



“What’s Growing On...”

Volume 15 Number 4 Winter 2012 Edition Published Quarterly

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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.

FROM THE DESK OF VIOLA CARSON

I went to a Master Gardener Coordinators Conference this fall. I would like to encourage everyone to visit the National internet-based educational network that is available 24/7. “Ask an Expert” is coming on December 3rd at:

<http://blogs.eXtension.org/mastergardener>.

I met and talked with Master Gardener leaders from all over the country.

The Cumberland County Master Gardeners’ organization mission statement is:

To promote continuing community service opportunities and educational activities for Master Gardeners and to provide horticultural educational opportunities to the public through research-based horticultural education programs and activities to enhance the environment and the lives of residents in Cumberland County.

Cumberland County Extension brings Rutgers University to the people through classes and volunteering. The 2013 MG classes are starting on January 8th. If you would like to be a part of the upcoming class, we would love to have you. For additional information on the full Master Gardener program, call the Extension Office at 856-451-2800 x4. The 2013 class schedule is attached.

Attachments
MG 2013 Class Program

How to harvest compost from the worm bin?

Jen Fong and Paula Hewill
Cornell University Web Site

If you take care of your worms and create a favorable environment for them, they will work tirelessly to eat your "garbage" and produce compost. As time progresses, you will notice less and less bedding and more and more compost in your bin. After 3-5 months, when your bin is filled with compost, it is time to harvest the bin. Harvesting means removing the finished compost from the bin. After several months, worms need to be separated from their castings which, at high concentrations, create an unhealthy environment for them.

To prepare for harvesting, do not add new food to the bin for two weeks. Then try one of two following methods for harvesting:

Method #1: Push all of the worm bin contents to one side of the bin, removing any large pieces of undecomposed food or newspaper. Put fresh bedding and food scraps in empty side of bin. Continue burying food scraps only in the freshly bedded half.

Over the next 2-3 weeks, the worms will move over to the new side (where the food is), conveniently leaving their compost behind in one section. When this has happened, remove the compost and replace it with fresh bedding. To facilitate worm migration, cover only the new side of the bin, causing the old side to dry out and encouraging the worms to move.

Method #2: Dump the entire contents of the worm bin onto a sheet of plastic or paper. Make several individual cone-shaped piles. Each pile will contain worms, bedding, compost and un-composted food. As the piles are exposed to light, the worms will migrate towards the bottom of the pile. Remove the top layer of compost from the pile, separating out pieces of un-composted food and newspaper. After removing the top layer, let pile sit under light for 2-3 minutes as the worms migrate down. Then remove the next layer of compost. Repeat this process until all of the worms are left at the bottom of the pile. Collect the worms and put them back in their bin with fresh bedding.

Regardless of which method you choose, the compost you harvest will most likely contain a worm or two, along with old food scraps and bedding. If you are using the compost outdoors, there is no need to worry--the worms will find a happy home and the food scraps and bedding will eventually decompose. If you are using the compost indoors, you may want to remove old bedding and food scraps for aesthetic purposes and ensure that there are no worms in the compost. Though the worms will not harm your plants, the worms may not like living in a small pot.

For both methods, you may continue to compost your food scraps after harvesting. Just add fresh bedding and food scraps.



Gardenia Care

US Dept. of Ag #152 Home & Garden Bulletin

Gardenias require a consistently moist soil, fertile, humus loam on the acid side. High humidity and relatively low night temperatures to 62 degrees produce the most lustrous foliage and best flowers. The problem of growing gardenias well in today's houses is central heating that keeps houses very warm at night and robs atmosphere of humidity.

If you received or purchased a gardenia in the spring, and you would like to bring it indoors successfully, you will have to be a good plant listener. Your gardenia is capable of giving several kinds of distress signals when it's needs are not met.

Gardenias are not any more complicated than African violets, begonias, or geraniums. Temperature is the first consideration: 62° at night and 72° during the day are ideal. Cooler or warmer temperatures especially in the winter may cause problems. Pleasantly moist air is also very important. Gardenias need at least 30% relative humidity. Set the pot on a layer of sand, stones, etc. and keep the stones wet at all times and/or turn on a humidifier.

Soil mix used for African violets and begonias is good for gardenias with a pH of 4.5 - 5.5. Keep evenly moist always. Feed gardenias bi-weekly with a liquid fertilizer until the end of summer. This should have kept the foliage glossy and dark green. If yellowing occurred in summer a shot of iron applied in place of a fertilizer feeding can bring back the dark green color. Gardenias need to be in an east or south window that receives several hours of sun throughout the day. Plants can stand more direct sun if kept moist and the air humid.

Here are some clues to listen for:

- Black leaf tips- hot or cold drafts, low humidity, sudden temperature change.
- Yellowing leaves- too cold (below 60°), lack of acidity in soil.
- Flower buds form but fail to develop- not enough sun or humidity, too much heat or cold, soil too wet, soil too dry, not acid enough.
- A weekly morning misting or showering will keep foliage fresh.



Horticulture Classes for January 2013

Come join us at the Extension Education Center
291 Morton Ave, Millville, NJ 08332

Tuesday Mornings 9am-12 noon \$20.00

Tuesday, January 8	Managing Insects & Disease Problems starts with a Good Diagnosis Jim Johnson (Pesticide Credits anticipated)
Tuesday, January 15	Soil & Fertilizer Bill Bamka
Tuesday, January 22	Composting Viola Carson
Tuesday, January 29	Animals: Friend & Foe Dr. Brooke Maslo & Viola Carson

Gourds 2012

Elaine Grassbaugh, Susan Metzger and Marianne Riofrio
Ohio State University

Gourds have been cultivated for thousands of years by many cultures throughout the world because of their usefulness as utensils, storage containers, and ornamentals. Gourds are members of the Cucumber family along with melons, squash, and pumpkins. There are ornamental gourds, utilitarian gourds and luffas. The ornamental gourds used in fall arrangements bloom in the daytime. The Birdhouse, Bottle and Dipper gourds bloom at night. Luffas produce prolific vines and require the longest growing season of all the gourds.

Because gourds are waterlogged by the time they mature, they must be dried, or seasoned, before they can be used. During seasoning they lose a huge portion of their weight. A 100-pound gourd will weigh only a few pounds when cured. The green skin will harden to a woody, waterproof shell that can be carved, sanded, burned, painted and finished much like wood.

Gourds are ready to harvest when the stems dry and turn brown. It is best to harvest gourds before frost. After harvesting, gourds should be cleaned with soap and water, dried, and rubbing alcohol applied to the surface.

Curing gourds is a two-step process, which may take 1 to 6 months, depending on the type and size of the gourd. Surface drying is the first step in the curing process, and takes approximately one week.

Internal drying is the second step in curing and takes a minimum of four weeks. For both steps gourds are kept in shallow containers in a dark, warm, well-ventilated area making sure fruit does not touch. Any mold can be wiped off but decayed, shriveled misshapen ones should be discarded. Turn fruit to dry evenly on all sides. Adequate curing is achieved when the gourd becomes light in weight and the seeds can be heard rattling inside. Cured gourds can be painted, wood burned, or decorated. Gourd art was and has become popular again. If you ever get a chance to go to a gourd festival, you will be amazed at what can be done.

Luffa gourd harvesting and processing is a little different. They are harvested when the outer shell is dry, the gourd is light in weight and the seeds rattle inside. When a killing frost is in the forecast, all fruits that are firm must be harvested. Frost will ruin them. Remove stem end of the gourd and shake out the seeds. After drying a little longer in a warm, dry place the shell will be as hard as veneer on furniture and must be soaked in water to soften to the point where it can be removed. Then soak the fibrous brown sponge in bleach and water to obtain the white appearance. Rinse before using.

The luffa sponges are wonderful in the bath or shower to cleanse and remove dry skin. The skin really feels clean afterwards. Luffa is also an excellent pot scrubber. Pot scrubber pieces that become grimy may be cleaned and bleached in a washing machine to freshen them.

If gourd growing sounds like fun, be sure to start seeds indoors and plant outside as soon as possible after last frost date, May 15th. They need a long season to grow and mature.

Here at the Extension Center we had gourds come up in our compost pile. They were harvested and painted during a gourd class. These beautiful gourds can now be purchased through the Cumberland County Master Gardeners for \$5.00 each.



Growing Hops in the Backyard

If planting hops for brew or butterfly, take some time to plan. Hop plants grow 15 to 20 feet high. A trellis, full sun and wind protection will be needed. A well-drained soil is very important. Plant hops rhizomes in the spring after May 15th (last average frost date in south Jersey). Rows should be 8 feet apart and plants 2 to 3 feet apart in the row.

In late May when the young vines are 1-2 feet long begin training. Hops have a large leaf area and require significant watering, but the roots will not tolerate standing water. Keep the leaves dry to discourage disease. Soil pH of 6.0-7.0 is best for hop production. Nitrogen is required at a rate of about 3 lbs./1000 square feet.

We have been growing hops here in the butterfly garden for years as host plants. "Some butterflies that use hops as a host plant are the Comma, the Question Mark, Red Admiral and Gray hairstreak", states The Audubon Society Pocket Guide. The eggs are laid on these plants and once hatched the caterpillars eat the plant. The hop plant is a hardy perennial that produces annual vines from overwintering root stock. The hop plant is dioecious, that is it has separate male and female plants.

For further reference, refer to Rutgers fact sheet 992 written by Bill Bamka, Burlington Cty. Agricultural Agent.



Why compost leaves?

Rutgers Fact Sheet 117

Using Leaf Compost - Roy Flannery & Frank Flower

If newly fallen leaves are spread on the garden and then tilled in next spring, the microbes that decompose the leaves compete with growing plants for soil nitrogen. The temporary nitrogen shortage caused by the microbes can reduce plant growth. To reduce or eliminate this problem, compost the leaves prior to adding them to the garden soil.

Leaf compost can also be used as a mulch on the surface of the soil. There are many benefits to doing this:

- reduced rainfall runoff
- Reduce alternate freezing and thawing of soils which can injure the fibrous roots of plants
- Increase biological activity of earthworms and other soil organisms
- Keep soil warmer in winter; and
- Help control weeds



Quaking Aspen

Quaking Aspens and Poplars are dominant plants in early successional forests. Both are known for their fast growth. Looking to nature as our guide for diversity, look to abandoned old fields. Once 15-20 years goes by nature introduces a tremendous number of plants into these spaces. First grasses, perennial and annual weeds start to grow, then shrubs, trees and vines. What is interesting is they are rich in bird species.

Many homeowners have lost trees recently in storms and we have a chance now to recreate our landscapes. We can enjoy the feeling of an old field association in our own yards by planting most of the trees and shrubs around the perimeter. On the north side intermixed evergreens, perhaps loblolly pine and short needled pine. Next, several perennial grasses and red cedar and some low shrubby juniper.

Quaking Aspens, Sassafras and Staghorn sumac will provide fall color and motion. A fence with some Virginia Creeper will add red trailing color. Several spring flowering shrubs planted in a group that later have fall berries for the birds will fit nicely. A purposely planted nature inspired yard.

An added benefit is they attract butterflies and moths for larval development.

Information referenced from "Landscaping with Nature" by Jeff Cox.



Dracaena Pruning

Extension Publication NE54

James K. Rathmell, Jr.

Question: My *dracaena marginata* has out grown its dish garden, so I repotted it. Now it is getting taller, what can be done to keep it from growing tall and skinny? How tall will it grow?

Answer: Prune it. They can get to 12 feet high, each cane topped by a dense rosette of thin leaves. The most common method of propagation of dracaenas is tip cutting. The new cut section will produce roots and sprout from an eye that gives rise to a new plant. The parent plant will leaf out from 2 dormant buds.

Dracaenas come in many sizes. They are used in annual pots as the spike for height.



Join the Cumberland County Master Gardeners for a Wreath Making Workshop

Wednesday, December 5th
1:00 pm -3 pm

Rutgers Cooperative Extension Education Center



Learn how to make and decorate a wreath with natural plant materials just in time for the holidays. Join the Master Gardeners of Cumberland County as they demonstrate fresh wreath making.

The workshop will be held at the Extension Education Center, 291 Morton Avenue, Millville (between Rosenhayn and Carmel) on Wednesday, December 5th from 1:00 pm-3:00 pm. Participants are asked to bring an armful of evergreens, wire cutters, gloves and clippers to use in the preparation of the wreath. A completed wreath will be taken home by everyone.

The cost of the workshop is \$20.00. **Pre-registration is necessary** for this event and class size is limited. Please call Viola Carson at Rutgers Cooperative Extension at 856-451-2800 ext. 4 to register.

Mushroom Dilemmas

Cornell Cooperative Extension

Master Gardener Mickey Alston told me that she had mushrooms coming up in through the asphalt driveway. This was a first for this office! Toadstools that force their way up through asphalt are probably ink-cap mushrooms (*Coprinus comatus*) growing on buried plant debris.

They are pushing upwards because their stalks function as vertical hydraulic jacks. The upward pressure comes from the turgor pressure of the individual cells making up the wall of the hollow stalk of the mushroom. Each individual cell grows as a vertical column by inserting new cell wall material uniformly along its length. The major structural component of the cells is a shallow helical arrangement of fibers of chitin winding round the axis of the cell.

These chitin fibers are embedded in matrix materials, making the wall material like a carbon fiber composite. Chitin is an exceptionally strong bio-polymer, also used by insects for their exoskeletons, and gives immense lateral strength to the fungal cell wall, so that internal pressure is confined as a vertical column. Water enters the cell by osmosis, and the resulting turgor pressure provides the vertical force that allows the mushroom to push up through the asphalt.

This phenomenon was first investigated 75 years ago by Reginald Buller, who measured the lifting power by loading weights onto a mushroom that was elongating inside a glass tube. He calculated an upwards pressure of about two-thirds of an atmosphere.

The cells have a gravity-sensing mechanism that keeps the mushroom exactly vertical. A mushroom that is put on its side will rapidly reorient to grow vertically again. Two inches of asphalt is nothing to the muscular mushroom.

Historically, mushrooms often sprang up in foundries; supposedly from horse manure used in preparing loam for casting, and was often reported as having lifted heavy iron castings. This is a group of gill fungi in which the gills blacken at maturity and then dissolve into a liquid, thus completely destroying themselves. Gills are the knife blade-like radially arranged plates of tissue on the underside of a mushroom cap. "Lamellae" is the technical term. This melting of the gills is simply a process of auto digestion, and the kinds of mushrooms which have this character are placed in the genus *Coprinus*. Some have large fruiting bodies and some are extremely small and delicate.

This species fruits during cold wet weather during like in the spring, summer and fall and successive crops can be observed by watching a spot where it has once appeared. It grows in rich ground, often around the bases of dead trees, but also in waste places. It's hard to believe that mushrooms can penetrate a surface as hard as asphalt, but given the right conditions, they can do just that. Removing the unsightly mushrooms may take only a few seconds. The holes left in the driveway by the mushrooms can serve as points of entry for water to penetrate the asphalt and cause more serious problems. In extreme cases, the entire driveway may require replacement. Fortunately, asphalt patching material is readily available and straightforward to apply for areas damaged by mushrooms.

Although no satisfactory controls with fungicides have been developed, symptoms can be masked by removing cores, thorough watering and moderate fertility. The fungus often grows so deep in the soil that chemicals do not penetrate to the center of the infection. They usually disappear when all the wood or organic matter has been completely decayed. Most homeowners are satisfied to destroy toadstools or break them up with a rake or mower and let it go at that.



What is a Master Gardener?

Viola Carson, Coordinator

What is a Rutgers Cooperative Extension Master Gardener? Master Gardeners are adults 18 years and older who have a sincere desire to help others combined with a great interest in gardening, horticulture and the environment. They are members of the local community who have an interest in expanding their personal knowledge with a willingness and dedication to serve as volunteer environmental educators.

How to become a Master Gardener.....Step #1: Perspective RCEMG Trainees must first complete and submit an application. We have the applications in the Extension office for pick-up or one can be emailed or mailed to you. Once an application is received, you will be interviewed for acceptance into the program.

Step #2: Education.....The MG program has been developed to help service the public with a non-biased source of horticultural information. MG are trained by Rutgers Cooperative Extension faculty and staff. The classes begin January 8, 2013 at the Rutgers Cooperative Extension Education Center. There are 20 classes concluding in May with a graduation. After receiving formal training, students are expected to return 60 hours of volunteer time; 20 hours of which must be helping the public on the Master Gardener Helpline at the Extension Office. These hours must be completed over the following 18 months.

Some of the topics covered are plant identification, soils and fertilizers, insects, diseases, small and tree fruit, vegetables, perennial and annual flowers, lawns, weeds, trees, composting and pruning. Our County benefits greatly from the MG volunteer time as projects are planned.

Step #3: Once you successfully complete the classes, pass the final exam and complete your volunteer time, you will be awarded your Master Gardener title at a graduation luncheon. Master Gardeners are encouraged to stay involved through the year with projects, as well as field trips and other fun activities.

There is a \$210.00 fee that covers the cost of the manual, printing, speakers and other expenses associated the program.

Things to do in December

- Keep poinsettias out of cold drafts and away from heat sources. Place them where they will get as much light as possible. FS449
- Popcorn and cranberry garlands are easy to make. Day old Popcorn (no butter) is best.
- Cover or move indoors any stone statuary to prevent frost cracks.
- Protect furniture from the sap of fresh, needled evergreen boughs when decorating for the holidays.
- Don't let dried evergreen decorations become a fire hazard.
- Trim an outdoor evergreen tree with treats for wildlife.
- Salt used to melt ice on sidewalks and driveways can damage plants and lawns.
- Begin planning your garden as the seed catalogs arrive in the mail. Try a few new plants next year. (FS 120 Planning Your Vegetable Garden and FS 1163 Mail Order Vegetable Seed Sources for NJ Gardens)
- Evaluate your landscape. Plan to fill in gaps with appropriate plants in the spring.
- Gather holiday greens from your landscape but prune carefully. Spray the greens with an antidesiccant to retard water loss.
- After the ground freezes, mulch shrubs and perennials with straw, pine needles, or branches of discarded Christmas tree to prevent heaving of the plants during periods of freezing and thawing.
- Rake up any leaves remaining on the lawn.
- Avoid walking on the lawn once the ground has frozen.
- Begin bringing in some bulbs potted for forcing. Put them in a cool location with bright light.
- Plant your live Christmas tree as soon as possible after Christmas.
- Feed the birds.
- Rotate houseplants to achieve even growth.
- Keep succulents and cacti on the dry side.
- Do not feed houseplants during the winter months and reduce the watering.
- Raise the humidity for your houseplants by grouping them together.
- Water houseplants with warm water. Keep your Christmas tree stand filled with water.
- Plants make nice holiday gifts.
- Have a nice December!



Gardener's Checklist for January

- Cut up your Christmas tree and use branches as mulch over perennials and around shrubs.
- Feed and water birds regularly. Birds like suet, fruit, nuts and bread crumbs as well as bird seed.
- Move the most tender plants away from windows on cold nights.
- Your live Christmas tree should be put in a cool location for no more than a week before planting.
- Get caught up on your garden reading list and make plans for your spring and summer gardens.
- Inspect stored bulbs and discard those that are rotting.
- Salt (sodium chloride) on sidewalks & driveways can injure nearby lawns and plants. Try sawdust or sand instead. Cat litter works well if you haven't obtained the less expensive materials. Potassium Chloride is an alternative.
- Mealy bugs on house plants can be killed by touching them with cotton dipped in alcohol.
- Economical "sticky stakes" for trapping whiteflies and aphids can be made by cutting bright-yellow cardboard or plastic, such as recycled bottles or margarine tubs, into strips. Coat with petroleum jelly and insert into pots or hang near problem areas.
- Inspect perennial beds for heaved plants during warm periods. Mulch around heaved plants. Don't push them into the soil! Dig and replant them in the spring.
- Your local deli or fast food restaurant often has surplus 5-gallon plastic buckets. This is good for growing containerized plants and for general use in the garden.
- Limit traffic over dormant lawns as grass is easily broken and the crown may be severely damaged or killed.
- Check germination of leftover seeds.
- As you look through seed catalogs, choose disease-resistant varieties. They make gardening easier and they reduce the expense of pesticides. Some mail order seed companies offer pelletized seeds of lettuce, carrot, and a few other small-seeded crops. Pelletized seeds have a special coating to make them larger and easier to handle.
- One way to file seeds as they come in the mail is to use index card tabs to divide a cardboard file box into categories for each vegetable or flower. As new seeds arrive, place them alphabetically into the proper slot. Drop notes into the file to remind yourself what is on order to avoid duplication.
- Remove bagworms from evergreens.
- Buy yourself a new house plant.
- How energy efficient is your landscape? Do you have evergreen trees or shrubs blocking a window where the sun's warmth would be welcome now? Consider replacing them with a deciduous plant that would let sun in during the winter but cast cooling shade in the summer.
- When dusting the furniture, consider washing the dust from your houseplants.
- Paint the handles of garden tools red or orange. This will preserve the wood and make the tools easier to locate in the garden.
- Perform a soil test. The pH scale ranges from 1-14 with 7 being the point of a neutral reaction. The majority of plants, including vegetables, grow in soils with a slightly acid reaction, a pH of 6.0 to 6.5. One exception are the ericaceous plants which include azaleas, rhododendrons, andromedas and blueberries. They require a more acid soil with a pH of 4.5 to 5.5.
- Wood ashes will raise soil pH. Use them only if the pH is less than 7.0 based on a soil test. The safe rate of wood ash application to lawn or gardens is 15 to 20 lbs. per 1000 square feet per year. Remember, a little wood ash is beneficial, but a lot is not.
- The flower for January is the carnation.
- *Have a Happy and Healthy New Year!*

Gardener's Checklist for February

Here's a list for your monthly job jar:

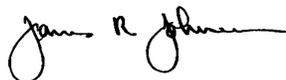
- Have your lawn mower and rototiller serviced.
- Take stock of leftover seeds. Get them organized and do some germination testing if they're more than a few years old or if storage conditions have not been cool and dry. Even under ideal storage conditions, some vegetable seeds have a fairly short life and probably will not be good one or two years after purchase. These include sweet corn, onion, and parsnip.
- Purchase new cool-white fluorescent bulbs for your indoor grow lights.
- If the soil dries out against a house under the eaves where rain rarely reaches, water well during a thaw to prevent loss of plants. Remember that plants require water during the winter to replace water lost due to wind desiccation and lack of rain or snow.
- Make final plans for the annual and vegetable gardens and get the seeds ordered soon. A frequently overlooked factor in vegetable garden planning is the date of the family vacation. Choose planting dates and varieties carefully, so your garden won't be ready for a full harvest when you are out of town.
- Look for sales on fertilizer, seed starting supplies, tools and organic mulches.
- Get your hand tools organized and sharpened. Check the handles on shovels and hoes to make sure they're firmly attached.
- Branches of forsythia, pussy willow, spirea, and dogwood can be forced for indoor bloom. Make long, slanted cuts when collecting the branches and place the stems in a vase of water. Change the water every four days. They should bloom in about three weeks. For something unique to force for winter flower arrangements, consider red maple, buckeye, birch, hickory, larch or oak branches.
- Repot your houseplants. Check them closely for insects.
- Plan a perennial border. Particularly good choices for a cutting garden are daisy, dahlia, aster, gladiolus and lily.
- Mulch perennials that have been heaved from the soil. Replant them in the spring.
- Make labels for your spring garden. Plastic milk jugs or bleach bottles cut in strips 1" by 6 to 7" work well. Use permanent ink markers to write on them.
- Continue to feed the birds.
- Have you had a soil sample analyzed within the past few years? Soil sampling packets are available at your local Extension office.
- Give a living plant as a present for Valentine's Day.
- If you're anxious to get some seeds started, plant onion and leek seeds indoors anytime this month.
- The flower of the month is the violet.
- *Get ready for spring! It will be here next month.*

Rutgers Cooperative Extensions Fact Sheets

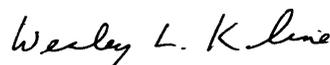
FS #	Fact Sheet Name
Fact Sheet 19	How to Hire a Tree Care Professional
Fact Sheet 34	Build Bird next Boxes
Fact Sheet 35	Build Brush Piles for Wildlife
Fact Sheet E60	Indoor Care of Christmas Trees
Fact Sheet 74	Backyard Leaf Composting
Fact Sheet 129	Planning Your Vegetable Garden
Fact Sheet 117	Using Leaf Compost
Fact Sheet 128	Forcing hardy bulbs indoors
Fact Sheet E272	Weed Management in Ornamental Plantings
Fact Sheet 399	Vole Ecology and Management
Fact Sheet 449	Caring for Your Poinsettias
Fact Sheet 787	Starting Vegetable Seeds Indoors
Fact Sheet 797	Soil Testing for Home Lawns and Gardens
Fact Sheet 805	Vermicomposting
Fact Sheet 811	Home Composting
Fact Sheet 944	Roses and Their Care
Fact Sheet 992	Growing Hops in the Backyard
Fact Sheet 1022	Backyard Birdfeeders
Fact Sheet 1150	African Violet Care
Fact Sheet 1154	Orchids on the Windowsill
Fact Sheet 1163	Mail Order Vegetable Seed Sources for the NJ Gardener

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,



James R. Johnson
Agricultural Agent
Nursery Management Commercial
Internet: jjohnson@NJAES.rutgers.edu

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

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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RUTGERS
New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Station

2013 Cumberland County Master Gardener Program – Classes Tuesdays 9am-12pm

DATE	TOPIC	SPEAKER	LOCATION	READING
January 8 Credits anticipated	Managing Insect & Diagnosing Plant Disease	Jim Johnson	Ext. Ed. Center	Chapter 8 for next week
January 15	Soil & Fertilizer	Bill Banka	Extension Ed. Center	Chapter 15
January 22	Composting	Viola Carson	Extension Ed. Center	Chapter 20
January 29	Animals: Friend and Foe	Dr. Brooke Maslo and Viola Carson	Extension Ed. Center	Chapter 18
February 5	Woody Ornamentals	Nancy Walsh	Extension Ed. Center	Chapter 12 Quiz
February 12 Credits anticipated	Tree Fruit & Grapes	Jerry Frecon	Extension Ed. Center	Chapter 14
February 19	Pruning	Nancy Walsh	Extension Ed. Center	Chapter 6
February 26 Credits anticipated	Basic Entomology	Joe Mahar	Extension Ed. Center	Chapter 10
March 5 Credits anticipated	Vegetable Garden & Weed Management	Wes Kline	Extension Ed. Center	Fact Sheet 513
March 12	Rain Garden	Sal Mangiafico	Extension Ed. Center	Chapter 4 Quiz
March 19	Propagation	Viola Carson	Extension Ed. Center	Chapter 21
March 26	Native Plants	Kim Conner	Extension Ed. Center	Chapter 17

DATE	TOPIC	SPEAKER	LOCATION	READING
April 2 Credits anticipated	Indoor Plants	Vi Carson	Extension Ed. Center	Hand out
April 9 Credits anticipated	Structural and Household Pests	Heather Lomborg	Extension Ed. Center	Chapter 7
April 16 Credits anticipated	Plant Diseases	Andy Wyenandt	Extension Ed. Center	Chapter 13 Quiz
April 23	Small Fruit	Shirley Kline	Happy Valley Berry Farm, 187 Buckhorn Rd., Bridgeton	Chapter 5
April 30	Pesticide Safety	Pat Hastings	Extension Ed. Center	Chapter 16
May 7	Landscape Design	Ken Tatf/Vi Carson	Extension Ed. Center	Chapter 9
May 14	Turf Culture	Steve Rettke		Chapter 9 Take home test
May 21 Credits anticipated	Turf Pest Management	Steve Rettke	Extension Education Center	Collect Test
May 28	Master Gardener Awards Luncheon	11:00am	Extension Education Center	

Master Gardeners 2006-2012 please register for continued education

All adults 18 years old and up are welcome to join us by the class - \$20.00

Pesticide credits available on highlights dates - \$20.00

Call to register 451-2800 ext. 4 Monday-Fri 8:30-4:30