



“What’s Growing On...”

Volume 15 Number 3 Fall 2012 Edition Published Quarterly

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Master Gardener Application/Register early



RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION ON THE RADIO

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



FROM THE DESK OF VIOLA CARSON

The butterfly garden at the Extension Center has been alive with butterflies. This year under the regular weekly care of Master Gardeners, Susan McKenna, Mickey Alston, Mary Rowson and others, more butterflies have been noticed than ever before. The following butterflies have been spotted in the garden:

- Variegated Fritillary - feeds on violets and passion flowers,
- Monarch - feeds on milkweed
- Least Skipperling - feeds on grasses
- Clouded Sulphur - feeds on clover
- Black Swallowtails - feeds on plants from the carrot family
- Painted Lady - feeds on plants from the daisy family
- Red Admiral - feeds on nettles



The butterflies had to share the space with voles, rabbits and deer. Mouse traps baited with peanut butter and oatmeal were kicked aside and laughed at by the voles. Wire was placed around plants to deter the rabbits and deer, but nibbling continued. We did what we could and the garden is beautiful.

The garden was used to educate again this year during an “Over night Butterfly Camp” directed by Cheryl McCormick, Cumberland County 4-H. Master Gardener, Kim Conner, set up her butterfly tent for a 4H program and Susan lead the students on a butterfly garden tour. The students invited their parents to see the butterflies upon Susan’s urging, “This butterfly garden is for everyone to enjoy”. The smile on Susan’s face told the rest of the story.



Master Gardener Program Forming

On Tuesday, January 8, 2013, Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County will begin the seventh class of Master Gardeners.

The Master Gardener program is a 20-week educational, volunteer training program designed for individuals with a desire to help others and who have an interest in home grounds, gardening, horticulture and the environment. Upon completion of the program, trained adult volunteers known as Master Gardener Interns volunteer their time to community programs related to horticulture and the environment. These programs are educational in nature and may involve environmental improvements, horticultural therapy projects, community and school gardening projects, agricultural research projects, or other programs determined by local need.

For further information or to obtain an application for the Cumberland County Master Gardener program, call Rutgers Cooperative Extension at 451-2800 ext. 4 or visit the office at 291 Morton Avenue in Rosenhayn. The office hours are 8:30-4:30, Monday through Friday. The fee for the program is \$210.00. All applications must be received with payment no later than Monday, November 5, 2012. Get-to-know you interviews will begin at that time. However, class size is limited to 20 students on a first come first serve basis, so register early. A Master Gardener enrollment application is attached to this newsletter.



Magnolia Seed Pod

On July 12th, a sample of a Saucer Magnolia branch was brought into the office that had a 4" long and 1½" wide growth on the tip. The tree is 30 years old and had never produced anything like this in the past. A quick check of Michael Dirr's book, "Woody Landscape Plants", mentions that the fruit of the saucer magnolia "is an *aggregate of follicles, found August-September, seldom produced in significant numbers; in fact, I rarely see fruit." Thus indicating that the growth found is a rare occurrence.

*Note: After blooming, magnolias develop a seed pod that looks similar to a pine cone but is actually called an "aggregate of follicles". The bright red or orange seeds are underneath each scale-like follicle.



Magnolia aggregate of follicles



Ailanthus Webworm Moth

Cooperative Extension-University of Arkansas



In their native habitats of Central and South America, Ailanthus webworm caterpillars build communal webs in native trees. The species has spread north through much of the United States, where its caterpillars utilize primarily the introduced, Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*).

The colorful adult Ailanthus webworm moths are pollinators, often seen visiting flowers of many different species during daytime. They mate at dawn and lay eggs at dusk, primarily on fibrous substrates, such as the larval webbing. Larvae of various ages feed gregariously on leaves, flowers, seeds, and even bark. Cocoons are constructed within the webbing. The species is multivoltine, a species that has two or more broods of offspring per year, and is often short lived like mosquitoes or mayflies. They have a short adult lifespan and often die soon after mating. The larvae develop quickly and multiple generations occur within a year. The webworm does not go into a state of rest during unfavorable environmental conditions. It is unlikely that it overwinters in the northern part of its range, rather it migrates north across the United States to southern Canada each year.

Dragonflies

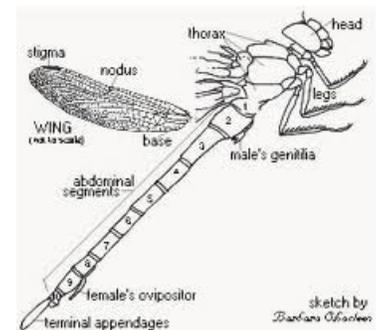
This year Annette from Dividing Creek said she saw some really large dragonflies, bigger than she had ever seen. That would be the Green Darner. Darners are among the largest and fastest flying North American dragonflies. These brilliant green, blue or brown insects have large clear wings that can measure 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ " wide.

All the life stages of a dragonfly are beneficial to us. In their larval stage (naiads) they live in water and eat insects. As adults they eat flying insects.

The egg begins its life in the water or inserted in plant material near the water. During this part of their lives they breathe through gills. In order for the dragonfly to grow it must shed the outer casing and grow a new one. Periods in between these molts are called instars and they may go through 8-15 instars. By the final instars, development is complete. At this aquatic time, they eat smaller larvae, fish spawn and even small fish. They possess a modified lower lip, with the tip converted into a grappling hook for seizing prey. When not in use this arm folds up snugly beneath the face.

They emerge and leave the water to fly about from a few days to 2-3 weeks. At this time they receive their full coloration and become fully mature. Adults have good eyesight, and are strong flyers. Their head is loosely hollowed out and attached to the thorax, like a ball and swivel, so the insect can turn its head in all directions to search out its prey with its bulging compound eyes. Mandibles are toothed and ridged. The long spiny legs are mounted far forward on the thorax, in flight they are folded into the form of a basket or net to scoop prey out of the air. Their wings are long and braced in such a way that they are capable of long flights, soaring, hovering and darting. Speeds have been clocked up to 60 mph in some species.

Ponds, streams or lakes are a great place to observe dragonflies.



How to store your left over seed

Seed not used this year needs to be stored properly in the refrigerator. The two greatest enemies of stored seeds are high temperature and high moisture. Seeds that are stored at fluctuating temperatures and moisture levels lose their ability to germinate very quickly. Humidity is more important than temperature, because it allows for the growth of microorganisms, which degrade seed quality. Seed vigor can be lost during storage before the seed dies completely.

Containers used for seed storage need to be airtight. Glass and metal are the only common materials that are completely moisture-proof. Glass jars with a good rubber seal provide a nearly airtight seal when screwed on tight.

Beans that are to be dried should be left on the vine until dry and brittle. Spread the pods out and allow them to dry as quickly as possible before shelling. When ready, dry freeze the seeds for 48 hours to kill the weevil eggs that are under the seed coat. Lima beans will maintain 50% germination for three years when stored in cool, dry, dark conditions.

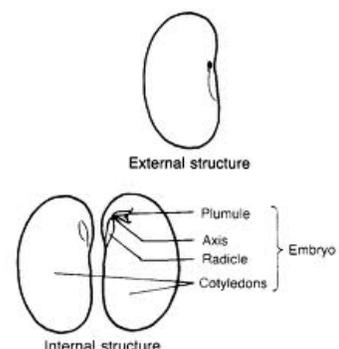
Tomatoes are a different story. Each tomato seed is encased in a gelatinous sack. The gel in these sacks contains chemicals that inhibit seed germination, which prevents the seeds from sprouting inside the tomato. In nature, the ripe tomato falls from the plant and rots. The rotting away of the fruit is a natural fermentation process which destroys the gel sack. When we save tomato seeds we have to duplicate this fermentation. In addition to removing the gel sack, fermentation also kills many seed borne tomato diseases. Cut tomato in half and squeeze out seeds. Stir mixture twice daily. Fermentation should be stopped when bubbles can be seen rising in the mixture. Add enough water to double the mixture and stir. The good seed will settle to the bottom of the container. A mold may form on the top and the hollow seeds and debris will rise. This can be poured off. Add more clean water and repeat the process until only clean seeds remain. Pour into a strainer. Wipe the bottom of the strainer with a towel to remove as much moisture as possible and dump the seeds out on a tray to dry. To ensure even drying stir the seeds at least twice a day. Keep from direct sun. Tomato seeds will remain viable for 4-10 years depending on the variety. Completely dried seeds should be stored in airtight containers and stored in a cool, dry area.

Test the seed before planting. Most vegetable seeds will germinate when exposed to moisture and warmth. Lay a moistened paper towel on a piece of plastic and lay out a minimum of 25 seeds. Cover with another moist paper towel, wrap up and place in a constant temperature of 75°. Most vegetable seeds will start to germinate in 7 days. Count how many have germinated. Moisten again and make a second count a week later. Add these two counts together before figuring the germination percentage.

Tomato Seeds



Lima Bean Seeds



Yellow Woodsorrel Weed

Yellow Woodsorrel is a native perennial weed that acts like an annual. The three heart-shaped leaves resemble clover but are lighter green, and the flowers are yellow and 5 pedaled, not clover like at all. They can be pulled out easy enough, but beware of such weeds, they spread their seed by a mechanical ejection of the seeds from the elongated seed capsules. If the plant is just bumped, the seeds scatter everywhere.

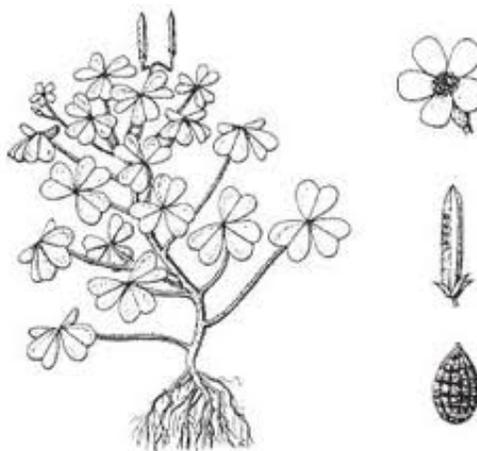
If you have had trouble controlling Yellow Woodsorrel, you could use a pre-emergent herbicide. Pre-emergent herbicides prevent most seeds from sprouting, so use them only after the desired plants are established. A vigorously growing lawn will crowd our weeds. Rutgers Fact Sheet #119, "Weed Control in Home Lawns", gives cultural control and also some herbicide recommendations.

The herbicide 2,4-D is the oldest and most widely used herbicide for broadleaf weed control in turfgrass. Weeds with taproots are controlled by this chemical. MCPA/MCPP are herbicides that are chemically related to 2,4-D and are commonly combined together. These herbicides control several perennial weeds or winter annual weeds such as chickweed and clovers.

Dicamba controls many different weeds, several of which are not easily controlled by 2,4-D or MCPA. These include the summer annual weeds that have a prostrate growth, including knot-weeds, purslane, and spurge.

Apply herbicide during late May or early June. Repeat applications, seven to ten days apart, may be necessary for good control as woodsorrel is a difficult weed to eliminate.

These herbicides are most effective when temperatures are between 60° and 80° F and should not be used when temperatures are forecasted to exceed 85° within the next 48 hours. Choose a time when no rain is forecasted for at least 24 and preferably 48 hours. To avoid herbicide drift, spray only when the air is still. Herbicide drift can harm or kill desirable plants such as flowers, vegetables, trees and shrubs.



Fall Eco-Friendly Home Landscape Class Series

Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County will present four free classes this fall focusing on practices that homeowners can use to make their home landscapes more eco-friendly. All classes are being taught by Dr. Sal Mangiafico, Extension Agent and Viola Carson, Horticultural Program Assistant.

DATE: August 30th Environmentally-friendly Lawn Care

Best practices for fertilizing, mowing and watering your lawn. New Jersey's statewide law limiting fertilizer applications to lawns will be discussed.

DATE: September 13th Composting and Soil Health

What is soil "health"? And how can you improve the health of your soil to grow better lawns and gardens? Plus, how to compost leaves and other organic materials to make your own soil amendments.

DATE: September 27th Water Conservation for Lawns and Gardens

Beautiful landscapes that save money and water can use native plants, mulches, and smart irrigation system controls.

DATE: October 11th Pond Maintenance to Prevent Weeds and Algae

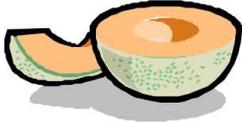
What can be done to prevent the excessive weeds and algae that are often perennial problems in so many of our lakes and ponds? Does barley straw really work? And what can I do about Canadian geese?

LOCATION: Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County
291 Morton Avenue
Millville, NJ 08332 (Between Carmel & Rosenhayn)

TIME: 6:30—7:30 p.m.

INFO: For more information or to register, call Viola Carson 856-451-2800 x4.

COST: All classes are FREE!



Washing Melons Correctly

Recently Nancy from Millville inquired concerning the correct method of washing melons. The method of choice was soap and water. Is this the best way to wash melons? No!

Once you have brought home a melon, do not wash it until you are ready to eat it. If it is not quite ripe, it's fine to keep it on the kitchen counter for a day or two, but again, do not wash it then or before you put it into the refrigerator. The reason for that is cantaloupes are a "desert fruit" and need to be dry. Wetting them and putting them into the refrigerator can trigger mold growth.

Melons should be washed under running cool tap water, using a clean vegetable brush to scrub before cutting. This is important because the spaces within the rind on the melon protect the bacteria and make it harder to remove any that might be there. Do not use dish soap or detergent, neither of which is recommended or approved for washing fruits and vegetables. Because cantaloupes are so porous, they can absorb detergent residues.

After washing the melon, blot it with paper towels to remove excess water. Put the melon on a clean surface and cut, using a clean kitchen knife

Blossom drop in tomatoes



Kathy from Vineland asked, "What causes blossom drop in tomatoes?" The plant blooms but fails to set fruit, the blossom dies and falls off. There are several reasons, all related to stress. The stress may be nutritional, environmental or a combination of the two.

Environmental causes such as too high or too low of temperature and humidity will cause blossoms to drop. Too much heat kills pollen. Very high humidity makes pollen clump.

Lack of pollination - Tomatoes may need some help to release the pollen. Insects, wind or shaking the flowers will allow the pollen to drop from the anthers to the stigma. When it is very hot there are no insect pollinators.

Nitrogen - High or low nitrogen can cause blossom drop. High rates of fertilizer will cause lush vegetative growth, but inhibit flower production. Too low of nitrogen produces a weak spindly vine with low food reserves.

Lack of water - Shallow watering will stress and weaken the plants. The root area should be uniformly moist all season.

Insect damage or disease - Be watchful for disease and treat as soon as possible. Fungal diseases can often cause flowers to abort.

Heavy fruit set - When a tomato plant has too many blossoms, some will drop.

Extreme daytime temperatures for several days, like we had in June and July this year, will cause the plant to abort fruit sets and focus on survival. Care for the plants as usual and when the weather becomes favorable, fruit will set.



Downy Mildew of Impatiens

Landscape & Nursery News
Rutgers Cooperative Ext. Monmouth County (July 2012)

Downy Mildew of impatiens was officially diagnosed in the Rutgers Plant Diagnostic Laboratory for the first time in July. This disease, which is caused by the fungus *Plasmopara obducens*, is all-the buzz with the landscape, greenhouse, and nursery crews at this time because of its destructive potential. Impatiens downy mildew is first evident on new growth as curled, yellow leaves. As the disease progresses, white mycelial growth (downy fuzz) becomes evident on the undersides of the leaves. Rapid defoliation and plant death soon follows. Impatiens play an important role in New Jersey landscapes as mass plantings in shady sites. Unfortunately, what beautifies the site also creates the perfect storm of conditions for the disease. High relative humidity and cool temperatures favor pathogen activity. Furthermore, the fungus spreads rapidly in overcrowded plantings through airborne spores that are easily dislodged and moved by splashing overhead irrigation and rain.

There is not much to do once the plants are infected. Rapid detection and excellent sanitation practices are essential to stop the spread of the disease. Remove and destroy the affected plant material. Do not turn the dead plants into the soil. In fact, it would be prudent to carefully bag up the diseased plants and send them to a landfill. Professionals can follow quickly with protective fungicide treatments. Be aware that these treatments can be expensive and do not provide much curative control. Fungicides are best used as preventive treatments.

Managing Downy Mildew of Impatiens

NJ Dept. of Agriculture

The organism that causes downy mildew is a type of "water mold" or *oomycete*, formerly referred to as a fungus. Downy mildew can spread by two different types of spores. One type is easily airborne and remain viable for just a short time; and the other type, a zoospore, which moves through a film of water.

The spores develop and infect impatiens when a film of water is present on the plant tissue, and the relative humidity in the air is high, during cool or warm periods. Sporulation and infection will not occur under hot or dry conditions.

Downy mildew symptoms on infected plants begin with leaf stippling, downward curling of leaves and leaf yellowing. A white, downy-like growth may be present on the underside of yellow leaves, but can also be found on the underside of green leaves. As the disease progresses, leaf drop occur resulting in bare, leafless stems.

Remove and dispose of infected plants (roots included) immediately. Do not compost the infected plant material. A wide range of commercial fungicides that can offer short-term protection need to be reapplied regularly throughout the season, but products available to homeowners provide little control. Avoid overhead irrigation, especially night-time irrigation, and any conditions that result in long periods of leaf wetness.

Plant growers in New Jersey have applied fungicides to protect the plants from downy mildew throughout their production cycle, but that protection only lasts a few weeks after the plants leave the greenhouse or garden center.

Rain Barrel Workshop



Saturday, September 22, 2012
9:00 am - 11:00 am

Join Rutgers Cooperative Extension and partners for a hands-on workshop on the benefits of rainwater harvesting.

Workshop participants will build a rain barrel to take home!

The workshop will be held at Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County, Education Center
291 Morton Avenue,
Millville, NJ 08332

To register call Viola at Rutgers Cooperative Extension, phone: (856) 451-2800 ext. 4

A \$35 registration fee includes instruction and materials for building one rain barrel. Checks should be made payable to Extension Services Program Account.

Rain barrels are a great way to capture and recycle rain water for gardening.

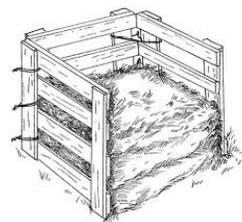
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New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Station



Cumberland
COUNTY
IMPROVEMENT
Authority



Things to do in September



- Purchase spring-flowering bulbs while the selection is good.
- Plant single bulb varieties in groups.
- Fertilize most houseplants for the last time until next spring.
- Sow a new lawn. FS 108 & 684
- Core aerate your lawn when the soil is moist but not wet.
- Fall is a good time to test the soil in your lawn, vegetable garden, perennial bed or around trees and shrubs. Call your local Extension office for a soil test packet.
- Clean off the vegetable garden and annual beds as plants die.
- Remove spent flowers from perennials.
- Start a compost pile with fallen leaves and garden debris. FS 74
- Plant some lilies.
- Plant chrysanthemums, pansies and ornamental cabbages and kales early in the month.
- Lift and divide iris rhizomes.
- Store surplus seeds in a cool, dry location.
- Fall is a great time to plant most trees and shrubs. FS 786
- Don't fertilize established woody plants until they are dormant.
- Allow winter squash, pumpkins and gourds to mature completely on the vine. Harvest before the first frost. FS 988
- Wait at least two weeks after the tops die to harvest white potatoes. FS 679
- Dig sweet potatoes before the first frost. FS 560
- Move perennial plants within the next month or wait until next spring.
- Make a map of your perennial gardens to record the location of your plants.
- Continue to weed the gardens. The best place for these plants is the compost pile, unless they have gone to seed. Toss the seed heads in the trash.

Gardener's Checklist for October

- Consider dwarf fall asters, to brighten the flower garden.
- Fall is a good time to apply lime to the lawn and garden if a soil test recommends it.
- Harvest gourds and squashes when they mature, but before they are exposed to frost.
- Weed and edge your gardens. FS 20 & 119
- Plant tulip, daffodil and hyacinth bulbs and crocus corms. If voles are a problem, plant in wire.
- Fertilize bulbs already in the ground with a bulb fertilizer.
- Plant garlic, rhubarb and shallots.
- Plant hardy spring-blooming perennials and biennials in the garden early in the month.
- Store leftover flower and vegetable seeds in a cool, dry place.
- Provide food and water for the birds. FS 1022
- Repair garden fences, trellises and accessories.
- Call a certified arborist for a serious tree problem. FS 19
- Continue to mow the lawn at a height of 2½ to 3 inches until the grass stops growing.
- Start a wish list of garden tools.
- Spread humus (composted organic matter) 2" deep and work it into your garden soil. FS 117
- Note where fall color is needed in the landscape and plan to add an appropriate plant next year.
- Clean and store lawn furniture.
- Wash your windows, do it for the plants, so they get as much sunshine as possible.
- Rake fallen leaves to prevent them from smothering the lawn.
- Form a compost pile of leaves and other garden debris. FS 811
- Wait until the ground freezes to apply mulch around perennials.
- Plant and transplant deciduous trees and shrubs after leaf fall.
- Fertilize woody plants after they go dormant (after several hard freezes).
- Prune trees and shrubs after they go dormant.
- Keep mulch away from the trunks of trees and shrubs.
- Store garden stakes, hoses and tools before winter sets in.
- Remove dead chrysanthemum tops from the garden.
- Dig root crops before the ground freezes. Carrots, beets, leeks, turnips and parsnips can be harvested from the garden all winter long.
- Be sure to harvest tomatoes, peppers, sweet potatoes and other tender crops before frost.
- Plant a cover crop of winter rye or hairy vetch on your vegetable garden. FS 849
- Harvest pears before they are fully ripe. Harvest apples when the stem separates from the branch with a slight pull.
- Make a jack-O'-lantern and roast the seeds for a snack.



Gardener's Checklist for November

Here's a list for your monthly job jar:

- Sow seeds of hardy flowers, such as calendula, larkspur and sweet pea.
- Plant bare-root plants when they're dormant and the air temperature is cool.
- Rake fallen leaves from the lawn.
- All trees and shrubs should be deeply watered before winter.
- Stake newly planted trees to protect them from winter winds.
- Wrap arborvitae and other upright evergreens that could be split by heavy snow.
- Resist the temptation to pile mulch up around the trunks of your trees and shrubs. Keep the base of the plant free from mulch while keeping the area under the canopy covered with 2-4 inches of mulch. FS 122
- Turn your houseplants regularly for even growth.
- Winterize roses and mulch perennials and strawberries after the ground freezes. FS 944
- Continue to remove weeds from the garden.
- Place all weeds, leaves and dead, annual and perennial foliage in the compost pile.
- Turn and water the compost pile to keep it working.
- Dig up and store tender bulbs, corms or tubers. For dahlias, wait until frost has blacken foliage
- Have you planted your spring-flowering bulbs? If not, do this before the ground freezes.
- Continue mowing the lawn at 2½ -3 inches until the grass stops growing.
- The late fall fertilization of the lawn should be done after the grass stops growing. Extension has details on the type and amount of fertilizer to apply. FS 829, 839 & 633
- Turn over or rough till your vegetable garden if soil erosion is not a problem. A cover crop of winter rye still can be planted if it's done as early in the month as possible.
- Place hardware cloth or plastic guards around fruit trees.
- Pot paper white narcissus for forcing indoors. FS 128
- Don't over water your houseplants.
- Have your lawn mower and other power equipment serviced.
- Clean and repair garden tools.
- Drain and bring in all of your garden hoses.
- Replace spent annuals in window boxes with heath, conifers, small broad-leaved evergreens, and dwarf winter flowering shrubs.
- Feed the birds.

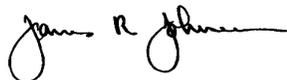


Rutgers Cooperative Extensions Fact Sheets

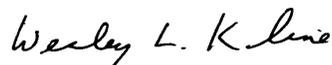
FS #	Fact Sheet Name
Fact Sheet 19	How to Hire a Tree Care Professional
Fact Sheet 20	Weed Control around the Home Garden
Fact Sheet 74	Backyard Leaf Composting
Fact Sheet 102	Your Lawn and Its Care
Fact Sheet 108	Renovating Your Lawn
Fact Sheet 117	Using Leaf Compost
Fact Sheet 119	Weed Control in Home Lawns
Fact Sheet 122	Tree Problems Caused by People in the Suburban Landscape
E 272	Weed Management in Ornamental Plantings (1.50)
Fact Sheet 128	Forcing hardy bulbs indoors
Fact Sheet 235	Two Spotted Spider Mites
Fact Sheet 389	Minimizing Waste Disposal: Grass Clippings
Fact Sheet 555	Best Management Practices for Watering Lawns
Fact Sheet 560	Growing Sweet Potatoes in the Home Garden
Fact Sheet 595	Low Water Use Landscaping
Fact Sheet 596	Water Only When & Where Needed
Fact Sheet 597	Improve Your Soil
Fact Sheet 599	Apply Mulches
Fact Sheet 633	Fertilizing the Home Lawn
Fact Sheet 679	Growing Potatoes in the Home Garden
Fact Sheet 684	Turfgrass Seed Selection for Home Lawns
Fact Sheet 786	6 Ways to Keep your Newly planted Tree Alive and Healthy
Fact Sheet 806	Yard Trimmings Management Strategies in New Jersey
Fact Sheet 811	Home Composting
Fact Sheet 829	How to Protect Water Quality & Have a Beautiful Lawn: Ten Steps to Proper Fertilization
Fact Sheet 839	How to Calculate the amount of Fertilizer Needed for your Lawn
Fact Sheet 849	Cover Crops and Green Manure Crops: Benefits, Selection and Use
Fact Sheet 905	Agricultural Liming Materials
Fact Sheet 944	Roses and Their Care
Fact Sheet 988	Picking Vegetables in the Home Garden
Fact Sheet 1022	Backyard Birdfeeders
Fact Sheet 1175	Rain Gardens and Mosquitoes
Fact Sheet 1178	Help! My Refrigerator or Freezer Stopped Working. Is My Food Safe?

Call 856/451-2800 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,



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For important announcements concerning the Cumberland County Extension Center visit:
<http://Cumberland.njaes.rutgers.edu>

Visit the newly activated website to see what activities are happening in the
Home Horticulture and Agriculture Departments.

If you have any questions concerning the website, please call our office at
856-451-2800 x1 for agriculture and
856-451-2800 x4 for Home Horticulture and Master Gardeners

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.

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Experiment Station



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Extension Education Center
291 Morton Avenue
Millville, NJ 08332-9791

www.njaes.rutgers.edu/extension

Phone: 856-451-2800
Fax: 856-451-4206

**2013 ENROLLMENT APPLICATION
CUMBERLAND COUNTY MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM**

Enrollment is limited to 20 (first come first serve). Please return application and payment no later than Monday, November 5, 2012.

Please Print Clearly

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ zip code _____

Home Phone _____ cell phone _____

e-mail address _____

Why are you interested in becoming a RCE Master Gardener volunteer? _____

What type of volunteer projects would you like to get involved in as a Master Gardener? _____

Briefly describe your interest, experience, and/or training in gardening/horticulture _____

What aspects of gardening would you like to learn more about? _____

Do you presently belong to a garden club/plant society/environmental group? If yes, please name: _____

Please list and describe your roll in any organizations, such as Rotary, PTA, scouting, etc. that you may be affiliated with, and/or other past volunteer activity: _____

Are you a commercial horticulturist, landscaper, professional gardener, etc.? _____

Please list your occupation and any skills in non-horticultural areas (writing, computers, graphics, photography, etc.) that might be relevant to your volunteer activities: _____

Do you anticipate any circumstances (vacations, work commitments, etc.) that would keep you from attending class, fulfilling the minimum **volunteer commitments**, or participating in other volunteer activities? Yes ___ No ___ If yes, please explain: _____

Please indicate what days and times you would be available to volunteer:
Weekday Mornings _____ Weekday Afternoons _____ Weekends _____

Upon acceptance into the Master Gardener program, I understand that class attendance is expected every Tuesday, January 8 through May 28, 2013 and agree to satisfactorily complete all training sessions, exams and field trips. I understand that once the classes are successfully completed, **I am expected to volunteer a total of 60 hours in Rutgers Cooperative Extension programs including the required minimum of 20 hours of Helpline hours within the first year to become certified as a Master Gardener.** I also understand that **with my application**, I will submit a non-refundable fee of \$210.00 to be used toward program costs, including educational and laboratory materials.

Signature _____ Date _____

In an emergency, please notify: Name _____

Phone _____ Relationship _____

Please note that class size is **limited to 20**, first come first serve, so it is required that this application is **received** at the address listed on the front page **no later than November 5, 2012** to be considered for the 2013 class.

Office Use: Date Rcvd _____ Accepted Y N \$210.00 paid date _____ cash # _____