

“What’s Growing On...”

Inside this issue:

Volume 23 Number 4 Winter 2020 Edition Published Quarterly

Pam’s Garden Gab 1

Creatures and
Critters 2

Flower Power 2-4

Houseplants 5

How Does Your
Garden Grow? 5-6

Practical Pruning 7

Mark your calendar 8

Diagnostics 8-10

Turf Talk 10

Riparian Buffer 10

Eco Fair 2020 11

Master Gardener
Course Schedule
2020 12

Garden Tips for
March 13

Garden Tips for
April 14

Garden Tips for May 15

Radio Spots &
Interview 16



RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION ON THE RADIO

For agriculture news and horticultural tips, listen to me, Pam Burton, on the RCE Agricultural Program on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday on SNJ Today 99.9 FM announcing local workshops, seminars, and horticultural tips.

Pam’s Garden Gab

Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County is pleased to be part of the 2021 Collaborative Master Gardener Education Series offered from February 3rd, 2021 – May 12th, Wednesday evenings from 6:30 pm – 8:30 pm. The classes will consist of 15 live virtual classes and 5-10 Prerecorded Webinars electives.

During the live classes, the county Coordinators will participate as panelists during presentations and will have discussion points prepared for their local weekly virtual study sessions. These weekly discussion sessions with the local coordinator will provide face to face virtual interaction with students in the same county and interaction with the coordinator to build camaraderie and connection within the group, provide more personal training, and build a better understanding of RCE and the MG volunteer program.

Please note these are Horticultural classes only with no volunteer orientation training. All links to classes, recorded classes and county meetings will be posted on Canvas, so that students have a one-stop shop location to find information.

For continued updates and details, please check our facebook page, call 856-451-2800 Ext 4 or email mastergardener@co.cumberland.nj.us

And so it goes,

Pam



LIKE US ON FACEBOOK

Rutgers Master Gardeners of
Cumberland County

Creatures and Critters



If you have a sighting of a coyote in Cumberland County, one reason may be that their breeding season is late January through early March and may be more visible during the day at those times. It is recommended to remove any potential food sources from your yard, and be aware that woodpiles can harbor small animals which could attract coyotes. Motion lights or a radio playing may also help. If you experience significant damage and nuisance coyote problems please report your concerns to Wildlife Services Section at (908) 735-8793 <https://www.nrri.umn.edu/carnivores-minnesota/species/coyote> https://www.state.nj.us/dep/fgw/coyote_mgt06.htm

Rutgers Fact Sheet 1022, *Backyard Birdfeeders*, reminds us during these cold winter months that water is needed by many species of birds for both drinking and bathing. It states "Providing water will also allow birds to conserve energy during the cold winter months by saving them a flight to a natural source. A small heater can be added to a birdbath to keep the water from freezing. "



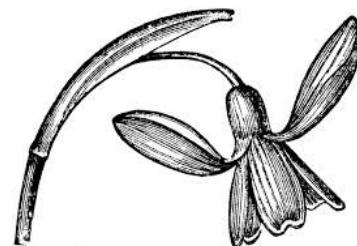
"Winter-esting" Plants



If you have a shady area with rich, well-drained soil consider planting the spring ephemeral epimedium, also known as barrenroot. This lovely perennial will also tolerate dry conditions. Their heart or lance shaped leaves are very attractive and they come in a variety of bloom colors, including white, yellow, pink, purple or lilac flowers. Because of their height of 6 to 12 inches, it is effective to plant them in mass, with a walkway woven through to enjoy the sight. <https://extension.umd.edu/hgic/epimedium-barrenwort>

Rutgers Fact Sheet 1220, *Spring Flowering Bulbs*, notes that the common snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*, is an early bloomer that reaches approximately 2 to 4 inches in height, so you may have to look for these beauties. They prefer part shade to full sun and like a rich humus soil with good drainage. Rutgers Bulletin E 271, *Landscape Plants Rated by Deer Resistance*, lists snowdrops as a bulb that is rarely damaged by deer.

<https://extension.psu.edu/snowdrops>



If you are looking for an early blooming perennial plant for a site with moist but well drained soil in a shady area with morning sun, then hellebores may be a good choice. They are low growing evergreens with nodding flowers that are best appreciated up close. Hellebores are also known by the common names of Lenten rose and Christmas rose.

<https://extension.umd.edu/ipm/landscape-management-nursery-production/hellebore-winter-spring-bloomer>

Take a look around at your winterscape. Is there interesting texture or color variation on the bark of the trees and shrubs? Are there colorful berries that wildlife can enjoy? Is there a variety of interesting sculptural forms in the silhouettes of the trees? Do you have evergreens that offer different hues of color to the winter landscape. If not, you may want to take some notes to consider adding plants that will make next winter a wonderland.

<https://extension.psu.edu/shrubs-and-trees-for-the-winter-landscape>



Paperbark Maple



Amelanchier berries



Winter silhouette



Colors of evergreens

Houseplants

If you are looking for an interesting houseplant, try the Hawaiian Ti Plant, *Cordyline fruticosa*, which has stunning foliage in a variety of colors, depending on the cultivar. The Ti plant prefers bright light and requires watering when the top of the soil feels dry, but don't let it stand in water. Many ancient uses of ti continue today which includes use in floral design, thatch for houses and in the creation of Hawaiian hula skirts.

<https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/cordyline-fruticosa/>

<https://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/oc/freepubs/pdf/OF-33.pdf>



The Zebra plant, *Haworthiopsis attenuate*, gets its common name from the bands of white projections on the dark leaves. The projections are called tubercles and resemble the markings of a Zebra. The plants are stemless and produce rosettes with offsets than form colonies. This stunning plant can be easily propagated.

Rutgers Fact Sheet 1154, *Orchids On The Windowsill*, explains that orchids are epiphytes which means on a plant. In the tropics they can be found on trees for support, but they obtain their nutrients, from the air, water and decaying materials caught among their roots. In the home, orchids are planted on rather than in potting materials. Don't be alarmed if the roots appear to be escaping the pot. It's their natural habit to do so.



Some 2021 Recommendations

In the February 2020 Greenhouse Grower's publication, Dr Allen Armitage's article on Plants With Super Powers suggests a change in marketing strategies for garden centers and landscape program to a solution oriented approach. He provides 5 example of solution oriented and educational groupings, which include plants for natives, plants for pollinators, plants deer don't eat, plants for fragrance and plants for weed suppression.

A review of Dr. Allen's Armitage list of easy-to-grow weed suppressors that prefer afternoon shade, or partial shade, when cross-referenced with Rutgers Bulletin E271, *Landscape Plants Rated by Deer Resistance*, provided 4 matches, that are rated as rarely damaged or seldom severely damaged which are Bugleweed, *Ajuga reptans*; Lady's Mantle, *Achemilla mollis*; Spurge, *Pachysandra terminalis* and Liriope, *Liriope spicata*.



Bugleweed,
Ajuga reptans



Lady's Mantle
Achemilla mollis



Spurge
Pachysandra terminalis



Liriope
Liriope spicata

The catmint, *Nepeta* 'Neptune', can serve as a solution for both fragrance and as a companion to roses. Neptune particularly offers a large flower display while remaining relatively small. The Penn State Flower Trials at Southeast Agricultural Research & Extension Center indicate the plant reaches a height of 14 inches and a width of 19 inches. Neptune received an average overall rating of 4.19 out of 5 taking into consideration Uniformity, Flowering, Foliage and Overall Growth.



<https://agsci.psu.edu/flower-trials/trial-year/2019/plant-name/nepeta-neptune>



Two pink foxgloves, pink panther and artic fox, have an upright form which is desirable in garden design and both of these appear to be long flowering. The Penn State Flower Trials at Southeast Agricultural Research & Extension Center provided a rating of 4.72 for pink panther from seed and 4.72 for artic fox. These averages are based on the rating key of Uniformity, Flowering, Foliage and Overall Growth. Foxgloves are also known to be excellent pollinators.

<https://agsci.psu.edu/flower-trials/trial-year/2019/>

For a moist area with filtered shade, try *Ligularia dentata* 'Pandora' for season long foliage. Common names for this gem include Golden groundsel and Leopard plant. This plant offers a smaller habit at only 12 inches in height with handsome purple foliage all season long. *Ligularia dentata* is an excellent accent in a woodland garden or border and is hardy in zones 4 – 8. The latin word ligula means little tongue which refers to the tongue-shaped ray florets.

<http://pss.uvm.edu/pss123/perligul.html>



<http://pss.uvm.edu/pss123/perligul.html>



When perusing your seed catalogs, you may run across references to pelleted seeds, which means they have been coated with a material to make them larger and easier to handle. A classic example of that is the petunia. There are approximately 250,000 to 300,000 seeds per ounce which makes sowing the fine petunia seeds difficult. Pelleted petunia seeds make sowing the seed easier.

<https://hortnews.extension.iastate.edu/2010/3-3/petunias.html>

Depending on what source you reference the flower for the birth month of February is the violet, the primrose or the iris. In the language of flowers, the violet can mean modesty, watchfulness or faithfulness and can send the message 'I'll always be true', which is appropriate with its heart shaped leaves. It's a classic case of one person's weed is another's flower. There are those that are pleased to have violets in their yard and lawns if only for the fact that Violets are the butterfly host plants for the larvae of the fritillary butterflies.

<https://extension.psu.edu/programs/master-gardener/counties/york/maescapes/maescapes-blog/butterfly-larval-host-plant-list>

<https://blog.extension.uconn.edu/2015/06/24/common-blue-violet-wildflower-or-weed/>

Many homeowners have heard of peat moss but there is a growing concern that peat moss is being harvested at a non-sustainable rate. Much research and is being done on other amendment option and coconut coir is showing the possibility of being more environmentally friendly than peat moss. It will help aerate and improve the soil, and is a readily renewable, p-H neutral option that is made from the outer husks of coconuts. One of the problems can be the availability of finding it in bulk, however you are likely to find it being sold as compressed bricks at garden centers.

<https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2080/2018/03/coconut-coir.pdf>

<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/news/coir-sustainable-alternative-peat-moss-garden>



Green Infrastructure

Rutgers Fact Sheet 1307, *Stormwater Utilities in New Jersey – Frequently Asked Questions*, offers an option of management called Green Infrastructure, where the stormwater is managed on-site before it becomes runoff. This helps reduce the volume of stormwater runoff from the site by capturing and holding, reusing, or infiltrating the stormwater back into the soil. You may have heard of some of these practices already, which include pervious pavement, rain gardens, vegetated swales, and rain barrels.

Rutgers Fact Sheet 1307 defines stormwater as "...any form of water that begins as precipitation. This includes rain, sleet, snow, and the water from melting snow, even if the melting occurs long after the snowstorm had passed...". The reasons for the importance of managing stormwater include: concerns about local water pollution and the role that soil acts as a filters to remove pollutants. Stormwater can also cause flooding and increased erosion within streams and can degrade soil and water quality.

Rutgers Fact Sheet 1177, *Green Infrastructure Practices: An Introduction to Permeable Pavement*, defines Permeable Pavement as "...a stormwater drainage system that allows rainwater and runoff to move through the pavement's surface to a storage layer below, with the water eventually seeping into the underlying soil..." The benefits of permeable pavement to the environment include reduction of stormwater volume, the treatment of stormwater water quality, replenishment of groundwater supply, and the effect of lowering air temperatures on hot days.

Refer to Rutgers Fact Sheet 513, *Rain Gardens*, and series of fact sheets on rain barrels for more information on how you can make a difference.

E329 Rain Barrels Part I: How to Build a Rain Barrel

FS1118 Rain Barrels Part II: Installation and Use

FS1127 Rain Barrels Part III: Building a Rain Barrel from a Plastic Trash Can

FS1218 Rain Barrels Part IV: Testing and Applying Harvested Water to Irrigate a Vegetable Garden

FS1240 Rain Barrels and Mosquitoes

Finally, Jersey Friendly Yards provides a variety of resources to help home and property owners learn about environmentally sound landscaping techniques. <https://www.jerseyyards.org/>

Holiday wreathmaking

If you run out of time to make your own holiday wreath, give yourself permission to buy an already made wreath frame and add your own individual touches for a one-of-a-kind wreath. Some ideas are pine cones, okra pods, fruit, nandina berries, gold mop cypress, magnolia leaves, yarrow, peacock feathers, holly berries, cotton bolls, lotus seed pods, dried flowers, sweet gum balls and reindeer moss.

<https://hgic.clemson.edu/factsheet/holiday-decorating-with-fresh-greenery/>



One of the most overlooked options for beautiful greenery and berries is the Eastern Red Cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*. Rutgers Fact Sheet 1140, *Incorporating Native Plants in Your Residential Landscape*, lists the Eastern Red Cedar at a height of 40–60 feet at maturity. This slow growing evergreen resistant to drought, and while many people think of this as a weedy plant, birds and wildlife enjoy the blue seed cones in the fall. They also add a wonderful touch to your holiday wreath!

<https://extension.umd.edu/learn/eastern-red-cedar>

Rutgers Fact Sheet 1022, *Backyard Birdfeeders*, provides a table of specific birds and the foods they like. If you are looking for a craft to keep the kids busy, try making a bird seed wreath and give the gift that gives back to nature. Easy to follow instructions can be found on Michigan State University website at www.msu.edu

https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/fresh_treats_for_the_birds_during_winter



On Christmas Trees

While you may be tempted to continue to enjoy your balled & burlapped tree indoors, the recommendation is to keep your living Christmas tree in the home less than 10 days, remove the decorations, and re-acclimate your tree to outside temperatures by storing it on a sheltered porch or in a garage for several days before planting it. https://extension.umd.edu/sites/extension.umd.edu/files/images/programs/hgic/Publications/not_updated/HG%2046_Care_for_a_Living_Christ_Tree.pdf

On a timely note, here's a few tips for Christmas tree safety for the holiday season. Check your tree lights for broken or frayed wires and loose connections and replace non-working light bulbs. Keep light strings and other electrical decorations out of your pet and children's reach. Give the tree plenty of water and never let the base holder dry out. Make sure live Christmas trees are fresh. Don't buy trees with brown needles or dry limbs. Don't burn the Christmas tree in a fire place or wood stove.



<https://www.extension.iastate.edu/Pages/communications/holiday/xmastree.html>

Once the season is done and you've removed the ornaments from your live-cut Christmas tree, consider the Reduce re-use or recycle practice of clipping the branches to use as insulation for newly planted trees or shrubs and then re-use the trunk as a garden stake next spring to let some climbing peas grow up. It's the gift that keeps on giving!

<https://enewsletters.k-state.edu/postrockdistrictfcs/2018/11/30/what-to-do-with-your-christmas-tree-after-the-holidays/>

Follow Five Steps to Wash Your Hands the Right Way

Washing your hands is easy, and it's one of the most effective ways to prevent the spread of germs. Clean hands can stop germs from spreading from one person to another and throughout an entire community—from your home and workplace to childcare facilities and hospitals.

Follow these five steps every time.

1. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap.
2. Lather your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.
3. Scrub your hands for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the "Happy Birthday" song from beginning to end twice.
4. Rinse your hands well under clean, running water.
5. Dry your hands using a clean towel or air dry them.

<https://www.cdc.gov/handwashing/when-how-handwashing.html>



Gardener's Checklist for December:

- Select a live or cut Christmas tree while the selection is good. Your live Christmas tree should be put in a cool location for no more than a week before planting. Keep the tree outdoors until it is time to decorate it.
- Keep poinsettias out of cold drafts and away from heat sources. Place them where they will get as much light as possible.
- Popcorn and cranberry garlands are easy to make.
- 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. FS 1022
- If you're considering the native American holly for your landscape, please be advised that it will grow to 40-50 feet in height with a spread of 18-40 feet. FS1151
- Begin planning your garden as the seed catalogs arrive in the mail. Check out the new offerings from mail order companies and try a few new plants next year. Make sure plants are hardy for this area before ordering and choose disease-resistant varieties. They make gardening easier and they reduce the expense of pesticides. FS1163
- 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.
- Limit traffic over dormant lawns. Grass is easily broken now and the crown of the plant may be severely damaged or killed.
- Begin bringing in some bulbs potted for forcing. Put them in a cool location with bright light. FS1220
- Plant your live Christmas tree as soon as possible after Christmas.
- 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 room temperature water. Move the most tender plants away from windows on cold nights.
- When dusting the furniture, consider washing the dust from your houseplants.
- Keep your Christmas tree stand filled with water.
- Plants make nice holiday gifts.
- Apply mulch to strawberries once the plants have become dormant, typically in early to mid-December. FS097
- Get caught up on your garden reading list.
- Have a nice December!



Gardening Tips for January:

- After the ground freezes, mulch shrubs and perennials with straw, pine needles, or branches of the discarded Christmas tree to prevent heaving of the plants during periods of freezing and thawing.
- Inspect stored bulbs and rhizomes and discard those that are rotting. FS1155
- Salt on sidewalks and 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.
- 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 detergent bottles or margarine tubs, into strips. Coat with petroleum jelly. Insert into pots or hang near problem areas.
- To keep pests at bay, red and green cabbages, greens and root crops can be grown under floating, light-weight row cover fabric for the entire season without detriment to plants. Row cover fabric will need to be replaced for plants that stand in the garden as long as cabbages when it becomes torn or brittle. Row cover fabric will also keep neighborhood cats off the newly plants garden.
- Your local delicatessen or fast food restaurant often has surplus 5-gallon plastic pickle buckets. This is a good size for growing containerized plants and for general use in the garden.
- 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. FS1163
- 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. FS1144
- 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.
- Perform a soil test. The pH scale ranges from 1 to 14 with 7 being the point at which soil has a neutral reaction. The majority of plants, including vegetables, grow in soils which have a slightly acid reaction, with 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. FS797; FS553
- 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!



Gardening Tips for February

- Have your lawn mower and rototiller serviced. FS102
- 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. FS1163
- 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. Paint the handles of garden tools red or orange. This will preserve the wood and make the tools easier to locate in the garden.
- 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.
- 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.
- Miniature roses can be a colorful addition to your landscape. They range from pure white to golden yellow to dark red. They grow well on containers and planters, or they can be used as a low-growing border or mixed in beds/borders with other perennials.
- 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. FS797
- Give a living plant as a present for Valentine's Day.



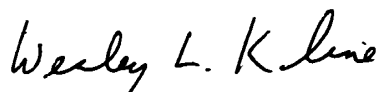
Rutgers Cooperative Extensions Fact Sheets: Winter

<u>Fact Sheet #</u>	<u>Fact Sheet Name</u>
Fact Sheet 002	Brown Marmorated stink bug-a non-native insect in NJ
Fact Sheet 019	How to Hire a Tree Care Professional
Fact Sheet 034	Build Bird nest Boxes
Fact Sheet 035	Build Brush Piles for Wildlife
Fact Sheet 074	Backyard Leaf Composting
Fact Sheet 097	Growing Strawberries in the Home Garden
Fact Sheet 099	Problems With Over-Mulching Trees and Shrubs
Fact Sheet 102	Your Lawn and Its Care
Fact Sheet 117	Using Leaf Compost
E271	Landscape Plants Rated by Deer Resistance
Fact Sheet 387	How to Start a Windowsill Herb Garden
Fact Sheet 389	Minimizing Waste Disposal: grass Clippings
Fact Sheet 426	Moss in Lawns
Fact Sheet 553	Highbush Blueberry: The State Fruit of New Jersey
Fact Sheet 797	Soil Testing for Home Lawns and Gardens
Fact Sheet 805	Vermicomposting
Fact Sheet 811	Home Composting
Fact Sheet 849	Cover Crops and Green Manure
Fact Sheet 930	Natural Pest Control
Fact Sheet 944	Roses and Their Care
Fact Sheet 1011	Landscaping to Create Backyard Bird Habitat
Fact Sheet 1022	Backyard Birdfeeders
Fact Sheet 1118	Rain Barrels Part 2: Installation and Use
Fact Sheet 1144	Bagworm Thyridopteryx Ephemeraeformis (Haworth)
Fact Sheet 1150	African Violet Care
Fact Sheet 1151	Hollies for New Jersey
Fact Sheet 1153	Growing Dahlias
Fact Sheet 1154	Orchids on the Windowsill
Fact Sheet 1155	Cannas
Fact Sheet 1156	Keeping Geraniums Over Winter
Fact Sheet 1163	Mail Order Vegetable Seed Sources for the NJ Gardener
Fact Sheet 1214	Canada Goose Ecology and Impacts in New Jersey
Fact Sheet 1220	Spring Flowering Bulbs

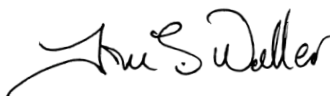
Call 856/451-2800 Ext. 4 when calling to request a fact sheet.

Refer to the Fact Sheet by FS# or by name; All fact sheets are free unless otherwise noted.

Sincerely,



Wesley L. Kline, Ph.D.
Cooperative Extension Agent
Vegetable Production and Food Safety
WKline@njaes.rutgers.edu



Timothy J. Waller, Ph.D.
Cooperative Extension Agent
Nursery Production
TWaller@njaes.rutgers.edu



Salvatore Mangiafico, Ph.D.
Extension Department Head &
Environmental and Resource Mgt. Agent
Mangiafico@njaes.rutgers.edu

Pesticide User Responsibility: Use pesticides safely and follow instructions on labels. The user is responsible for the proper use of pesticides, residues on crops, storage and disposal, as well as damages caused by drift.

Use of Trade Names: Trade names are used in this publication with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement is implied. In some instances the compound may be sold under different trade names, which may vary as to label.

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

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 Cooperative Extension is an equal opportunity program provider and employer. Contact your local Extension Office for information regarding special needs or accommodations. Contact the State Extension Director's Office if you have concerns related to discrimination, 848-932-3584.

Like us on Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/Rutgers-Master-Gardeners-of-Cumberland-County-350963725266009/>

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

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

RUTGERS
New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Station