The Nation's First State Agricultural Experiment Station

Griswold Research Center, Griswold
Opened 2008

Scientists at The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (CAES) investigate the growth of plants and study their pests. Research continues on invasive plants, diseases, insects, ticks, soil and water quality, biofuels, and food safety. Staff members also perform analyses for state agencies. In 2011, they inspected 311 nurseries, conducted 719 nursery inspections, and examined 773 honey bee colonies. Thousands of individual plants or other regulated materials being shipped into or from Connecticut were examined for evidence of insects or diseases. The Station began its work in a laboratory at Wesleyan University in Middletown in October 1875. It moved to Yale University in 1877 and to its current location in New Haven in 1882. The research at CAES has helped keep farmers on the farm, and it is the Connecticut farmer who has preserved our pastoral landscape.

Lockwood Farm, Hamden
Opened 1911

Join us at our 2011-2013 events

2011
Associates Annual Meeting—May 5, 7 p.m.
Spring Open House—Wednesday, April 27, 1 p.m.
Plant Science Day—Wednesday, August 3, 10 a.m.

2012
Associates Annual Meeting—March/April (TBA)
Spring Open House—Wednesday, April 25, 1 p.m.
Plant Science Day—Wednesday, August 1, 10 a.m.

2013
Associates Annual Meeting—March/April (TBA)
Spring Open House—Wednesday, April 24, 1 p.m.
Plant Science Day—Wednesday, August 7, 10 a.m.

Visit outdoor exhibit gardens

Nursery growers' gardens (plants discovered by Connecticut growers) in New Haven, Windsor, and at Lockwood Farm in Hamden

Nursery growers' Plant Identification Garden at the Valley Laboratory in Windsor

Bird and Butterfly Garden at Lockwood Farm in Hamden

Research Farm

Lockwood Farm

The Experiment Station's 75-acre research farm in Hamden, called Lockwood Farm, is open to the public during normal business hours. Parking is available inside the gate. Free admission.

Experiment Station Associates

P.O. BOX 3560, AMITY STATION
NEW HAVEN, CT 06525

The ESA is a proactive, volunteer group of Station supporters who assist in promoting the research work carried out at the CAES. All interested persons are welcome to join. Benefits include participation in field trips to Connecticut's leading agricultural businesses and publications highlighting the latest research developments at the Station. For more information, visit the Station web site and click on the Experiment Station Associates.

Printing of this leaflet was funded by the Experiment Station Associates

WWW.CT.GOV/CAES

The Experiment Station's web page features an extensive electronic Plant Pest Handbook, arranged by plant name, which covers diseases, insects, and cultural and nematode problems of plants grown in Connecticut. During 2010, there were 2,686,464 page views for the entire web site www.ct.gov/caes.

Hours

Residents may call or visit the Experiment Station during normal business hours, 8:30 am-4:30 pm, Monday through Friday, except state holidays.

Telephone Numbers

New Haven area: *Plants*: (203) 974-8601
Insects: (203) 974-8600, *Soils*: (203) 974-8521,
Other Inquiries: (203) 974-8500
Hartford area: *All inquiries*: (860) 683-4977

Statewide: *Toll-free:* (877) 855-2237

Locations

Main Laboratories (203) 974-8500
123 Huntington St.—New Haven, CT 06511-2016

Valley Laboratory (860) 683-4977
153 Cook Hill Road—Windsor, CT 06095-0248

Lockwood Farm (203) 974-8618
890 Evergreen Avenue—Hamden, CT 06518-2361

Griswold Research Center (860) 376-0365
190 Sheldon Road—Griswold, CT 06351-3627

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station 2011-2013

Jeffrey S. Ward, Ph.D.
Department Head, Forestry and Horticulture
Forestry and Plant Research

Putting science to work for society

The Experiment Station is a state-supported scientific research institution dedicated to improving the food, health, environment and well-being of Connecticut's residents since 1875

WWW.CT.GOV/CAES

Food

Strawberries

Station scientists have developed a new cultivar of strawberry that is resistant to black vine weevil and a fungus that causes root rot. Patent protection is being sought.

Jupiter grapes, seedless table variety

Research continues on testing cultivars of grapes and improving winegrape cultural practices, such as pruning, grafting, and vine training systems. We have found that Pinot Gris grapes survive Connecticut winters.

Brown marmorated stink bug

Station entomologists have identified a new, exotic agricultural pest in Connecticut. Of Asian origin and present in the eastern United States, this insect can damage a wide range of fruits and vegetables.

Did you know that every year CAES donates at least 20 tons of produce to many Connecticut hunger relief programs?

Health

Seafood testing

In collaboration with the United States Food and Drug Administration and other state and federal partners, Station chemists have developed a new method of detecting petroleum-related chemicals in shrimp, crabs, finfish, and oysters. Seafood samples from the Gulf of Mexico oil spill were tested by Station chemists.

Blacklegged tick
Image by: Scott Bauer, USDA

Ticks transmit disease organisms that can cause Lyme disease, babesiosis, and granulocytic anaplasmosis. Station scientists are testing a biological control agent (a fungus) to reduce tick populations in localized settings.

Bed bugs

Bed bugs are a nuisance in homes, apartments, hotels, and other buildings. Populations continue to increase. Station scientists are evaluating traps to detect the insect and are testing insecticides for control.

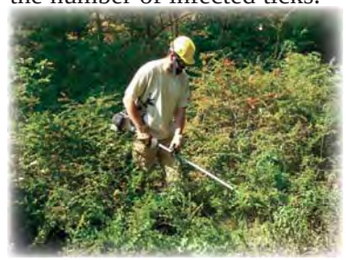
Did you know that mosquitoes can transmit 9 different encephalitis viruses in Connecticut?

Environment

Hybrid chestnut trees that are resistant to a fungus are being developed. Some varieties show promise in reinstating this valuable tree in the Connecticut landscape.

Wax-coated paper bags cover the female flowers in the early spring. They are removed to put on selected pollen, and then replaced to protect the burs until harvest. Thus, we can be sure that the male parents of the nuts in the bags are those that we have chosen.

Blacklegged ticks are prevalent in or near Japanese barberry thickets because mice and other hosts are protected from predators. We have found that removing the barberry reduces the number of infected ticks.



Brushsaw removing barberry

Curly pondweed infests lakes in all Connecticut counties except Windham and can cause reduced water quality. Station scientists are investigating methods of controlling invasive aquatic plants.

Curly pondweed

Did you know that 13 different invasive aquatic plant species currently infest Connecticut lakes and ponds?

Public Service

Plant Science Day 2010, Lockwood Farm, Hamden

Spring Open House 2011, New Haven

Beekeepers learn new techniques at a meeting at Lockwood Farm, Hamden

Station staff members answered more than 32,000 public inquiries during 2010 and attended or participated in many exhibits, conferences, and outreach programs throughout the state.

Inquiry office at our main laboratories in New Haven

Did you know that the first genetically crossed sweet corn was introduced by Station scientists in 1926?