recently hatched EPS larvae in April when they begin to feed on the needles. RPS must first emerge as adults and lay eggs (an extra developmental step is involved), and so are not usually active until May.

When sawfly larvae are young, their small mouthparts cannot initially eat the entire needle. Partial eating of needles results in it turning brown and curling (appears straw-like). This is a very effective monitoring tool, particularly on larger trees. The brown curled needles are easy to spot from a distance and may indicate the presence of sawflies feeding near that spot.

Since sawflies always feed in groups, controls are typically more convenient. With smaller plants, a simple physical control may be possible. Remember, sawfly larvae are not true caterpillars so B.t. (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) will not control them. A 1% oil drench will control young larvae. Use acephate (Orthene), cyfluthrin (Tempo2), imidacloprid (Merit), spinosad (Conserve) or fluralinate (Mavrik) to control larger larvae.

✓ **PINE THRIPS:** These minute insects feed on pine needles by rasping the tissue with their sickle-like mouthparts and lapping up leaf sap. The damage they cause is discolored, crooked or curled needles on new growth with brownish wound spots. These wounded areas resemble fungal spot lesions.

The orange-brown thrips (1/16 inch long) are rarely seen and are very fast. The adults lay their eggs in May and there are several generations throughout the season. Control is often not necessary, but dry conditions favor the buildup of their populations. Sprays of Orthene plus 1% oil will control pine thrips. Conserve also provides excellent suppression.

✓ **FLETCHER SCALES ON YEW (TAXUS):** This soft scale is now laying eggs that will hatch in June. Monitor for hemispherical, 1/8 inch, yellow-brown adults scales. Also look for dieback damage and needle yellowing. Small shrubs may be killed. Immature scales grow quickly and produce much honeydew that results in foliage becoming covered with sooty mold. The crawlers are easy to control with one spray of 1% oil or soap.

✓ **GOUTY OAK GALLS:** These woody galls are up to 2 inches in diameter and are formed on branches of

many oaks. Large galls may girdle branches and cause significant dieback. They are caused by female wasps emerging from old galls in late May. They lay eggs in oak leaves and the hatched larvae feed and cause a blister-like gall to form along the leaf vein. In July, adults emerge again and lay eggs in twigs. The familiar woody galls will grow on these twigs over a period of 2 to 3 years.

Although pruning out galls is the only recommended control, realistically it is not very effective, since it is hard to get rid of all the over-wintering galls in the area. Contact insecticides will kill emerging adults, yet timing and coverage is difficult, so overall control is minimal. Since most wasp attacks are at the tips of trees, leaf expansion makes it difficult to provide an effective pesticide residue. Multiple spray applications over a two-year period have shown some success, but exact timing is necessary. Trunk injections using both Avid and Bidren at oak bud leaf expansion have provided controls of greater than 95%. Note that when control is less than 95%, high pest levels usually reoccur. Trunk injections of imidacloprid (Merit) have shown suppression levels of only 50% or less. All of the trunk injection materials listed above were applied at oak bud leaf swell.

✓ **SPRUCE SPIDER MITES & RUST MITES:** Plan on a horticultural oil application (1-2%) on plants damaged by these pests last season. This will destroy some of the active mites as well as the over-wintering mite eggs that have not yet hatched. Be careful to closely monitor for mites during the weeks ahead, since where they were a problem in the past, they will likely be a problem again (the oil application will not give 100% control). Remember, cool season spruce mites (which attack conifers) can already be active now. Two-spotted spider mites typically become active when it gets warmer (late May/June), but their damage may not be evident until July. Two-spotted mites primarily attack broad-leaf deciduous plants, but can be found feeding on juniper and dwarf Alberta spruce.

Hemlock rust mites are another cool season mite and their activity has already commenced and passed their peak activity. In fact, this eriophyid mite species can begin feeding as early as March. Monitor for their presence on the southern, sunny sides of hemlock, spruce, larch and fir. Use at least 15X magnification to identify their light yellow, spindle-shaped forms. Rust mites often go undetected until damage is very apparent. With heavy infestations, hemlock rust mites can cause light yellow, off-color foliage and eventual needle drop. Often more readily noticed are their numerous thin, white, shed skins scattered around both sides of conifer needles. With adequate coverage, oil sprays can give satisfactory controls.

✓ **RHODODENDRON TIP MIDGE (192-363 GDD):** This fly lays eggs in young, emerging leaves. Feeding by maggots causes the margins of new foliage to roll inward and become cupped, twisted and deformed. Infested foliage sometimes turns brown and is stunted. Control of

SEE IPM ON PAGE 4

IPM FROM PAGE 3

this first generation with acephate (Orthene) during the growth flush should prevent additional generations and future damage. Prune off damaged leaves (if larvae are still within the curled foliage) to prevent a second generation that occurs during the late summer growth period.

✓ **PEAR LEAF BLISTER MITES:** These tiny eriophyid mites can occasionally heavily infest Callery pears and in some cases cause substantial defoliation. The initial leaf symptoms indicating the presence of blister mites are subtle. Although the mites actually begin feeding within the leaf-bud before bud-break, the growth of leaves is not usually affected. However, upon closer examination, an infested leaf during early to mid-May will often indicate at least two parallel lines of lighter colored leaf tissue. These lines typically run along both sides of the main leaf vein. By late May or early June the lighter colored lines of leaf tissue darken dramatically and the symptoms are obvious. They produce their characteristic injury by feeding and burrowing into the undersides of the leaf tissue.

A succession of overlapping generations can develop throughout the summer as they migrate to other leaves. They over-winter in bark crevices and under bud scales. Trees with a history of the pear leaf blister mite can receive a dormant oil application to suppress the over-wintering stage. They can also be treated whenever they are detected reaching damaging levels by using summer oils and soaps or carbaryl (Sevin).

✓ **SYMPTOMS OF FROST DAMAGE** vary with the plant species and the plant part affected. Symptoms include blackened flower buds, brown flower petals on open flowers, and possibly darkened shriveled young leaves on newly emerged foliage. Foliage of annual flowers appears water-soaked in the morning, but then will dry and appear dark green or black.

✓ **BUMPER CROP OF ACORNS CAN INCREASE TICK POPULATIONS:** Dry weather during spring oak pollination season can increase oak acorn production. This is good news for deer, turkey, chipmunks, squirrels, raccoons and blue jays that rely on acorns during the winter. However, it also helps white-footed mice populations thrive and thus support an increase in deer tick populations.

✓ **ALLERGIES & PLANT POLLEN:** Spring is the time when many people suffer from allergies because of plentiful pollen in the environment. However, some plants produce pollen later during the summer, fall or winter seasons. The summer season pollinators include aspen/cottonwood, some alders, tree-of-heaven, buckeye, lilac, elderberry, and privet. Grasses contribute the most pollen during the summer season. Pollinating weeds contribute the most during the fall season. Winter pollinators include cedars, junipers, elms, birch, and some alders. Pollen is the number one allergen; causing more distress than dust, dust mites and cats combined. (Reference: S. Sergeant, Tree Care Industry, 11/99)

✓ **TIPS FOR MARKETING IPM:** The sales focus is on 1) safety, and 2) results (a healthier, higher quality landscape that can withstand minor pest problems) and 3) value. Consumers understand the importance of good nutrition and a good environment in maintaining health. They are often willing to pay more for information and do not pay as much for things that are unpleasant to do (such as mowing). Service, credibility, and communication are key. Most IPM programs charge either an annual seasonal fee, billed in equal monthly payments, or monthly billing according to work performed (including monitoring).

✓ **IPM SPRAY EQUIPMENT:** Pesticide treatments within a landscape IPM program are applied selectively and precisely to plant material. Backpack and handheld sprayers are useful IPM equipment that allows pesticides to be accurately applied within a limited area. Backpack sprayers can be especially convenient during monitoring, since they can be easily transported and small amounts of pesticides can be easily mixed. When low volume pesticide treatments are required, treatments can be made immediately, hence saving steps and time.

When larger spray volumes are necessary, it is important to have spray rigs that provide multiple tanks. For instance, a single 500-gallon tank does not give the desired flexibility required with a landscape IPM program. Ideally, at least three spray tanks should be available for use by the IPM practitioner. Increasing the number of spray tanks to at least three expands the selection of pesticides that can be used. Although IPM does **not** mean integrated pesticide management, it is certainly important to expand pesticide choices when managing problems. □

TURF DISEASES FROM PAGE 2

first appears bronzed to reddish-brown and then fades to a dull brown color. Patches are usually circular, range in size from several inches to two feet or more in diameter, and may exhibit a bronzed colored outer ring when active. The centers of patches on affected greens, tees, or fairways are frequently colonized by bluegrass (*Poa* spp.), fescue (*Festuca* spp.), or weeds. Upon close examination, decaying roots and leaf sheaths appear black and dark strands of mycelium often develop parallel to the root axes. The disease is enhanced by poorly drained, light textured soils, and high pH. For best results, use acidifying fertilizers during cool-weather to lower soil pH (e.g., between 5.5 and 6.0) and apply Banner, Bayleton, Heritage, Insignia, or Rubigan now and repeat in 4 weeks. Apply manganese (2 Lb Mn/A) if soils are deficient in this nutrient to reduce disease severity.

Turf Research Field Day

Mark your calendars now for this year's Rutgers Turfgrass Research Field Days which will be held on August 3, 2005 (Landscape Turf Research Field Day at Adelphia, NJ) and August 4, 2005 (Golf Turf Research Field Day at Hort Farm II, Ryders Lane, New Brunswick, NJ). Additional information and directions to each location will appear in future issues of this newsletter. □

Ornamental Fungicides - Common Names & Trade Names

Ann B. Gould, Ph.D., Specialist in Plant Pathology

The following list of trade names includes those most-readily available for use on ornamental plants in New Jersey. It may not include all brands that are sold, nor does it imply any preference whatsoever.

azoxystrobin

Heritage
Quadris 2.1F (Christmas trees)

captan

Captan 50W
Captan 50 Wettable Powder
Captec 4L
Captan 80-WP

chlorothalonil

Bravo 500, Ultrex, WeatherStik (conifers)
ChloroStar 6F
Daconil Ultrex, WeatherStik (commercial use)
Daconil Zn 4F
Echo 90DF, 720 6F, Zn 4F (conifers)
Equus 500 ZN, 720 6F, Ultimate (conifers)
Exotherm Termil (fumigant)
Manicure 6F, Ultrex (commercial use)
Ortho Garden Disease Control (residential use)
Thalonil 90DF, Excell

copper hydroxide¹

3 LB Copper Flowable Fungicide (professional use)
Champ Dry Prill, Formula 2 (production only)
Champion Wettable Powder (professional use)
Kocide 101, 2000, 2000 35DF, 4.5LF
Nu-Cop 50WP, 50DF, 3L

copper, metallic¹

Copper-Count-N (professional use)

copper oxchloride¹

C-O-C-S WDG
Microspere COC 53 WP

copper salts of fatty and rosin acids¹

Camelot

copper sulfate¹

Basicop 50WP
Cuprofix Disperss
Phyton 27

debacarb

Fungisol

dimethomorph

Stature DM

etridiazole

Terrazole 35W (nursery and greenhouse)
Truban 30WP, 25EC, 5G (professional use)

fenarimol

Rubigan A.S., E. C.

fenhexamid

Decree 50WDG (horticultural use)

ferbam

Ferbam Granuflo (commercial use)

fludioxonil

Medallion

flutolanil

Contrast

fosetyl-AI

Aliette WDG
Prodigy 80 DG

iprodione

18 Plus 2F (commercial use)
26GT
Chipco 26019, Flo, NG (commercial use)
Iprodione Pro 2SE
Sextant 2F (commercial use)

kresoxim-methyl

Cygnus 50 WDG, 50WG (commercial use)

mancozeb

4 Flowable Mancozeb (professional use)
Dithane 4SC, 75DF, T/O, WF (professional use)
Fore, Rainshield, 80WP, WSP (professional use)
Mancozeb DG (professional use)
Manzate 80WP (professional use)
Penncozeb 75DF, 80WP (conifers)
Pentathlon DF, LF (professional use)
Protect DF

maneb

Maneb 75DF, 80WP (commercial use)

mefenoxam

Mefenoxam 2
Subdue WSP, MAXX
Subdue GR (professional use)

myclobutanil

Eagle 20EW, 40WP
Nova 40W (conifer nursery use)
Systhane, Systhane* 40WSP (greenhouse or nursery)

oxycarboxin

Plantvax 75W (enclosed structures)

oxytetracycline-calcium complex

Mycoject

PCNB (quintozene)

Engage 10G, 75W
Revere 10G
Terraclor 75WP, 400
Turfcide 10G

phosphite

Alude
Fosphite
Magellan
Topaz
Vital

piperalin

Pipron 2LC (enclosed structures)

propamocarb-HCl

Banol 6S (not for field nursery)

propiconazole

Alamo
Banner GL, MAXX
Propiconazole Pro

streptomycin sulfate

Agri-mycin 17

sulfur, dusting²

Dusting Sulfur

sulfur, elemental²

Sulfur 90W (may be used on home grounds)
Sulfur Fungicide (not for commercial)

sulfur, flowable²

Cosavet DF
Suffa 6F (may be used on home grounds)

SEE FUNGICIDES ON PAGE 6

Plant Diagnostic Laboratory Highlights

Richard J. Buckley, Laboratory Coordinator

Turf

Golf turf samples are slowly picking up steam in the laboratory. Two themes have emerged among the samples. Several samples were submitted from golf courses in Pennsylvania and New York with very active infections of *Microdochium nivale*, the cause of **pink snow mold**. This disease is also known in some circles as **Fusarium Patch**. It is not uncommon to find active *Microdochium* as late as June in our area during any cool and rainy period. Be aware the fungus tracks easily with mowers, so the symptoms often manifest as irregular streaks of bronze or thinning turf. The other theme in the laboratory at this time is the number of samples with overwintering populations of **anthracnose basal crown rot**. Infected plants that managed to survive the winter decline rapidly under the slightest stress. In some cases, every yellow plant in the plug submitted to the laboratory

had some degree of fungal activity at the crown. To check, take a pair of tweezers and tug the yellow plants. Infected plants break off at the crown to reveal a black fungal stroma. If you find a number of plants with this kind of crown infection, it may be time to get crackin' with your fungicide program.

Ornamentals

Several assorted conifers – Leyland Cypress, various spruces and pines, yew, and lots of junipers – have been diagnosed with winter injury this week. It is not uncommon for the **winter injury** to show up at this time of year. Needles damaged by cold in January often succumb when the transpiration demand begins to increase. **Hawthorn rust** was identified on juniper from a Morris County landscape. **Spruce needle rust** was found on spruce from Warren County. Species of the fungus *Volutella*, *Volutella buxi* and *Volutella pachysandrae* were identified causing the death of boxwood and pachysandra, respectively. The pachysandra also had quite a few **euonymus scales**. Another boxwood sample, also from Warren County, contained a nice population of **boxwood leafminer**. The insect was in the pupal stage. □

FUNGICIDES FROM PAGE 5

Sulfur Flowable 6
sulfur, wettable²
Microfine Sulfur
Microspense Wettable Sulfur
Micro Sulf
Microthiol Disperss
80% Thiosperse
Wettable Sulfur
tebuconazole
Tebuject
thiabendazole
Arbotect 20 S
Mertect 340-F
thiophanate-methyl
3336F, WP, G, GC
Cavalier Flowable 4F
Fungo 50, Flo
OHP 6672 50W, 4.5L
Systec 1998 4.5F
Topsin M 70WP (conifers only)
Topsin M WSB
triadimefon
Bayleton 50WSB (non-commercial use)
Vayleton 50 T&O WSP, 50WP, 50WSP
Bayleton 50% 50DF (Christmas trees)
Strike 50WDG (commercial use)
Systemic Fungicide 50 WSB (non-commercial use)
trifloxystrobin
Compass 50WDG, WSP
Compass O 50WDG
triflumizole
Terraguard 50W (enclosed structures)
ziram
Ziram 76DF, Granuflo (not for residential use)

Combination Products

chlorothalonil + fenarimol
TwoSome Flowable Fungicide 4F (not for commercial use)
chlorothalonil + thiophanate-methyl
ConSyst 50 WDG
Spectro 90WDG
debacarb + abamectin
Abasol
debacarb + imidacloprid
Imisol
flutolanil + thiophanate-methyl
SysStar 28WDG
mancozeb + copper hydroxide
Junction DF (professional use)
mancozeb + myclobutanil
Manhandle
mancozeb + thiophanate-methyl
Zyban WSB
propamocarb hydrochloride + chlorothalonil
Banol C 6WDG
thiophanate-methyl + etridiazole
Banrot 40W, 8G

¹Check for phytotoxicity before large-scale use of copper fungicides; to prevent residues on many plants, avoid use of copper compounds just before selling season.

²DO NOT apply sulfur over 90°F, in full sun, or 3 weeks after an oil spray.

EPA Requests Comment on NRDC Tolerance Petition to Revoke All Carbaryl Uses

The carbamate insecticide carbaryl is currently under review for reregistration. EPA released a Revised Interim Reregistration Eligibility Decision Document (IRED) for carbaryl on October 27, 2004. Subsequently, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) has formally petitioned the EPA to *revoke or modify all existing tolerances for the pesticide carbaryl*. Their petition requests cancellation of all carbaryl uses considered for reregistration in the Revised IRED by EPA. You are urged to submit comments in support of NRDC's position, or to submit detailed explanations why loss of a particular carbaryl use would negatively affect your commodity/industry. Comment on this petition is open until May 31, 2005.

You can access the petition on EPA's website - EdoCKET <http://docket.epa.gov/edkfed/index.jsp>. Hit 'quick search' and enter Docket number 'OPP-2005-0077'. You may also submit comment to Dhol Herzi, USDA Office of Pest Management Policy at dherzi@usda.gov.

Submitted by George Hamilton, Ph.D., Specialist in Pest Management. □

Lawn Care Clinic - Large Lot Homesites

Saturday, May 21, 2005, 9:00 am – Noon
Rutgers Snyder Research & Extension Farm
140 Locust Grove Rd.
Pittstown, NJ (Hunterdon County)

- ❖ **LAWN MOWER RACES** - Selecting a lawn mower that fits your lifestyle and pocketbook
- ❖ **HOW TO MOW LESS:** Review of mowing practices for large lawns
- ❖ **WEED CONTROL:** Chemical and non-chemical approaches. Demonstration and calibration of small lawn sprayers
- ❖ **SELECTING GRASS SEED:** Important and confusing decision
- ❖ **OVER SEEDING DEMONSTRATION:** Basic steps and principles
- ❖ **FERTILIZING AND LIMING LARGE LAWNS:** Save time and money

Registration: Registration is on a first come, first serve basis and is limited to the first 150 attendees. An \$8.00 registration fee will be charged (children under 16 no charge). To register call:908-713-8980. □

RCRE Publications

Now available on the web at www.rcrc.rutgers.edu or your county Extension office are the following updated publications: E037 - Pest Control Recommendations for Lawn & Turf Areas, 2005", authored by Dr. Bruce B. Clarke, Extension Specialist in Plant Pathology, Dr. Stephen Hart, Extension Specialist in Weed Science, and Dr. Albrecht Koppenhofer, Extension Specialist in Entomology. This is a 30 page document. FS360 - "Animal Repellents for New Jersey Christmas Tree Growers", authored by Dr. Mark C. Vodak, Extension Specialist in Forestry and Dr. John Grande, Director, Snyder Research and Extension Farm. □

Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 5/ 2/ 5

WEATHER STATIONS	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON %FC
	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MIN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	
BELVIDERE BRIDGE	.60	9.00	.97	72	36	52.	-3	131	86	98
CANOE BROOK	.76	9.05	.22	72	35	54.	-1	165	130	84
CHARLOTTEBURG	.98	11.17	2.48	71	32	50.	-2	100	91	93
FLEMINGTON	1.12	10.87	2.41	74	34	53.	-2	126	86	93
NEWTON	.84	9.44	1.69	70	37	52.	-1	116	98	85
FREEHOLD	2.42	11.10	2.73	73	36	55.	-1	158	95	100
LONG BRANCH*	1.60	8.59	-.07	59	32	46.	-9	34	-15	100
NEW BRUNSWICK	1.22	9.13	1.07	74	36	55.	-2	146	64	95
TOMS RIVER	2.18	9.50	1.04	70	39	54.	-2	116	61	100
TRENTON	.86	8.24	.65	73	38	54.	-4	148	49	90
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE	1.03	6.91	-.46	67	41	53.	-4	89	6	72
DOWNSTOWN	1.40	8.69	1.09	70	39	54.	-4	134	29	98
GLASSBORO	1.36	9.89	1.88	72	40	56.	-2	170	71	97
HAMMONTON	1.30	8.53	.74	71	39	55.	-3	150	56	87
POMONA	1.07	8.12	.69	69	40	54.	-2	109	42	91
SEABROOK	1.28	9.24	2.45	71	41	57.	-1	207	99	96
SOUTH HARRISON	1.50	9.62	1.99	70	41	56	NA	183	NA	NA

*Temperatures at Long Branch look considerably too low and they may have thermometer problems.

WES KLINE — GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW Last Week* 117 (Ending 4/25/05) This Week 101 (Ending 5/2/05)

*February total base 40 equals 32 units

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Pesticide User Responsibility: Use pesticides safely and follow instructions on labels. The pesticide user is responsible for proper use, storage and disposal, residues on crops, and damage caused by drift. For specific labels, special local-needs label 24(c) registration, or section 18 exemption, contact RCRE in your County.

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