



# “What’s Growing On...”

Volume 14 Number 2 Summer 2011 Edition Published Quarterly

## Inside this issue:

Rutgers on the Radio	1
From the Desk of...	1
Japanese Moss Garden	2
Holly--No Berries	2
Controlling Potato Vine and Fig	3
American Linden	3
Stinging Nettle	4
Ticks and Mosquitoes	4
Rose Downy Mildew	5
Boxwood Disease and Insect	5
Moreton Tomatoes	6
Iris pest and	7
Things to Do in June	8
Things to Do in July	9
Things to Do in August	10
Rutgers Fact Sheets	11

Attachments:



## RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION ON THE RADIO

For agriculture news and horticultural tips, listen to me, Viola Carson, on the RCE Agricultural Program on Monday, Wednesday & Friday on WSNJ AM 1440 & 1240 at 12:15 pm announcing local workshops, seminars, and horticultural tips.

The Master Gardeners will be available at the Extension Office Tuesday through Friday to answer your gardening questions. They will be answering questions from 9:00 a.m.—12:00 noon at 856-451-2800 x4 through October 15th.



## FROM THE DESK OF VIOLA CARSON

Well another summer in South Jersey; gardens to visit, fresh produce to enjoy and problems to solve. We get many calls and the Master Gardeners and I learn from them all. Some calls are harder than others. Last summer a small alternated leaf twig was brought in with this information: it was a shrub; it did not have berries, but had small flowers. “I’m taking the bush out and getting rid of it”, the person threatened, “it’s too big where it is growing. It doesn’t flower or do anything”.

“Wait it must have a purpose, we just have to find it”, I replied. Bring it in when it flowers in the Spring. A second leaf twig was brought in for identification. “It doesn’t have berries” I asked again? No. I thought to myself, “It can’t be *Ilex verticillata*”. But it was. It just didn’t have another deciduous holly nearby so no berries. I told the homeowner, “Your holly needs a boyfriend or a girlfriend” (the number of berries is a giveaway). We waited until the flowers opened, “It’s a girl!” I have the perfect male for you.

Next fall the shrub will be removed to its new home with its mate. I love a happy ending.

## Japanese Moss Garden

Saturday, May 21, 2011 Master Gardener, Susan McKenna and I went on the Salem County Arts in Bloom Tour. Our first stop was to Master Gardener's, Mary Rowson, house. We enjoyed her clay sculptures, fellow artist's wood containers, bird houses, pottery bowls, mugs and garden art glass disks. We were there to see the local artists works, but as an added bonus, Mary and her husband have created an oasis that 1) feeds their bodies with a vegetable garden, fruit trees, small fruit and herbs and 2) nourishes their souls with the pleasing gentle curved borders, interesting plant material choices, Japanese moss garden, toad pond and butterfly garden.

The 20 year old Japanese Moss garden started by accident because she gave up trying to grow a lawn due to the moss dominating on the west side of their home, shaded by tall oaks and an occasional pine.

A Japanese lantern sculpture was added over the years. Soil was brought in to form berms. The undulate berms were added to accentuate hills and valleys. The goal is to have the appearance of going on a journey. Rocks collected locally over the years were placed just so. The stone path weaves its way through the moss to a bridge representing a dragon for luck. Right before the bridge the last two stones are side by side representing his eyes. The scales of the dragon are the stepping stones.

The area is peaceful; the moist woodsy fragrance, relaxing. Also, in the garden are ferns, mondo grass, liriopse, spring bulbs, wild flowers, low growing cypress, junipers, laurel, rhododendrons, azaleas, dogwood and oaks. But what I remember most is the many shades of green moss. Mary reminds us moss is a forgiving plant if you forget to water it, voles don't like it and it grows well with ferns.



## Holly with no Berries

Oak Leaf Holly is a hermaphrodite, containing functionally male and female flowers parts in each flower. It is self-fruitful without need of a male pollinator. The berries are orange red, pea sized and persist through most of the winter. But this has not been so for Bill and Pat's holly. Their holly flowered, but then the flowers dry up. A pH test showed a high pH of 7.8. Ideal pH should be between 5.2 and 6.8 for best results. Chlorosis, a yellowing of the leaves, can be a problem if the soil pH is too high. It can also affect flowering and berry production.



## Controlling Potato vine and Fig Buttercup

Taken from Alien Plant Working group



Air Potato plant is an invasive non-native vine in South Jersey. It was brought to my attention once again as a heart shaped-vine to be identified. It is fast growing and can quickly grow 60-70 feet overtaking a tree. Air Potato is a member of the yam family. On the stem are aerial tubers that grow into new plants.

*Dioscorea bulbifera* or Air Potato, that we in New Jersey growing as a weed is believed to have been introduced in Florida as an ornamental and a food plant in about 1905. By the 1970's it was recognized as a pest. Henry Nehrling, an Orange County horticulturist, found that it "soon formed impenetrable masses", adding that except for kudza vine, he had "never seen a more aggressive and dangerous vine in Florida".

To control this vine, pull seedlings and small plants when soil is moist. Dig out larger plants including the root system. To prevent the spread of seeds cut off spent flowers, seeds or fruit before they ripen. Bag, burn or send to the dump. Mow or cut back at least three times a season to deplete the plants' store of nutrients, reduce seed formation, and kill or minimize spread of plants. Spot treat with glyphosate (Round up) in late fall before the first frost.

The second invasive exotic that came in was the Fig Buttercup, *Ficaria verna*, (previously *Ranunculus ficaria*). This is a perennial herbaceous flowering plant that completes its life cycle during the winter and spring. Leaves are heart shaped, dark green and grow in a rosette. The flowers are bright yellow and have 8 to 12 petals. Tiny cream bulblets are produced in stem axils.

The fig buttercup is a vigorous growing vernal plant that forms large dense patches, displacing many native plants, especially those with the same spring-flowering life cycle. Spring ephemerals complete the reproductive part of their life cycle and most of their above ground development in the increasing light of late winter and early spring, before woody plants leaf out and shade them. Some ephemerals include bloodroot, wild ginger, trout lily, trilliums, May apple, Virginia bluebells and many others. These plants provide critical nectar and pollen for native pollinators, and fruits and seeds for other native insects and wildlife. Because fig buttercup emerges well in advance of the native species, it has a developmental advantage which allows it to establish and overtake areas rapidly.



## American Linden- *Tilia Americana*

Common Forest Trees of NJ

American Linden or American basswood is a fast growing tree and a prolific sprouter. If one is ever cut down, the sprouts will come up from where ever the roots have been growing.

The 4-7 inch long leaves are unequally heart shaped, long pointed at the apex, and have a sharply toothed margin. They are dark green and smooth on top and a lighter green and smooth on the bottom. Just before a rain when upward drafts of wind lift leaves, this tree shimmers.

In July a perfect, yellowish, fragrant flower appears. Flowers produce an abundance of nectar from which bees make choice honey. The seed cluster is attached by a single stalk to the persistent leaf-like bract. The seed structure is one of the easiest means of identifying this tree. This tree leaf was identified by Master Gardener Dan Kelly.

Also, on the leaf we found cottony cushion scale. The damage is caused by removal of sap, which can produce premature yellowing and leaf and fruit drop. Cottony Cushion Scale also produces large amounts of sticky honeydew.

## Stinging Nettle

Stinging nettle has fine hairs on the leaves and stems that contain irritating chemicals that are released when the plant comes in contact with the skin. While the hairs, or spines of the stinging nettle are normally very painful to the touch, when they come in contact with a painful area of the body, they can actually decrease the original pain. Scientists think nettle does this by reducing levels of inflammatory chemicals in the body and by interfering with the way the body transmits pain signals.

Stinging nettle is the name given to common nettle, garden nettle, and hybrids of these two plants. Originally from the colder regions of northern Europe and Asia, this herbaceous shrub grows all over the world today. Stinging nettle grows well in nitrogen-rich soil, blooms between June and September, and usually reaches 2 - 4 feet high. Stems are upright and rigid. The leaves are heart-shaped, finely toothed, and tapered at the ends, and flowers are yellow or pink. The entire plant is covered with tiny stiff hairs, mostly on the underside of the leaves and stem, that release stinging chemicals when touched.

Stinging Nettles, *Urtica* were planted in the Rutgers Cooperative Extension Butterfly Garden before I got here. The stinging nettle has a fence around it but after many years has grown past the fence. What I learned from this is you can't fence stinging nettle in and the name suits it. How to stop the stinging if you accidentally brush against the leaves of stinging nettle? The juice from the stinging nettle plant will stop the stinging. Some other uses for stinging nettle is a compost additive. It breaks down fibers in the compost pile. A tea is made by pouring water over the harvested leaves. Let sit for a few weeks.

The Stinging Nettle plant is one of the larval host plants for the Question Mark and Red Admiral butterfly. They overwinter in folded leaves to awaken in spring to find a mate and lay their eggs. The spiny caterpillar is black with white dots. It has 2 orange stripes on each side and yellow or orange lines along its back. This larva has 2 black spiny clubs on the red brown head. The light green cone-shaped eggs are laid stacked or in short rows. Birds and lady beetles will come to stinging nettle for the aphids.

In Linda Runyon's book, "Crabgrass Muffins and Pine Needle Tea", she shares 2 recipes for Simple Nettle Soup and Nettle Chowder. Gloves must be worn to harvest the nettles, but once cooked the hairs are harmless.

In England, May 18-29 is Be Kind to Nettles Week. Folks gather to learn all the uses of this underused plant.



### Ticks & Mosquitoes Class Sponsored by the CC Master Gardeners

Learn more about ticks and mosquitoes at the Cumberland County Extension Center.

Tuesday, June 14th

11:00 a.m.

\$3.00 donation



## Rose Downy Mildew

A sample came into the office this spring during the rainy season. Downy mildew is not related to powdery mildew and does not cause the same symptoms. Downy mildew on roses is caused by *Peronospora sparsa*. Symptoms include lesions on the leaves, stems, and flowers. Leaf lesions are the most obvious and appear purplish to brown, blotchy, and are often accompanied by yellowing in the surrounding tissues. Severe defoliation may occur as a result of infection. The symptoms are suggestive of chemical injury or possibly nutrient stress. The downy mildew fungus forms a downy mass of spores on the underside of leaf lesions. This growth is difficult to see without a hand lens or microscope. The fungus thrives in cool, humid conditions (85% relative humidity) and the optimum temperature for development is 64°F. Spores form more readily in cool, humid conditions. Once conditions turn warm and dry, the disease is kept in check until the next cool, humid period.

One of the most common mistakes is confusing downy mildew with powdery mildew. Powdery mildew, like the name suggests, is white and powdery and is a dry weather fungus. Control for Powdery mildew will not control downy mildew. When conditions change, it will lie dormant until later. Clean up **all** infected leaves and dispose of them. Apply fungicides when first detected. Do not use overhead water.



## Boxwood Insect

Our boxwood hedge at the Extension Center took a beating this winter. Because they grow right by the sidewalk, salt damage was to be expected, however there was more than salt damage found.

Leafminers are the most serious insect pest that attacks boxwood. The leafminer is the larvae of a small fly. The adult female fly injects eggs with her ovipositor into new boxwood leaves through the leaf's upper surface. When the larvae hatch, they feed inside the leaf, creating a mine. They overwinter in the leaves. Adults emerge from the leaves the following spring, just after new growth occurs on boxwoods.

## Boxwood Disease

Winter injury causes bronze to reddish brown foliage, especially on parts of the plant exposed to winter winds or winter sun. In addition, temperature extremes cause splits in the bark, and entire branches may die to the crown of the plant. Look for such injury now and prune out any dead wood.

*Volutella* blight can be confused with winter-injury symptoms. In fact, the fungus often infects wounds from winter injury. *Volutella* blight is a fungal disease that infects leaves at the tips of stems. The leaves become reddish to bronze, and stem tips may die. *Volutella* moves down the stem, whereas winter injury happens seemingly at once and does not progress down the stem. If affected foliage is placed in a plastic bag with damp paper toweling (moisture chamber) for 24 hours, the salmon pink fruiting bodies of *Volutella* clinch the diagnosis. Prune out dead wood and thin the plant to allow better air circulation, which will discourage fungal growth.

## Rutgers Moreton Tomato

This year the Cumberland County Master Gardeners once again grew Rutgers Ramapo and Moreton Tomato seeds at the Cumberland County College. We still have some of the Moretons left. They have been up potted and are for sale. We also have Tomato T-shirts for sale.

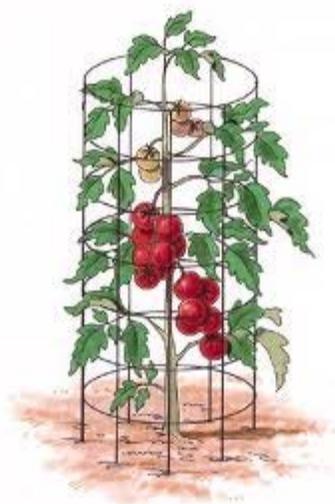
Many people remember the Ramapo, but not the Moreton. Joe Musumeci of Eastern Seed Services remembers the early season variety that Jersey tomato growers referred to as "the July 4<sup>th</sup> tomato". The Moreton F-1 tomato was Harris Seeds' first F-1 hybrid released in 1953. For 6-10 years Moreton was the only hybrid grown on a large scale in NJ. Moreton was a soft tomato that was replaced by Red Pack; later renamed Pik-Red. The Red Pack had less cracking, but didn't have the flavor of Moreton.

Musumeci knew Harris Seeds had discontinued the production of Moreton F1 hybrid seed. He contacted Harris about the Rutgers project and about re-introducing the Moreton seed. Harris provided Musumeci with the Moreton parent line seed.

Why was Moreton taken out of production? According to Mark Willis of Harris Seeds, Harris Seeds was sold to another company in 1991 and when the NY facility was shut down and its stock seed moved to California, one of the Moreton parent lines was lost.

Back in the NY facility, around 1994, a former Harris employee showed up with a ball jar of seed he purchased from the auction of the Harris Company. The seed was the missing parent line of the Moreton tomato. Wouldn't this make a great movie? And, according to Willis, the lost seeds were traded in exchange for a lifetime supply of... fava bean seed. Reinstated around 1995, Moreton tomato was produced until 2004, when large production was no longer profitable.

Musumeci found a seed grower to produce a small batch of Moreton that was reintroduced in 2009 in a cooperative agreement between Eastern Seed Services, Harris Seed and Rutgers NJAES.



## Iris Bacterial Leaf Blight (also called Bacterial Leaf Spot)

Many iris types are affected by Bacterial Leaf Blight. The pathogen is *Xanthomonas tardicrescens*. Bacterial Leaf Blight causes large irregular spots that first appear near the margins on the leaf tips. At first, the spots are just small pale areas. The key to diagnosing bacterial infections is that the spots appear watery at first, then soon turn light brown. These brown spots become larger and develop whitish or grayish centers. The bacterial infection follows the leaf veins down the leaves and the splotches may run together. This bacterial disease is easily confused with fungal leaf spot disease. Both occur during foggy and rainy weather. Irises will get bacterial leaf spot most often during mild weather, while fungal leaf spot can occur anytime the temperature is above freezing. Bacterial leaf spot splotches are larger and more irregular than fungal leaf spots. (see Fungal Leaf Spot below)

Since there is no known cure, prevention is the only thing that will help control this disease. The bacterium is easily spread on garden tools as well as by water splashing on the plants, so beware of using any tools on healthy plants that have been used on infected plants. Wash your hands thoroughly after working on plants infected by bacterial leaf spot. Disinfect tools with a dilute solution (1 part bleach to 9 parts water) of 0.5 percent sodium hypochlorite (household bleach). Cultural measures to prevent bacterial leaf spot include removing old foliage from the garden in the fall and destroying it. This will minimize a number of potential iris problems. Since the bacteria do not infect the rhizome, transplanting can be helpful.

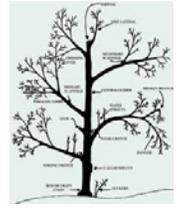
## Iris Fungal Leaf Spot

Fungal Leaf Spot presents as small circular to oval spots on the leaves, turning yellowish to brown and often developing a distinct red-brown border. The pathogen is *Didymellina macrospora*. It can affect all bearded irises, Siberians, *I. versicolor* and the *xiphiums*, known as Dutch irises. The more rain you have the more prevalent it becomes. It is easy to control with the use of a fungicide and a sticker-spreader in your sprayer. Apply in the fall and early spring before infection. If infected, tip cut the affected leaves and apply again. Maneb have been proven effective. Check with your local authorities as to pesticide and fungicide use.

Irises' susceptibility to various pests and diseases often depends on your geographic location and many diseases may or may not affect your irises. Keeping your garden clean from debris goes a long way toward avoiding the conditions conducive to both pests and diseases.



## Things to do in June



Here's a list of garden tips for June:

- Allow the tops of spring-flowering bulbs to completely wither and turn brown.
- Protect ripening strawberries from birds with netting or row cover fabric. FS97 & 98
- Make plans to pick locally grown strawberries.
- Thin developing fruit on fruit trees if there seems to be an excessive amount. This will result in larger fruits.
- Prune fruit trees to eliminate suckers and water sprouts.
- Plant more gladiolus bulbs for succession of bloom.
- Check plants carefully and regularly for insect pests.
- Cabbage worms can be safely and effectively controlled with Bt.
- Be sure to thin vegetables, particularly root crops, so they'll have room to grow properly. FS561
- Tomatoes that are supported with stakes or cages tend to have cleaner and larger fruit. FS678
- Harvest established asparagus beds through the end of the month. FS221 & NE221
- As perennials finish blooming, cut off the blooms and fertilize the plants.
- Stake perennials as needed.
- Apply mulches around shrubs, perennials and annuals to maintain soil moisture and an even soil temperature.
- Apply labeled fungicide every 7 to 10 days to protect roses from black spot.
- Prune climbing roses after they have bloomed. Remove dead and older canes. FS944
- Fertilize roses during their first bloom.
- Pinch established chrysanthemums to develop fuller and stockier plants.
- Balled and burlapped or container trees and shrubs can still be planted. FS376
- Take softwood cuttings of shrubs to start new plants. FS49
- Remove spent flower clusters or forming seed pods from azaleas, lilacs and rhododendrons.
- Shape the growth of pines by snapping out one half to two thirds of the new candle growth.
- Raise the mower blades to a height of 2 1/2" to 3" and mow frequently. Remove no more than one third of the total length of the grass blade.
- Lawn and garden areas need a minimum of 1" of water in the form of rain or irrigation each week.
- Move some houseplants to a screened porch or shaded location outdoors.
- Use bark mulch around young trees to protect them from lawn mower damage.
- Various pest problems can occur in June. If you have plants that you suspect may be facing a pest problem, bring in a representative sample to your local county extension office and we will help diagnose the problem and recommend the appropriate control.
- Fruit trees should be on a regular spray program. See your local extension website for tree spray program bulletin or call the office.
- You can also plant vegetables in containers and grow them on decks, patios or other small spaces. Use potting mix when planting.
- Fertilize zoysia lawns now.
- Feed houseplants with a good quality indoor plant food such as Osmocote (slow-release granular).
- If needed, repot root bound houseplants to a large pot. Use potting mix when repotting houseplants.
- Hibiscus, Jasmine, Oleander and Mandevilla are just some of the flowering tropical plants you can add to your desk, patio or balcony.



# Gardener's Checklist for July

## Checklist for July:

- Attend the Cumberland County Fair, July 4-9, 2011, Carmel Road, Millville.
- Transplant new chrysanthemum plants.
- Start a compost pile. FS74
- Sidedress rhubarb with well-rotted manure or humus from the compost pile.
- Plant seeds of early cabbage, ornamental kale, and broccoli in cell packs early in the month for transplanting to the fall garden in early August.
- Cabbage worms can be safely and effectively controlled with Bt. FS231 & FS277
- Continue pulling weeds. Put them in the compost pile.
- Train staked tomatoes to one or two vines by removing all other branches as soon as they appear.
- Thoroughly water your newly planted trees and shrubs. FS786
- As perennials finish blooming, cut off the blooms and fertilize the plants.
- Stake perennials as needed.
- Apply mulches around trees, shrubs, perennials and annuals to maintain soil moisture and an even soil temperature. Cover the soil 2" thick. Keep mulch away from the trunks of trees and shrubs. FS122
- Apply a labeled fungicide & insecticide every 7 to 10 days to control diseases and insects on roses.
- Prop branches of heavily loaded fruit trees.
- Renovate established strawberry plantings.
- Pinch established chrysanthemums to develop fuller and stockier plants early in the month.
- Make another planting of snap beans, beets, carrots, cucumbers and zucchini. FS562 & FS57
- Harvest vegetables regularly for continued production. FS988
- Remove spent flowers from annual flowers to keep them flowering.
- Divide clumps of crowded iris and Oriental poppies.
- Continue to mow the lawn at 2 1/2 inches.
- Water the lawn and garden deeply or don't water at all. FS829 & EB431
- Fertilize your roses. FS944
- Apply all pesticides according to label directions.
- Many plants are easily propagated by layering. Verbenas, euonymus and climbing roses are a few plants that will root if the stems are fastened down and covered with soil.
- Cutting flowers is best done with sharp shears which will help avoid injury to the growing plant. A slanting cut will expose a larger absorbing surface to water and prevent the base of the stem from resting on the bottom of the vase. It is best to carry a bucket of water to the garden for collecting flowers, rather than a cutting basket.
- A brown or grayish cast over a lawn can be caused by a dull or improperly adjusted mower blade that shreds grass rather than cut it.
- Store pesticides in a safe place in their original containers, away from children and pets. Use pesticides carefully. Read the labels and follow directions. The warnings and precautions are for your protection.
- Control mosquitoes by eliminating all sources of stagnant water.
- Check the soil moisture of container grown vegetables and flowers daily. As the temperature rises, some plants may need water twice a day.
- Continue attracting insect eating birds to the garden area by providing them with a fresh water source.
- Stop pinching Chrysanthemums by July 16th.
- Do not prune Azaleas and Rhododendrons after the second week of July for they soon will begin setting their buds for next year's blooms.
- *Have a great Summer!*

## Gardener's Checklist for August

Here's a list for your monthly job jar:

- Enjoy fresh fruits and vegetables from local farms.
- Fertilize your roses the first week of the month and then don't fertilize them any more this year.
- Be alert for wasp nests when mowing and gardening.
- Deadhead annuals to keep them blooming.
- Control weeds before they flower and produce seeds.
- Gather herb leaves before their flowers bloom.
- Divide overcrowded spring-flowering perennials.
- Make plans for your fall planting of trees, shrubs and perennials.
- Apply one inch of water to your lawn and gardens weekly during dry periods.
- Collards, kale, leaf lettuce, mustard, spinach, radishes, turnips and bok choy are good crops for your fall garden.
- Divide and transplant garden lilies and lilies-of-the-valley.
- Sow seeds of California poppy, columbine, delphinium and gloriosa and Shasta daisy.
- Watch for garden supply sales.
- Take cuttings of begonias, coleus and impatiens for winter houseplants.
- Remove melon blossoms at the end of the month that won't have time to set fruit. Ripening melons will then be larger.
- Donate vegetables to a hunger center.
- Colorful plastic golf tees can be stuck in the ground to make the location of dormant plants such as spring bulbs or perennials.
- Since container-grown plants have a limited area from which to absorb water, plants in a sunny location may require watering several times a week. Check plants often to avoid water stress.
- Check on water needs of hanging baskets daily in the summer. Wind and sun dry them much more quickly than other containers.
- Clean up fallen rose and peony leaves. They can harbor disease and insect pests over the winter if allowed to remain on the ground.
- Pick summer squash and zucchini every day or two to keep the plants producing.
- Remove old plants which have stopped producing to eliminate a shelter for insects and disease organisms.
- Water the garden early in the day so plants can absorb the moisture before the hot sun dries the soil. Early watering also insures that the foliage dries before night. Wet foliage all evening and into the night increases susceptibility to fungus diseases.
- If needed, repot root bound houseplants to a larger pot. Use a potting mix when repotting houseplants.
- Fertilize zoysia lawns for the final time this season with 26-4-12 balanced fertilizer.
- Control slugs and snails on hosta and other plants with diatomaceous earth.
- Fertilize fruits and vegetables as needed with a good quality, slow-release vegetable food such as Osmocote.
- Fruit trees should be on a regular spray program, again, check with your county extension office.
- If necessary, spray tomato plants and other vegetables to control diseases.
- Use Round-up or Finale to kill weeds and grasses in brick patios and walks.
- Spray roses with Ortho Rose Spray or Dragon Rose Spray to keep black spot and other problems under control.
- Daffodils and tulips should be fertilized in early to mid-August. Apply 2 pounds of 5-10-10 or 6-12-12 per 100 square feet.
- *Have an awesome August!*



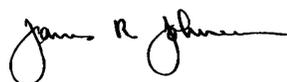
## Rutgers Cooperative Extensions Fact Sheets

FS #	Fact Sheet Name
Fact Sheet 002	Brown Marmorated Stink Bugs ( <b>new</b> )
Fact Sheet 11	Blossom End Rot: Tomatoes, Peppers, Eggplant
Fact Sheet 20	Weed Control Around the Home Grounds
Fact Sheet 58	Mulches for the Vegetable Garden
Fact Sheet 119	Weed control in home lawns
Fact Sheet 235	Spidermites
Fact Sheet 221	Asparagus Beetles
Fact Sheet 399	Vole Ecology and Management
Fact Sheet 426	Moss in lawns
Fact Sheet 450	Using Water Wisely in the Garden
Fact Sheet 555	Best Management Practices for Watering Lawns
Fact Sheet 595	Low Water Use Landscaping
Fact Sheet 599	Principles of Low Water use in Landscaping IV: Apply Mulches
Fact Sheet 610	Harvesting Melons at Peak Flavor
Fact Sheet 626	Fertilizing the Home Vegetable Garden
Fact Sheet 678	Growing Tomatoes in the Home Garden
Fact Sheet 814	Managing Diseases of Landscape Turf
Fact Sheet 824	Plant Nutrients in Municipal Leaves
Fact Sheet 849	Cover Crops and Green Manure
Fact Sheet 871	Understanding the Fertilizer Labels
Fact Sheet 901	Topsoil Suitable for Landscape Use
Fact Sheet 921	Conserving Water on Home Lawns and Landscapes in NJ
Fact Sheet 924	Home Landscape Practices for Water Quality Protection
Fact Sheet 930	Natural Pest Control Using Beneficial Insects to Control Landscape Pests
Fact Sheet 944	Roses and Their Care
Fact Sheet 988	Picking Vegetables in the Home Garden
Fact Sheet 1019	Poison Ivy and Brush Control Around the Home Grounds
Fact Sheet 1061	Tree Decline
Fact Sheet 1121	Spiders of Medical Importance
Fact Sheet 1134	Bees and Wasps
Fact Sheet 1140	Incorporating Native Plants in your Landscape
Fact Sheet 1141	Jersey Summer Shore Safety/Heat Stress
Fact Sheet 1149	Pantry Pests
Fact Sheet 1151	Hollies
Fact Sheet 1152	Hydrangeas
Fact Sheet 1153	Dahlias

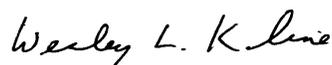
**Call 856/451-2800 x4 ask for Viola Carson. When calling to request a fact sheet refer to the Fact Sheet by FS# or by name. All fact sheets are free unless otherwise noted.**

*What's Growing On* is prepared by Viola Carson, Horticultural Assistant, Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County.

Sincerely,



James R. Johnson  
Agricultural Agent  
Nursery Management Commercial  
Internet: [jjohnson@NJAES.rutgers.edu](mailto:jjohnson@NJAES.rutgers.edu)



Wesley L. Kline, Ph.D.  
Agricultural Agent  
Vegetable & Herb Production  
Internet: [wkline@NJAES.rutgers.edu](mailto:wkline@NJAES.rutgers.edu)

**Remember to keep up with all the news! Visit our website for**

**Present/past issues of “What’s Growing On.....”**

**<http://Cumberland.njaes.rutgers.edu/>**

**Public Notification and Non-discrimination Statement**

Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Cooperative Extension educational programs are offered to all without regard to race, religion, color, national origin, ancestry, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, disability, atypical hereditary cellular or blood trait, marital status, civil union status, domestic partnership status, military service, veteran status, and any other category protected by law. Rutgers Cooperative Extension encourages individuals with disabilities to participate in its programs and activities. If you need special accommodations, have questions about physical access, or require alternate means for program information, please contact your local Extension Office. Contact the State Extension Director's Office if you have concerns related to discrimination, 732-932-5000, ext. 584.

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
VINELAND, NJ  
PERMIT NO. 186

Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County  
291 Morton Avenue  
Millville, NJ 08332-9791

