



“What’s Growing On...”

Volume 16 Number 3 Fall 2013 Edition Published Quarterly

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RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION ON THE RADIO

For agriculture news and horticultural tips, listen to me, Pam Burton, on the RCE Agricultural Program on Monday, Wednesday & Thursday on WSNJ AM 1440 & 1240 at **11:30 pm** announcing local workshops, seminars, and horticultural tips.

From The Desk of Pam Burton

This will be a shorter newsletter highlighting November, given that September and October are over. Where does the time go? I anticipate a full three month quarterly newsletter for Winter.

It seems appropriate that the newsletter is coming out in November as I have much to be grateful for in the “Thanksgiving” month. Let me extend my thanks to all of you for making me feel welcome here at Rutgers Cooperative Extension as Horticultural Assistant/Master Gardener Coordinator. I never had the pleasure of meeting Viola, but feel as if I “know” her through all of you and I hope she’s enjoying the sunny Florida weather and finding new gardening adventures!

It was a pleasure to meet many of the Master Gardeners at their organization meeting on Oct. 8th. I tried getting around to as many as I could, but if I didn’t get a chance to introduce myself, please forgive me and I’m certain I’ll meet you the next time.

I want to take this opportunity to tell you a bit about my background and who I am...I graduated from Delaware Valley College with a Bachelor’s degree in Ornamental Horticulture and I am excited to be at Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County as the Horticultural Assistant and Master Gardener Coordinator. I have a varied and diverse background which includes positions in the field of horticulture such as 4-H Gardening Program Assistant, floral designer, adjunct professor of floral design, nursery assistant and I volunteered at Longwood Gardens. I also have an extensive amount of managerial experience as well including Vice President of two departments at Cumberland Insurance Group and most recently I happily served as Director of West Cumberland Senior Center.

I was raised with a love of nature and some of my many areas of horticultural interest include native plants, herbs, floral design, and stewardship of the land. I look forward to getting to know you. Please stop by and meet me at the Extension Center!

Attachments

Master Gardener application

Arachnids

I came into the office on Friday, October 11th to find a package on my desk of two plastic cups taped together with a very colorful and rather large spider inside. It's amazing what happy surprises I find with this position. This particular offering was found in Rosenhayn by a 4H member. I was able to identify the spider as a Marbled Orb Weaver (*Araneus marmoreus*). The spider's abdomen was about ½" round making him rather large (at least to me he was). I would describe it as light orange in color with striations of black on the back and yellow legs, quite impressive creature.

In researching the Marbled Orb Weaver, I found that the webs are found in trees, shrubs, tall weeds, and grasses in moist, wooded settings. The spiders are nocturnal and typically build a new web orb of their web every day. The webs have a "signal" thread attached to the center. At dusk, the spider waits in a retreat made of silk and possibly some leaves until the signal thread tells them that the prey has been captured. They run out, wrap the prey in silk and eventually dine on their tasty victim. Fortunately for us, the orb weaver family of spiders preys on a variety of flying insects and is not known to bite humans. We gave it a happy release in the Butterfly Garden at the Extension office – so Master Gardeners – be on the look-out! It is a tangled web we weave!

Which brings me to our next featured arachnid, the southern black widow spider which will bite humans, but generally only when accidentally trapped or handled. A homeowner in Cumberland County found one at her residence and requested as much information as possible on them. I was able to send her Rutgers Fact Sheet #1121 which is titled Spiders of Medical Importance. The southern black widow spider is the one that is most notorious and is recognized by the black color with the classic red hourglass shape on the underside of the abdomen. Mature females are about ½" in size and the males are about half the size of the females.

Black widow spiders build irregular webs in dark, hidden places and can be found in firewood piles, under decks, in hollow stumps as well as garages, basements and crawl spaces. I was surprised and perhaps a bit disturbed to read that in spring female black widow spiders may produce 20 plus egg sacs each with a few hundred eggs. That's a lot of spiderlings that emerge after 8-30 days of incubation. The spiderlings will be primarily orange and white but will become darker as they molt anywhere from 4 to 9 times. It takes until next spring for them to become adults and then the cycle repeats itself. Do the math! That's the potential for a lot of spiders!

The venom of a black widow spider contains a neurotoxin and if bitten the symptoms can include nausea, overall aching, and labored breathing. Therefore, prevention of bites is essential during fall clean-up time when we are likely to be in those places where the spiders may be located. Wear long sleeved shirts, work gloves, and long pants. Clean out clutter and debris and trim back vegetation that is close to structures. Keep areas clean by removing webs with a broom and inspect your clothes, towels and shoes before wearing.

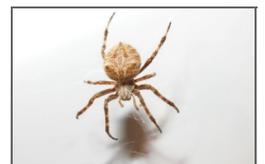
Sources:

The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Insects and Spiders, Lorus and Margery Milne, University of New Hampshire, Published by Alfred A, Knopf, New York, New York, copyright 1980)

Penn State University: Authored by: Steve Jacobs, Sr. Extension Associate; March 2002 Revised 2012; [http://ento.psu.edu/extension/factsheets/marbled-orb weaver](http://ento.psu.edu/extension/factsheets/marbled-orb-weaver)

Ohio State University: <http://www.marion.ohio-state.edu/spiderweb/coverspid.htm>

Rutgers Fact Sheet 1121



Beautyberry – (*Callicarpa*)

Beautyberry or callicarpa provides a gorgeous splash of color this time of the year. I have Beautyberry in my own landscape and there is a particularly beautiful specimen at the Cooperative Extension Office – stop by to see it and come in to meet me and say hello!

Callicarpa means beautiful fruit, hence the common name Beautyberry, whose best feature is the abundant and very showy clusters of purple or white berries which are produced in late summer and persist into fall after the leaves have fallen. The purple color of the berries are very striking against the more traditional fall colors. Because of the berries the plants are often used as late summer and autumn specimen plants in a naturalized garden however, they also do quite well in mass planting or as screening plants. The berries are a source of food for many bird species and a variety of animals which makes them popular for backyard wildlife plantings.

There are several species of this deciduous shrub to choose from when selecting Beautyberry and of course much of that decision is based on what you are trying to achieve with your landscaping plans. The happiest plants are those that are matched to the conditions that they like best. The American Beautyberry is native to warmer areas of the southeastern states and is hardy in zones 7 – 11. There are several Asian species as well, which may prove more tolerant to colder climates. The ideal soil is fertile, loose and well drained, and they grow naturally in light to moderate shade. Beautyberries can be planted in full sun for maximum flowering and berry production but only when adequate moisture is available.

Both American and Japanese beautyberry generally grow 4' to 6' tall and wide with a rounded shape and long, arching branches and light green foliage. The leaves turn pale chartreuse before dropping in the fall. They are long-lived shrubs that grow at a moderate to rapid rate depending on the several factors including the species and growing conditions. The shrubs have a loose open habit and will develop a cascading or weeping effect as they mature.

The shrub size can be controlled with yearly pruning and having said that, it's important to remember that flowers are produced on new growth so prune in late winter or early spring. There are two methods of pruning you can use with Beautyberry and that will depend on the cultivar you have chosen for your landscape needs. One method is to thin back the slower growing plants into a continuous arching habit. The second method is to do a heavy cutback to near the ground line in late winter for large or fast growing plants which results in the best berry production. Again, keep in mind that the shrub blooms on new wood, this method of pruning will not affect flower and fruit production. Likewise, in areas where winter dieback does not occur, pruning may be needed to keep the plant looking attractive.



Resources:

Clemson University: <http://www.clemson.edu/extension/hgic/plants/landscape/shrubs/hgic1086.html>

NC State University: http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/factsheets/native/callicarpa_americana.html

University of Illinois: http://urbanext.illinois.edu/ShrubSelector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=327



Horticultural Therapy

Master Gardeners, Mary Ellen Walker and Doris Morgan, are currently offering several fun projects as part of the Horticultural Therapy Program and they are all presented at a nominal cost. One in particular is very timely & it holds a special spot in my heart as they recently visited West Cumberland Senior Center with this program and I was the Director of West Cumberland Senior Center immediately prior to this position. So I'll give a shout out to my friends there and I hope you get a chance to read this.

Before I talk about the project, I want to briefly touch on – what is horticultural therapy? We have 2 Rutgers Fact Sheets (#s 692 & 1208) that explain the concept of Horticultural Therapy in detail, but in short – it's the idea of using a horticultural based project to help increase a person's physical and mental well-being.

Although it was a bit of a challenge to find pumpkins this year due to the early rains and inclement weather, Mary Ellen and Doris were able to do so. They take their supplies with them, including pumpkins and instruct the class in the project. First, the participants either wrap the pumpkin with ribbon or keep it plain depending on personal choice. Next the participants are instructed to carefully insert three holes into the pumpkin around the stem, with either an ice pick or a nail. This method is chosen instead of carving the pumpkins, for several reasons. One is the sheer size of the small pumpkins which somewhat limit the ability to carve them. Another reason is it's quite a mess to take "on the road" and finally, this method helps the mini fall arrangement last longer. Next, the class is given a variety of silk flowers in fall colors to choose from and each person picks three flowers. The stems of the silks are cut to the length of a several inches (depending on the pumpkin size). On the model they used three different flowers in a variety of sizes, colors and textures for contrast. The rigid stem of each floral is inserted into the previously placed holes and are pushed in close to the pumpkin itself. No stems of the flowers are showing, but it's kind of fun if the pumpkin stem peeks through.

Each class member then picks three silk fall leaves which are tucked under the florals and carefully hot glued onto the pumpkins. Again, it's up to the person's discretion as to the color, shape and size of the leaves. The final touch to the creation is the option to add some silk bitter-sweet berries which can be intertwined around the design.

This is certainly a project that you could repeat at home and your fall table would look beautiful with several of these in a row and some candles intermixed (be sure to never leave a lit candle unattended!). Your friends and family are guaranteed to be impressed! I heard from a very reliable source that the people who took this class at West Cumberland Senior Center had a great time and quite a few laughs.

Which brings me to the benefits of Horticultural Therapy. We spoke about the social interaction aspects of the Great Pumpkin project, but that same project also encourages and reinforces the people to follow directions, pay attention to detail, channel their creativity – I can guarantee you that no two finished pumpkins looked alike! This project also invites a sensory experience of colors, shapes and textures. Finally, this hands-on workshop offers a tactile experience that can improve dexterity and fine motor skills – all this and a fun and festive holiday take home project as well!



Master Gardener Program Forming

Date: January 7, 2014 TIME: 9:00 a.m.—Noon

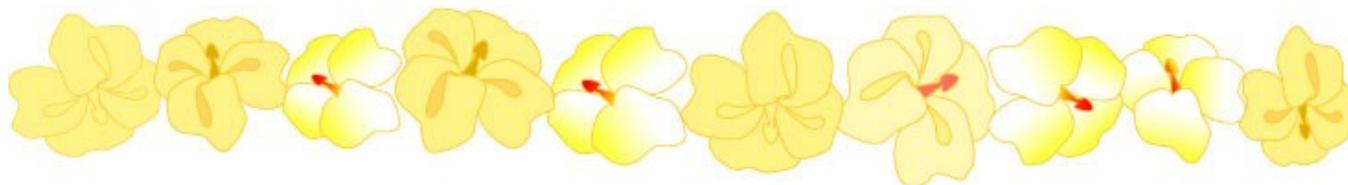
Place: Rutgers Cooperative Extension
291 Morton Avenue
Rosenhayn

On Tuesday, January 7, 2014, Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County will begin the 2014 session of its Master Gardener training program. The Master Gardener program is a 20-week educational volunteer training program designed for adult individuals, 18 years or older, with a desire to help others and an interest in home grounds, including gardening horticulture and the environment. Classes are held every Tuesday morning at the Extension Center, 9:00 a.m. - noon

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 gardening 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 and payment must be received **no later than Monday, November 25th, 2013**. "Get-to-know you" interviews will begin at that time. However, class size is limited to 15 students, so please register early. A Master Gardener enrollment application is attached to this newsletter.



Moles and Voles

There was a question recently at the Extension Center about the best way to get rid of moles and voles. We have three Fact Sheets pertaining to this subject.

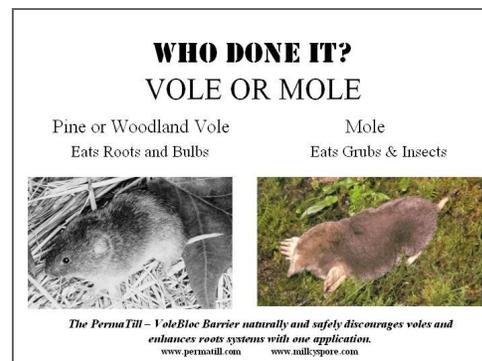
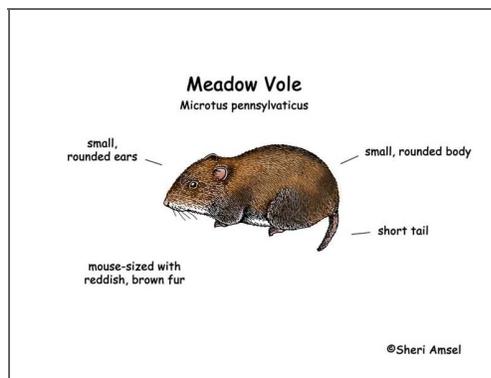
The fact sheets are: FS025 Mole Management in Turf and Gardens, FS395 Moles in the Vegetable Garden and FS399 Vole Ecology and Management. Since I also have this same problem in my yard, I wanted to take today to summarize some of the material provided in those Facts sheets on controlling moles and voles.

If you are wondering WHY there are so many tunnels in your yard, I read that moles can consume 70 to 100% of their own body weight per day and their diet consists of earthworms, white grubs, crickets and other invertebrates that live in the soil. Moles are often blamed for eating bulbs, seeds and garden plants but in fact that damage is more likely to be as a result of mice or voles that use the tunnels burrowed by the moles. The moles found in New Jersey gardens are generally the Eastern Mole which is an insect eating mammal (& not a rodent!) In any case, I personally find them to be a trip and fall hazard – so watch your step!

The fact sheets provide detailed explanations on both the most effective and least effective methods of controlling moles. Time restrictions prevent me from listing them all today, but I can tell you that the Facts sheets list the most effective mole control method as trapping along with the tri-ecta of knowing the moles habits, and your own patience and persistence. Since moles are not aware of your property lines, this may also involve some coordination with your neighbors!

The two most common types of voles found in New Jersey are the meadow vole and the pine vole. Meadow voles are similar to the Eastern moles in that again a vole can eat it's own weight daily. However, the diet of meadow voles is grasses, clover and plantain. The pine vole has an even wider variety of plant material choices including forbs, grasses, roots and tubers. All of this activity can result in not only the trip and fall hazard of tunnels, but there can be damage to roots of plants, irrigation concerns, girdling and gnawing of plantings as well as the eating of plant material.

The fact sheets offer a variety of control methods for voles which include the installation of metal barriers around the areas that you want voles excluded from and modifying the vole's habitat, such as removing weeds, ground cover and crop litter and adding buffer strips. Again the information provided in the fact sheets goes into much more detail and provides other options as well. Feel free to give us a call or stop by for the Fact Sheets 25, 395 and 399.



Wooley Bear Caterpillars

We all know about them – this time of the year they love to cross the road and it's also been told that even our early Colonists were known to make weather prediction based on the bands of the wooley bear caterpillar. Recently my friend recently showed me one crawling up her finger and it brought back happy memories from my childhood as I can remember my Mom and Grandmom, making those same wooley bear weather predictions. The superstition is that the longer the dense bristly black hair at the ends of their body, the more severe the upcoming winter will be. Let's hope this is not true since the Wooley bear that was shown to me had very large black bands on either end and not so much rust in the middle. They are known to curl up in a ball and play dead when threatened but ours were very active.

Much to my surprise and delight there was a significant amount of information available when researching this topic, and I can tell you that the winter-prediction folklore is alive and well in many parts of the country with several festivals held in its honor!

While there are several species which could be called wooley bears, the best known wooley bear caterpillar is the banded wooley bear which is the larvae stage of the Isabella moth. The larvae overwinters in their caterpillar form. They are able to do that because they produce an "antifreeze" in their tissues that safeguards living tissue against damage from freezing and thawing and enables them to survive the winter. Once spring hits, they feed and then they create a fuzzy cocoon into which they incorporate their own "hairs". From the cocoon they emerge as an Isabella Moth which has white to yellow brown wings with a series of scattered black spots and hind wings that are slightly paler and pinkish with gray spots. The abdomen has three black dots on the rear edge of each segment. It is the female adult Isabella tiger moth that lays the eggs in the next step of the life cycle. There are actually 2 generations each year in May and August. It's the latter one that we see in the fall. It's believed that they cross the road in such haste on those warm days in fall so that they can search for a shelter of debris or leaves in which to overwinter.

As fun as the legend is of predicting the weather through the colored bands of the wooley bear caterpillar, unfortunately science has suggested it is not true by showing that the amount of black varies with the age of the caterpillar. Each time a wooley bear caterpillar molts, a black band becomes a rust band, giving an older caterpillar smaller black bands suggesting the older the rustier. To me, it's yet another indicator of fall and just plain fun to see if the weather predicting folklore holds true from year to year! I'm in search of one with lots of rust for a mild winter ahead! Or in scientific terms, I am looking for an older wooley bear caterpillar! I truly hope that you share this same tradition with your kids and grandkids, so as adults they can continue to pass along this to the next generation. It's a great time to get outside and explore!

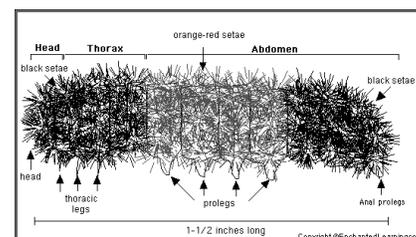
References:

University of Illinois: <http://web.extension.illinois.edu/state/newsdetail.cfm?NewsID=29709>

Iowa State University: <http://www.ipm.iastate.edu/ipm/iin/wbear.html>

The University of Wisconsin: http://www4.uwm.edu/fieldstation/naturalhistory/bugoftheweek/woolly_bear.cfm

University of Virginia: <http://www.mlbs.virginia.edu/organism/woollybear>



Overwintering Geraniums

I was recently asked a question about overwintering geraniums and I'm pleased to tell you that there is a Rutgers Fact Sheet which details two methods of overwintering geraniums.

The first method is called the hang and dry method. I can tell you that I personally have tried this with some success. Not all plants survive, but in my experience enough survived that I felt it was well worth the effort. I'd say the survival rate was about 70%. Basically you want to remove the plants from the soil and shake off any excess soil. Then overwinter by placing the entire plant in a paper bag or potato sack and hang it upside down in a cool dry spot such as a basement.

In March when spring is calling your name, remove the dead wood and leaves and prune the stems and roots with a clean sharp hand pruner to about 1/3 of original height. Discard the plants that look dried up or like they are rotting. The stems should be firm and solid. Pot the rest of the geraniums into a pot with sandy soil and acclimate them by watering them the first week and gradually bringing them into full sun. Do not place outside until after the last frost date.

The second method is to use the geraniums as houseplants. I don't have any personal experience with this, but this was the method that my friend was interested in learning more about. So here's to you, Alice! It's recommended that several weeks before a killing frost, take the plants out of the ground, and prune them by about one-half. Plant them in a clean pot immediately with potting soil, not garden soil and acclimate them for a week outside. Before bringing them in, make one final check for insects and disease, double checking under the leaves. Once inside ideally give them four hours of sunlight per day, water them sparingly and turn them frequently. In mid-March increase the watering, and begin fertilizing with a dilute solution of houseplant fertilizer. The plants themselves may not bloom while indoors but they will be very sturdy and have a head start on blooms when Spring finally breaks after a long Winter season.

One last comment - You can potentially realize a significant savings if you choose to overwinter geraniums, so either or both methods as discussed in FS1156 is well worth a try! Happy gardening!

Sources:

Rutgers Fact Sheet FS1156

<http://www.ipm.iastate.edu/ipm/hortnews/2004/9-17-2004/geraniums.html>

<http://extension.missouri.edu/extensioninfonet/article.asp?id=1405>

http://extension.unh.edu/resources/files/Resource001919_Rep2802.pdf



White Turtleheads

I want to share with you about a recent and memorable horticultural experience I had while visiting friends this fall season. This will sound a bit like I am waxing poetic, but I truly feel that those of us who have a love of nature and who call ourselves gardeners, horticulturalists, and stewards of the land also have in common the ability to take a moment and, if I may "smell the roses"... which is what this day was all about – reflecting and enjoying the day.

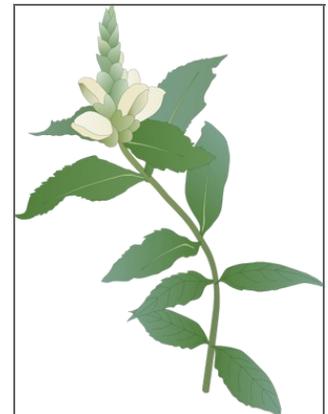
My friends live on a lake located in Cumberland County and it was a beautiful afternoon where the weather was still sunny enough to sit by the lake without jackets but there was definitely the crisp hint of fall in the air. We sat with our lemongrass tea and watched as the first fall flotillas of leaves floated by and swirled in circles when the wind kicked up a bit. As we were talking about some garden tours they had been on and ones we wanted to explore, we noticed something very special at the water's edge. There was a White Turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*) in bloom and what a beautiful treat it was! They are perennials, so my friend knew where to begin the treasure hunt and much to our happy surprise we found a cluster of these special 2 to 3 foot plants in bloom to enjoy during this late summer early fall season.

I understand they are well liked by the deer so this was even more surprising to find them in mass. White turtleheads are native plants, which is a personal passion of mine and this was an exciting first for me as I had never seen white turtleheads in bloom in person! For further reference on native plants Rutgers Fact Sheet number 1140 talks about incorporating native plants in your residential landscape.

For anyone who has not had the pleasure of seeing these up close and personal, the flowers really do look like turtle heads, where the upper lip of the flower arches over the bottom lip of the flower, hence the common name. White turtleheads grow best in moist areas by lakes, swamps and stream beds and it is the primary plant where the Baltimore Checkerspot Butterfly (*Euphydryas phaeton*) will lay its eggs. Turtleheads also come in pink and red, but neither of these was evident in my friends habitat.

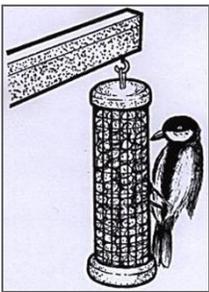
As I got home after spending the pretty fall afternoon with my friends I entered the sighting of the White Turtleheads into my garden journal along with a small sketch, the date, location and a few comments on the conditions of the day. I would encourage all of you to keep a garden journal for future reference and enjoyment and next fall when I visit my friends for another spot of tea by the lake on a lovely fall afternoon, it will be interesting to again look and see if we notice any white turtleheads blooming by the water's edge.

Thank you for indulging me in my memory making moments of a happy fall day spent with nature and friends.



Garden Checklist for November

- 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 arborvitea 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.
- Turn your houseplants regularly for even growth.
- Winterize roses and mulch perennials and strawberries after the ground freezes.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 paperwhite narcissus for forcing indoors.
- 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.
- Feed the birds.



Rutgers Cooperative Extensions Fact Sheets

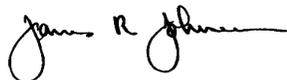
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Fact Sheet Name

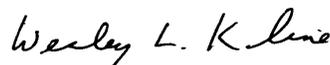
Fact Sheet 19	How to Hire a Tree Care Professional
Fact Sheet 20	Weed control around the home grounds
Fact Sheet 74	Backyard Leaf Composting
Fact Sheet 102	Your Lawn and It's Care
Fact Sheet 108	Renovating your Lawn
Fact Sheet 117	Using Leaf Compost
Fact Sheet 119	Weed control in home lawns
Fact Sheet 122	Tree Problems Caused by People in the Suburban Landscape
Fact Sheet 128	Forcing hardy bulbs indoors
Fact Sheet 235	Two Spotted Spider Mites
Fact Sheet E272	Weed Management in Ornamental Plantings (\$1.50)
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 and have a beautiful lawn
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 x4 ask for Pam Burton. 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 Pam Burton, 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

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