

The Pesticide Applicator Report

News for Vermont's Pesticide Applicators from the
Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets and UVM Extension



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Spotlight on Invasive Spotted Lanternfly

Savannah Ferriera & Elizabeth Spinney, Forest Protection Section, Vermont Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation; Judy Rosovsky, State Entomologist, Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets

The spotted lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*) (SLF) is an invasive planthopper native to Asia that was first detected in the U.S. in Pennsylvania in 2014 and has established populations in 14 states. An established population means that breeding insects are present and that the population is too large to easily eradicate. Despite SLF having been reported in Vermont, it has not been confirmed that an established population of SLF exists in Vermont. These insects are known to cause damage to more than 140



Sara Lalk, Clemson University, Bugwood.org

host plant species including hardwood trees and agricultural crops. This varied diet means SLF can alter forested and agricultural landscapes once it becomes established. These insects are poor flyers, but they can travel long distances aided by humans, hitching rides on surfaces like vehicles, firewood, nursery stock, stone shipments, and much more. SLF adults are about an inch long and a half-inch wide, with a yellow and black body and grey wings that are spotted black. Smaller, younger life stages vary in appearance, ranging from black with white spots to red and black.

Once established, efforts to slow the spread and control of the insects will

(continued)

be difficult. The Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets (VAAFAM) encourages community members to visit vtinvasives.org to learn how to identify all life stages of this insect and submit a report if you have seen it. A report requires a photograph or specimen for positive identification.

Vermonters can help in many ways. SLF has a preferred host plant called Tree-of-Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). Tree-of-Heaven evolved in Asia, alongside SLF. The tree was introduced to the United States in the 1700s as an ornamental plant that was popular in urban settings because it is fast-growing, resistant to pollution, and provides shade. It was widely planted in the Northeast and California and has spread to most every state. Tree-of-Heaven has been sporadically reported in Vermont. Because of the tree's relationship with SLF, VAAFAM is asking Vermonters to report locations at vtinvasives.org. This tree looks like walnut or sumac with long compound leaves. Go to vtinvasives.org for links to identify SLF and Tree-of-Heaven.

VAAFAM is preparing guidance on the management of SLF, for IPM professionals, including high-risk producers like grape growers. The following is an outline of management options for SLF. The choice of method depends on several factors, including life stage, population density, number of host plants in the area, and the likelihood of the insects staying in place. Early detection is a good first step and involves monitoring for the insect with sticky bands and circle traps. Sticky bands should be used with caution because they do have by-catch (non target species), often entrapping birds, small mammals, or non-target insects.

Once detected, egg masses, nymphs, and adult spotted lanternflies can all be controlled mechanically by crushing or trapping. Egg masses can be scraped off of surfaces. Once caught, eggs, nymphs, and adults can be

disposed of in hand sanitizer, alcohol, or double bagged and put in the sun to solarize.

While there are no pesticides registered for use in Vermont for SLF, as long as the site is on the label, any registered pesticide may be used. Options include low-risk pesticides like soaps and horticultural oils which can be used to treat all life stages when populations are low. Oils have been shown to be effective against egg masses. When populations increase, options include using systemic pesticides such as neonicotinoids or contact pesticides such as pyrethroids.

If neonicotinoids are used, care should be taken to follow the label and avoid applying to plants that are in bloom, due to their potential toxicity to pollinators.

Adult SLF can live into December in the eastern US when temperatures stay above freezing, but a hard frost will kill adults. First frost dates have been getting later in recent years, so populations may remain until then. But Vermont's climate is still a limiting factor for the establishment of SLF.

As with all pests, knowledge of lifecycle and behavior are essential for their control. SLF feeds in the nymph and adult stages. And the damage can be observed from May through December. Spotted lanternfly uses piercing and sucking mouthparts to consume phloem in plant tissue. Heavy feeding can cause oozing, wilting, reduced growth, dieback, and mortality in infested hosts. Mortality is more common in smaller agricultural plants and is less likely in trees. Oozing or weeping wounds on plants paired with their honeydew attracts other pests such as sooty mold to infected plants. This dark mold covers the plant, reducing photosynthesis, and can attract nuisance insects, like wasps, with its odor and sugary content.

Learning of yet another invasive insect can seem

daunting, but there are preventative steps that everyone can take. Check your car and your belongings carefully if you are driving to or from states with spotted lanternfly populations. Adults will lay eggs on any type of surface, including parked cars, and can get a free ride if not noticed and removed. The more we all do to help keep spotted lanternflies from establishing in Vermont, the better prepared we'll be to protect Vermont's economy and environment.

Additional Information

- Report locations of spotted lanternfly or tree-of-Heaven: vtinvasives.org/get-involved/report-it
- Pictures of spotted lanternfly: vtinvasives.org/invasive/spotted-lanternfly
- Spotted lanternfly distribution map: nysipm.cornell.edu/environment/invasive-species-exotic-pests/spotted-lanternfly/spotted-lanternfly-ipm/introduction-native-range-and-current-range-us/
- Residential management of spotted lanternfly: extension.umd.edu/resource/spotted-lanternfly-management-residents
- Search the pesticide product registration database: agriculture.vermont.gov/public-health-agricultural-resource-management-division/pesticide-programs/product-registration

Common Pesticide Enforcement Action Violations

Morgan Griffith, Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets

Over the last three years the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets has issued over 95 pesticide enforcement actions. Although each situation is unique, there are common themes to the types of violations that end with an enforcement action.

Just like in our homes and on our computers, storage problems can cause some major headaches. The Vermont Pesticide Regulations state, "During the use or storage of pesticides, commercial and private applicators shall not leave pesticides or pesticide containers in any area which is readily accessible to unauthorized persons, livestock or wildlife." Therefore, some common violations have involved unlocked storage locations, or pesticides being stored where they are accessible by people and animals. An objective of the Vermont Pesticide Regulations is to reduce the risk to public health and the environment of pesticide exposures. When storage violations are observed, enforcement actions have been taken to help educate applicators and dealers and, most importantly, reduce the risk of exposure to humans and animals. In addition to having pesticides unlocked and/or accessible by wildlife, enforcement actions concerning storage often involve spills and leaks. Damaged, unlabeled, ripped, or improperly sealed pesticide containers pose a severe risk for pesticide exposure and therefore warrant enforcement actions to quickly remediate. And lastly, it is important to check pesticide storage areas for expired, obsolete, and unregistered products. If you are unsure what to do with outdated products, you can contact the Agency or a local solid waste district or town hazardous waste collection site.

The next common theme in recent enforcement

actions is permit violations. Examples of permits issued by the Agency are for right-of-way, aerial, bird and mosquito control pesticide treatments, as well as for golf course management. Permits list mandatory conditions and requirements in addition to the requirements of the Vermont Pesticide Regulations. Common permit violations include: not maintaining buffers from surface waters; failing to post adequate, accurate and complete application notifications; not keeping records with all required information; using active ingredient formulations not listed on the permit; and using products at levels or rates above the permitted maximum amount. The best way to avoid these common trip-ups and violations is to thoroughly read (and re-read, and read again) the permit.

Lastly, paperwork is never fun, but it is required for a reason and ends up being a common violation that leads to an enforcement action. Making sure pesticide usage reports, application records, treatment notifications, and invoices have all the required information will ensure compliance with the Vermont Pesticide Regulations. Contact the Agency to see what templates are available to make compliant record keeping a piece of cake!

Basic Turf Integrated Pest Management

Sarah Kingsley-Richards, University of Vermont Extension Pesticide Safety Education Program

Turf is widely used for aesthetic and functional uses from lawns to sports fields to erosion prevention. While a managed groundcover may include a blend of grasses and broadleaf plants, “turf” is specifically composed of grasses and the layer of soil held by the roots. Grasses are perennial plants with dense top growth and extensive root systems that tolerate regular mowing, foot traffic, and a wide range of environmental conditions. In the northeast, we grow cool season grasses like fescue, bluegrass,

and rye that are hardy to winter temperatures but become dormant at higher temperatures and during drought. Cool season turf is best grown as a blend of cultivars or a mixture of species to offset pest or environmental effects.

The majority of turf problems are attributable to abiotic factors (temperature, light, soil quality) and management practices (fertilization, watering, mowing, pesticides). Pests of turf include competitive weeds, moss, and algae; root and stem feeding insects and nematodes; and fungal diseases. Bacterial and viral diseases of turf are rare.

The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) concept is very useful for turf management. IPM begins with management practices that create the least risk (prevention, inspection) and progresses through practices of increasing risk (non-chemical, chemical methods). Lower risk options include cultural, physical, or environmental modification.

Removing the CAUSE of the pest is more effective in the long-term than treating the pest itself.

PREVENTION: The best way to manage pests is to prevent them by establishing and maintaining healthy plants. A healthy, well-maintained groundcover is more tolerant of pests.

- Choose the best species and cultivars for the temperature, shade, and soil conditions.
- Test the soil and amend fertility, pH, and organic matter as necessary. Follow product application labels to avoid fertilizer burn damage.
- Maintain proper moisture for the environmental conditions. Rainfall usually sufficient for most locations in the Northeast during the spring and fall. Cool season grasses are slower growing and require less

water during high temperature summer months. Be aware that excessive moisture increases fungal disease risk.

- Raise the blade: taller grass = longer roots that are less susceptible to drought and disease stress. A mowing height of 3" is recommended for most locations with no more than 1/3 of the grass blade removed at a time.

INSPECTION: Monitoring and pest identification are key to IPM. Knowing what pests you may encounter means that you can keep an eye out for them and be aware of your tolerance level for each pest. Understanding pest biology will help you to better target management.

NON-CHEMICAL: This includes physical, mechanical, and biological pest management. Physical removal of weeds is extremely effective. Pruning trees and shrubs to increase light penetration and air flow will reduce humidity and mitigate fungal development. Biological agents (pest predators, parasites, microorganisms, etc.) can be encouraged or introduced. Consider replacing turf with options such as mulch, gravel in difficult areas.

CHEMICAL: Chemical choices should be made to limit risk by selecting the least toxic product. Remember that most fungicide products are preventative and will not eradicate growth after infection has occurred. Fungicides are also prone to resistance development. Consider spot treatment of affected areas rather than broadcast application to minimize product used. Always calibrate equipment, follow label instructions, and wear proper PPE to avoid turf damage and off-target effects. Pesticides can be tempting to rely on but they should still be a last resort from a risk perspective.

Finally, record what happens, and evaluate the results to optimize your pest management strategies. Every year, every event will be a little different but you will be able to better prepare for future events.

Grass Pasture Weed Management

*Doug Johnstone, Vermont Agency of
Agriculture, Food & Markets*

Grass pastures used for livestock production should be managed as a crop. Managing crops using Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is recommended, and likely the most successful method of producing forages that provide the highest level of production and efficiency. One of the most important steps to maintaining a productive pasture is soil testing to ensure optimum fertility and proper pH for essential nutrient uptake. Proper soil pH and fertility will also allow for weeds to potentially flourish if not controlled. Weeds like nettle, thistle, burdock, milkweed, and bedstraw, among others can become problematic because they can outcompete desirable forages after a grazing period has ended. Mowing to prevent bolting and seed set can help reduce pest plant populations, but properly timed herbicide applications may be needed to reduce weed populations and allow for maximum forage productivity.

The first step in IPM is to identify the pest. In grass pasture cropping, it is also important to know what desirable species are being grown before proper herbicide selection can be made. There certainly are herbicides registered for use in Vermont that are labeled for the control of broadleaf weeds and sedges in grass pastures. Some of the active ingredients include 2,4-d; clopyralid; dicamba; fluroxypyr; metsulfuron-methyl; pendimethalin; and triclopyr. It is imperative that the applicator follow the label when applying any pesticide, and this obviously relates to pastureland herbicide applications. Remember, the label is the law!

For example:

- Crossbow Specialty Herbicide (EPA# 62719-260) contains 2,4-d and triclopyr and is effective against a host of broadleaf weeds including bedstraw, dandelion, milkweed, mustard, thistle, and wild carrot. However, despite the low volatile formulation, Crossbow cannot be applied during conditions of high temperature and low humidity and restricts grazing of lactating dairy cattle until the following season.
- Weedmaster Herbicide (EPA# 71368-34) is a similar formulation that consists of the active ingredients 2,4-d and dicamba. Among many other weeds, Weedmaster claims it controls field bindweed, thistle, ragwort, as well as woody brush and vines. Weedmaster is also labeled for trees and vines on farmsteads and fencerows. Because 2,4-d and dicamba are potentially volatile active ingredients, the applicator must pay close attention to temperature and humidity, along with the proximity of nearby sensitive plants and crops. Do not graze lactating dairy cattle within 7 days of application, and finish cattle cannot graze treated pastures within 30 days of slaughter.
- Vastlan Herbicide (EPA# 62719-687) containing the active ingredient triclopyr, may be applied to grass pastureland any time weeds are actively growing, and is extensively labeled for multiple use sites to treat woody plants and broadleaf weeds, including Christmas tree plantations. Do not apply with a mist blower and withdraw livestock from grazed treated areas at least 3 days before slaughter.
- PastureGard HL (EPA# 62719-637) and Cleargraze Pasture Herbicide (EPA# 81927-65) are two formulations with the active ingredients triclopyr and fluroxypyr. While established grasses are tolerant to these formulations, do not reseed grasses to the treated area for at least 3 weeks after treatment. Remove livestock from grazing treated areas at least 3 days before slaughter. Only emerged weeds will be controlled, and for best results, apply when weeds are small and actively growing.
- Stinger HL Herbicide (EPA# 62719-747) and Stinger Herbicide (EPA# 62719-73) both contain the active ingredient clopyralid that controls many broadleaf weeds species, including clover, thistle, ragweed, vetch, and nightshades. Be aware that a producer cannot transfer cattle from the treated pasture within 7 days to an untreated pasture that contains broadleaf plants due to expected injury. Also, these formulations have crop rotation intervals (plant-back restrictions) of 10.5 to 18 months for crops sites not listed on the label.
- Cimarron Max Herbicide (EPA# 432-1555) and Sandea Herbicide (EPA# 81880-18-10163) both belong to the sulfonyleurea group. Cimarron Max contains the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl, while Sandea contains the active ingredient halsulfuron-methyl. Both are intended to treat broadleaf weeds while Sandea claims control of some nutsedges. Both formulations may affect sensitive broadleaf plants and non-target crops, so drift control and maintaining safe distances from sensitive plants is essential. Cimarron is not labeled for, and so may injure pastures with certain grass species, and Sandea may injure desired pasture grasses after excessive rainfall, so it is imperative to read and understand all label restrictions prior to application. Sandea has no grazing or pre-slaughter restrictions while Cimarron prohibits grazing by lactating dairy cattle within 7 days of application, and removal of meat animals 30 days prior to slaughter.
- Prowl H2O Herbicide (EPA # 241-418) contains the active ingredient pendimethalin, and controls weeds including annual and Italian ryegrass, barnyard grass, foxtail, as well as some broadleaf weeds. Prowl H2O can be applied to cool-season grass pastures

comprised of bluegrass, bromegrass, fescue, orchardgrass, and timothy, among others. Applications can only be made to established stands but can be made in spring, fall, or even after cuttings. There are no grazing restrictions, except in grass/alfalfa mixed stands and no applications may be made to grass/legume mixes other than alfalfa.

This list includes some of the more common herbicides labeled for use in Vermont on grass pastures, and no preference for manufacturer or brand is implied. The applicator is responsible for all risks associated with the use of pesticides, and while this list includes some direction, it in no way replaces the need for the applicator to read the label thoroughly prior to use. Remember, **THE LABEL IS THE LAW!**

Personal Protective Equipment Selection & Maintenance

Sarah Kingsley-Richards, University of Vermont Extension Pesticide Safety Education Program

Properly worn and maintained Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is the primary method for protecting yourself from exposure to pesticides. Long sleeved shirts, long pants, coveralls, gloves, and boots protect from dermal exposure. Safety glasses, goggles, or a face shield will protect from dust and splashing. Fitted dust masks and/or respirators protect from inhalation exposure.

PPE requirements are very dependent on the pesticide's toxicity and risk of exposure to the applicator. No one material is a barrier to all chemicals. PPE is specified on the pesticide label so the applicator must follow the label required PPD before handling.

Some notes on PPE: Waterproof and chemical resistant are not the same thing and waterproof materials may allow penetration by chemicals. Absorbent cotton, leather, and canvas are neither waterproof nor chemical resistant. Dust

masks and respirators work only as well as they seal to your face; be sure to fit test regularly and seal test before every use. PPE should fit properly and not impede movement or communication. Remove PPE by peeling off while turning inside out to contain contamination. Do not wear PPE outside of pesticide handling areas.

Use Guidelines

- Store PPE away from pesticides and other clothing
- Clean reusable PPE after use and thoroughly dry before storage or reuse. Follow any specific manufacturer or pesticide label directions for cleaning
- **DO NOT REUSE** disposable PPE
- **DO NOT REUSE** heavily contaminated PPE
- Dispose of contaminated PPE according to pesticide label directions and local regulations. Properly cleaned PPE can usually be disposed of in regular garbage.

GLOVES: Consider using disposable gloves. Check with manufacturer how often reusable gloves may be safely worn for the specific chemical(s) being handled. Store in a clean, dry location. Replace if holes or damage.

BOOTS: Clean with mild soap and water if waterproof otherwise wipe with clean cloth or paper towel. Store in a clean, dry location. Replace when holes, damage, or wear are observed.

EYEWEAR: Clean with mild soap and water. Rinse to remove grit before wiping to prevent scratching. Store in a dust-free area. Replace if bent, loose, or impaired vision.

RESPIRATORS: Clean according to manufacturer's instructions. Store protected from dust, light, extreme temperatures, moisture, and chemicals. Store in a position that

does not distort the rubber and plastic. Replace if cracks or deterioration develop. Follow respirator guidelines for timely cartridge replacement during use.

All PPE will eventually break down or lose efficacy over time due to chemical penetration or permeation or physical degradation. Be alert for odors, discoloration, stiffness, cracks, and holes. Inspect PPE prior to each use and replace regularly.

Laundry Guidelines

- NEVER mix PPE clothing with family laundry and consider a separate machine specific to PPE use.
- Run small loads with plenty of agitation.
- Prerinse and run the longest wash cycle using hot water and liquid detergent (dry detergent may not dissolve completely).
- Line dry outdoors, never use a dryer in case residue remains.
- Run an empty washer load after to rinse the machine.

Training and Recertification Credit Online Courses

uvm.edu/extension/pseponline

- CORE Manual
- Managing Pests While Protecting Pollinators
- Category 7A Manual
- Category 7F Manual ***NEW***



EXTENSION
FOUNDATION

Campus

***Vermont Agency of Agriculture's Annual Pest Management
Operator's (PMO) Meeting***

November 1, 2022
Capitol Plaza in Montpelier
8:00 AM – 3:30 PM.

Six credits will be awarded to Commercial Applicators certified in Categories 7A (General/Structural Pest Control), 7B (Mosquito and Biting Fly), and 7C (Food Processing Pest Control).

For more information, please contact:

Annie Macmillan at 802-461-6118 or
anne.macmillan@vermont.gov



Helpful Contacts for Pesticide Applicators

Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets

Field Agent Northeast	(802) 793-1628	Bethany.Creaser@vermont.gov
Field Agent Central	(802) 661-8284	Clark.Parmelee@vermont.gov
Field Agent South	(802) 793-2547	Doug.Johnstone@vermont.gov
Field Agent Northwest Golf Course Permit Coordinator	(802) 318-1383	Matthew.Wood@vermont.gov
Agrichemical Research Policy Specialist	(802) 279-9395	Morgan.Griffith@vermont.gov
Certification & Training Toxicologist	(802) 828-3479	Anne.Macmillan@vermont.gov
Pollinator Health Specialist	(802) 272-6688	Brooke.Decker@vermont.gov
Entomologist	(802) 279-2212	Judy.Rosovsky@vermont.gov
Groundwater Monitoring Program	(802) 828-3473	Patti.Casey@vermont.gov
Agricultural Innovation Board	(802) 461-5040	Kanika.Gandhi@vermont.gov
Deputy Director	(802) 461-7160	David.Huber@vermont.gov

University of Vermont Extension

Pesticide Safety Education Program	(802) 656-0475	Sarah.Kingsley@uvm.edu
Plant Diagnostic Clinic Pesticide Safety Education Program	(802) 656-0493	Ann.Hazelrigg@uvm.edu
Vegetable & Berry	(802) 257-7967 x303	Vernon.Grubinger@uvm.edu
Entomology	(802) 656-5440	Margaret.Skinner@uvm.edu
Agronomy Outreach Specialist	(802) 751-8307 x356	Laura.O.Johnson@uvm.edu
Agronomy	(802) 524-6501 x437	Heather.Darby@uvm.edu

Home Study Quiz 1 – Spotted Lanternfly, Pesticide Enforcement, Grass Pasture Management

(Please keep answers brief; use additional paper as needed.)

- 1. What is the best ID feature for Tree-of-Heaven leaves?**
- 2. The choice of methods for managing Spotted Lantern Fly depends on ____.**
- 3. Why should neonicotinoids be used infrequently and carefully?**
- 4. What is the most important thing to do when issued a permit for pesticide treatments by the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets to avoid violations?**
- 5. What are three common violations that have ended with an enforcement action over the last three years?**
- 6. Name two common permit violations.**
- 7. What is the first step in an Integrated Pest Management program?**
- 8. Which herbicide that can be applied to grass pastures also mentions use in Christmas Tree plantations?**
- 9. Which herbicide that can be applied to grass pastureland limits crop rotation intervals for crops not listed on the label, and what are the time restrictions?**
- 10. Which herbicide labeled for grass pastureland application has no grazing restrictions?**

Mail the completed quiz to receive one (1) pesticide recertification credit.

The following information is required.

Name:		
Certificate #:		Please check: <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Government
Street Address:		
City/State/Zip		
Company/Farm:		
Signature:	Date:	
Email address:		
Mail or email to:	Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets Attn: Anne Macmillan 116 State Street Montpelier, VT 05620-2901 anne.macmillan@vermont.gov	

Did you know?

- The UVM Extension Plant Diagnostic Clinic aids COMMERCIAL GROWERS in Vermont greenhouses, farms and orchards by assisting in the identification and management of diseases, pests and weeds. Management options are based on integrated pest management principles (IPM).

UVM Plant Diagnostic Clinic
(802) 656-0493
uvm.edu/extension/pdc

Home Study Quiz 2 –Turf IPM, PPE Selection & Maintenance

(Please keep answers brief; use additional paper as needed.)

- 1. What is the best combination of grasses for cool season turf to offset pest or environmental effects?**
- 2. What causes the majority of turf problems?**
- 3. Why should turf be maintained at taller mowing heights whenever possible?**
- 4. List three lower risk pest management practices for turf.**
- 5. What should you do to avoid turf damage and off-target pesticide effects?**
- 6. How can you ensure dust masks and respirators seal to your face?**
- 7. Which herbicide(s) mentioned in the Grass Pasture Management article contain the active ingredient triclopyr?**
- 8. Which herbicide that can be applied to grass pastureland claims to control sedges?**
- 9. Which two active ingredients mentioned in the Grass pasture Management article warn of volatility during application?**
- 10. List three signs of damage to be alert for when inspecting PPE?**

Mail the completed quiz to receive one (1) pesticide recertification credit.

The following information is required.

Name:		
Certificate #:		Please check: <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Government
Street Address:		
City/State/Zip		
Company/Farm:		
Signature:	Date:	
Email address:		
Mail or email to:	Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets Attn: Anne Macmillan 116 State Street Montpelier, VT 05620-2901 anne.macmillan@vermont.gov	

Did you know?

- The UVM Extension Master Gardener Helpline volunteers serve HOMEOWNERS in Vermont to answer gardening questions, providing science based information about home horticulture issues.

UVM Master Gardener Helpline
(802) 656-5421
uvm.edu/extension/mastergardener/helpline

Ditch the Paper!

The Pesticide Applicator Report will be including an electronic format alternative to improve speed of delivery and reduce mail costs in the future. You have the choice to receive the publication via email or continue to receive a paper copy through regular mail. Details of the transition are still being determined.

To help our planning, we would like to know if you would prefer to receive the PAR via email or regular mail. **If so, please check one of the boxes below and provide us with your email address if you choose the electronic format.**

I would prefer to receive the PAR via regular mail.

I would prefer to receive the PAR via email.

Email Address: _____ (print clearly)

Certification ID#: _____ (print clearly)

Please mail or email the completed survey to:

Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets Attn: Anne Macmillan 116 State Street Montpelier, VT 05620-2901 anne.macmillan@vermont.gov

This survey does not count toward pesticide recertification credit.

Questions and comments may also be directed to Anne.Macmillan@vermont.gov 802-828-3479
Pesticide Certification & Training and WPS Coordinator, VAAFAM.