

Outlined below are responses to some questions which have arisen concerning what activities are permitted through the structural (General Pest, etc.) and outdoor (Ornamental and Turf) certifications and the arborist license.

1. Generally, any pesticide application indoors belongs with the structural certifications. Controlling pests on plants indoors will be permitted with the interior plantscape certification.
  2. Outdoor pesticide applications with a structural certification would be permitted in situations such as:
    - a. for termite or rodent control if the applicator holds a termite or rodent certification;
    - b. for control of structural pests that enter from outside, such as clover mites or earwigs, on the outside foundation of the house and on grass in the immediate vicinity of the foundation; and
    - c. for wasps if the nest is in the immediate vicinity of the house.
  3. Outdoor pesticide applications with a structural certification would not be permitted for insects that are only casually a pest indoors. For example:
    - d. if a heavy flight of aphids is bothersome to people on a porch, a structural certificate holder would not be allowed to spray the plants in the yard from which the aphids came; or
    - e. if wood roaches are coming to lights on a porch, a structural certificate holder would not be allowed to treat outside areas.
  4. The ornamental and turf certificate holder could also:
    - f. spray for clover mites or earwigs on the outside foundation of the house, but not within the house;
    - g. spray for ticks outdoors; and
    - h. control Canada geese on a lawn using general use repellents.
  5. The division between the arborist license and the ornamental and turf certification is as follows:
    - i. A tree is defined as a single stem plant which at maturity reaches more than 5 meters high. The application of a pesticide to anything matching this description can be treated by the arborist.
    - j. Generally, any plants that can be reached from the ground with hand operated equipment (not a backpack mist blower) can be treated by the ornamental and turf applicator.
    - k. The Connecticut Pesticide Control Act states that the arborist is to treat fruit trees. If a dwarf fruit tree (e.g. crabapple) is used primarily as a small ornamental then either may treat. If the dwarf trees are used for edible fruit production or are in an orchard, they are to be treated by the arborist.
    - l. If an uncertified nurseryman plants a shrub or trees on a customer's property, he may treat that plant to protect his guarantee, if the guarantee is included in the original price of the plant, he may not charge an additional fee for this service.
2. Examples:
- a. If there are dogwood borers in some shrubby dogwoods, who would be permitted to treat? The borer could be treated by either the arborist or ornamental and turf applicator in the course of his other work about the yard.

- b. If hemlocks are pruned into a hedge, who would be permitted to treat? This would be within the province of the ornamental and turf certification.**