

# Cultivating Cumberland

July- 2025

Vol. 30, Issue 7

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**Attachments**

- Breakfast with Biologists
- 2025 Rutgers Turfgrass Research FIELD DAYS

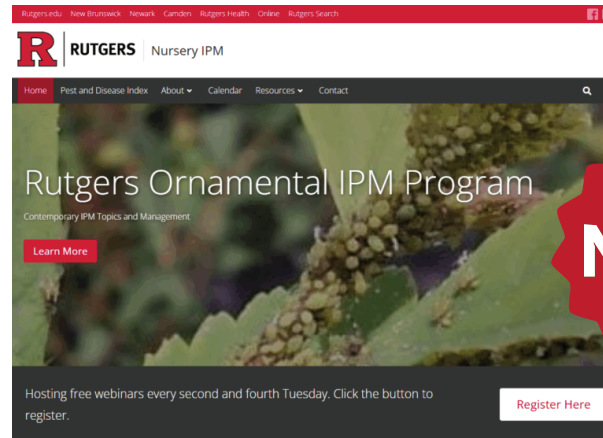
## New –Rutgers Ornamental IPM Program Website

Plant & Pest Advisory - June 23, 2025 - Tim Waller

Explore the Rutgers New Ornamental IPM Program website, your go-to resource for a variety of tools and information, including the Plant & Pest Advisory, the Rutgers NJAES Plant Diagnostic Laboratory, and insights on Scouting with Growing Degree-Days. Additionally, the site features the US Pest Growing Degree Day Model and much more.



<https://sites.rutgers.edu/nursery-ipm/>



## Still time to Sign up for the 2025 – Rutgers Ornamental IPM Program

This webinar will take place every second and fourth Tuesday from 12-1 PM from April to September and is free to attend.

Registration is required at <https://go.rutgers.edu/e64zftw>.

The focus of this program is to provide timely updates on pest, disease, and weeds impacting commercial ornamental producers. The webinars will focus on the most important pests for a 2 week interval, will be recorded, and will be shared shortly thereafter with Spanish overdub (spoken word). The trap packages are in an effort to find grower led solutions for monitoring economically important pests throughout the multiple regions of New Jersey. Please consider joining this program for its inaugural year.

Upcoming Webinars at 12:00 PM:

July 8, 2025, July 22, 2025, August 12, 2025, and August 26, 2025

Check out past webinars at: <https://sites.rutgers.edu/nursery-ipm/>

## High Temperatures Predicted this Coming Week – Ways to Prevent Heat Stress

June 2, 2025 - Plant and Pest Advisory - Michelle Infante-Casella, Kate Brown, Stephen Komar and Bill Bamka

Heat exposure for agricultural laborers should be a consideration when working outside and even in non-air conditioned buildings. When a person's ability to adapt to heat stress is exceeded, exposure can lead to reduced productivity, mistakes in job performance, increased workplace incidents, and/or heat-related illnesses. Each person's heat tolerance varies and several factors including type of physical activity, fitness level, underlying health issues, temperature, sun exposure, air movement (wind), and humidity can dramatically impact the potential for heat stress. To determine the level of heat risk, employers should consider the job, the environment, and the worker.

### Evaluate the Risk of Heat Stress:

Monitoring the environmental conditions during work times to make management decisions for workers is an important part of preventing heat-related illnesses. Temperature is not the only factor in implementing heat stress management. Humidity is another important consideration. The heat index is a measure of how hot it feels when the relative humidity is factored in with the actual air temperature.

An environmental heat assessment should account for the following factors: air temperature, humidity, radiant heat from sunlight or other artificial heat sources, and air movement. OSHA recommends the use of wet bulb globe temperature (WBGT) monitor to measure workplace environmental heat. OSHA provides this link to calculate the WBGT for a specific location. There is also a NIOSH/OSHA Heat App for Android and iPhone devices that uses the Heat Index as a screening tool. (<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/heat-stress/communication-resources/app.html>)

### Management Suggestions for Enhancing Heat Tolerance:

Acclimatization (to heat) is a process of adaptation that involves a stepwise adjustment to heat over a week or sometimes longer. An acceptable schedule for achieving acclimatization is to limit occupational heat exposure to one-third of the workday during the first and second days, one-half of the workday during the third and fourth days, and two-thirds of the workday during the fifth and sixth days. The acclimatization procedure should be repeated if a person misses workdays after days off due to illness, vacation, or other reasons for missing one week or more of job duties.

### Fluid replacement:

Provide adequate drinking water for all employees. Recommend to employees they drink plenty of water before work shifts, during work, and after work. Simply relying on feeling thirsty will not ensure adequate hydration. To replace the four to eight quarts of sweat that may be produced in hot environments, people require one-half to one cup of water every 20 minutes of the workday. Potable drinking water kept at a temperature of 59°F or less is recommended.

### Physical Fitness:

Physical fitness is extremely important. The rate of acclimatization is a function of the individual's physical fitness. The unfit worker takes 50 percent longer to acclimate than one who is fit.

### Increasing Safe Work Practices:

To find management and guidance tools for determining whether to implement heat stress management plans refer to the CDC documents on Heat Stress and Work/Rest Schedules.

### The following list of management options should be considered to prevent heat stress for workers:

- Limit exposure time. Schedule as many physical work activities as practical for the coolest part of the day (early morning or late afternoon). Employ additional help or increase mechanical assistance, if possible, to lighten individual workloads.

*Continued on page 3*

## **High Temperatures Predicted ..Continued from page 2**

- Minimize heat exposure by taking advantage of natural or mechanical ventilation (increased air velocities up to 5 mph increase the rate of evaporation and thus the rate of heat loss from the body) and heat shields/shade when applicable.
- Take rest breaks at frequent, regular intervals, preferably in a cool environment sheltered from direct sunlight. Anyone experiencing extreme heat discomfort should rest immediately and be provided with first aid for heat stress.
- Wear clothing that is permeable to air and loose fitting. Generally, less clothing is desirable in hot environments, except when the air temperature is greater than 95°F or a person is standing next to a radiant heat source. In these cases, covering exposed skin can reduce the risk of heat stress.
- A buddy system may also be helpful. It depends on a fellow worker's ability to spot the early signs of heat stress, such as irritability, confusion, or clumsiness. A ready means of cooling should be available in work areas where heat illness might occur.

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## **Current Neonicotinoid Use Status in 2025 (for Lawncare, Landscaping, Tree Care and Golf Courses)**

(Supersedes original advisory #2025-05 issued on 05/06/2025)

Compliance Advisory - New Jersey Department Of Environmental Protection

#2025-07 Issued: 06/03/2025

### **WHO IS AFFECTED BY THIS ADVISORY?**

Commercial pesticide applicators and businesses involved in outdoor non-agricultural use of pesticides, including in the lawn and landscape, tree care, and golf course industries. Pursuant to P.L. 2021, c.386, found at N.J.S.A. 13:1F-4.2 et seq., pesticides in the class known as neonicotinoids must not be used outdoors for non-agricultural uses unless the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) issues an Administrative Order allowing certain uses in the event of an "environmental emergency". At this time, the NJDEP has not issued an Administrative Order allowing the emergency use of neonicotinoid pesticides. Accordingly, commercial pesticide applicators must not use neonicotinoids outdoors for non-agricultural purposes.

NOTE: Neonicotinoid use for indoor pest control, pet care, structural perimeter applications by a licensed pesticide applicator and other exemptions listed in the law remain valid.

The restrictions on neonicotinoid use do not apply to direct actions taken by certified and licensed pesticide applicators of NJDEP or the New Jersey Department of Agriculture (NJDA), or their agents, to apply neonicotinoids for invasive pests. One example of "agents" allowed to apply neonicotinoids for invasive pests would be certified and licensed applicators hired under the NJDA grant program with counties and municipalities for control of Spotted Lanternfly.

### **WHY IS NJDEP ISSUING THIS ADVISORY?**

A number of pests were under consideration as potential environmental emergencies under the law. However, after careful consideration, the NJDEP has determined that no current pest threats warrant "environmental emergency" status at this time. Thus, neonicotinoid pesticides cannot be used outdoors for non-agricultural purposes in the lawn care, landscape, tree care and golf course industries.

Should a future pest threat warrant emergency status, the NJDEP may issue an Administrative Order that sets conditions for the use of a neonicotinoid(s) pesticide for that particular pest.

**Continued on page 4**

## ***Current Neonicotinoid Use...Continued from page 2***

### **WHAT SHOULD I DO?**

Make sure that you do not use any pesticide outdoors that belongs to the neonicotinoid class of pesticides, absent an Administrative Order from NJDEP allowing such use. Under the law, neonicotinoid pesticides currently include pesticides with the following chemical ingredients: acetamiprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran, flonicamid, imidacloprid, nitenpyram, nithiazine, thiacloprid, and thiamethoxam. This list may be supplemented with new or emerging chemicals that may be classified as neonicotinoids as determined by EPA or NJDEP.

### **Members of the industry should:**

1. Check the labels of the pesticide products you plan to use outdoors to make sure they do not contain any of the active ingredients listed above.
2. Periodically check the NJDEP web site for any updates on pest threats that may warrant environmental emergency status: NJDEP-Compliance and Enforcement - Bureau of Pesticide Compliance (<https://www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/pcp/pcp-bpc.htm>)
3. If you need guidance for the selection of alternative pesticides for a pest problem, contact Rutgers Cooperative Extension in your County: Cooperative Extension County Offices (Rutgers NJAES) (<https://njaes.rutgers.edu/county/>)

### **WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?**

For a complete copy of the law: [https://pub.njleg.state.nj.us/Bills/2020/PL21/386\\_.PDF](https://pub.njleg.state.nj.us/Bills/2020/PL21/386_.PDF)

### **WHO SHOULD I CONTACT WITH QUESTIONS?**

John Orrok, Rule Manager, Bureau of Pesticide Control

[John.orrok@dep.nj.gov](mailto:John.orrok@dep.nj.gov)

Phone: (609) 940-5389

Bureau Main Phone Number: (609) 984-6568

To view the Department's compliance advisories, visit: <https://www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/advisories.html>

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## **Thrips Active in Vegetable Crops**

Plant & Pest Advisory - June 18, 2025 - Michelle Infante-Casella

With higher temperatures increasing hatch times and spring grains like wheat and rye have drying down, thrips may be more prevalent in vegetable crops, especially when small grains are adjacent to vegetable fields. Thrips are very small and often missed if casually looking at a plant since they hide in blossoms, under sepals, on under sides of leaves and other protected areas on the stems, leaves and flowers. To scout for thrips, look at plant parts mentioned above. It is also important to dissect a flower, pulling back petals and sepals to find hiding thrips. It is difficult to see thrips with the naked eye. Therefore, the use of a hand lens will help.

Most adult thrips are elongate, slender, very small (less than 1/20 inch long), and have long fringes on the margins of both pairs of their long, narrow wings. Immature thrips (called larvae or nymphs) are oblong or slender and elongate and lack wings. Most thrips range in color from translucent white or yellowish to dark brown or black.

Females of most plant-feeding species lay their elongate, cylindrical to kidney-shaped eggs on or into leaves, buds, or other locations where larvae feed. Thrips have several generations (up to about eight) a year. When the weather is warm, the life cycle from egg to adult may be completed in as short a time as 2 weeks.

***Continued on page 5***

***Thrips Active...Continued from page 4***

Thrips will feed on most all vegetable crops – solanaceous crops like eggplant, tomatoes, peppers, white potatoes, cucurbit crops like cucumber, squash and melons, beans, allium like onions, garlic and leeks and others.

Thrips feeding on plants can damage fruit, leaves, and shoots and very noticeably affect plants' appearance. Leaves may be speckled on the top surface from feeding on under sides of leaves by the insect's sucking mouth parts. High populations often cause significant damage to leaves that may at first glance mimic a foliar disease, but upon closer examination is thrips damage. Damage to fruit, like tomatoes may not appear until fruit ripen and can be seen as gold flecks on red tomato fruit. For many thrips species, by the time their damage is seen, such as after flowers open or fruit forms, the thrips may no longer be present.

Once thrips are identified, control can be difficult when they are found in high numbers. Preventative measures like the use of row covers and reflective mulch have some success. Both conventional and organic insecticides labeled for thrips control can be found in the Rutgers Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations guide under the sections for individual vegetable crops. Always read the pesticide label for instructions, safety precautions, application rates and restrictions. Since thrips hide in tight areas of plant parts it is important to have good coverage and penetration when applying insecticides to reduce the population of this hard to control pest.

For more detailed information about thrips see the Rutgers Fact Sheet  
<https://njaes.rutgers.edu/pubs/publication.php?pid=FS291>

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## **Summer Vegetable Plantings For Fall Harvest**

Note: This article was written by Emmalea Ernest, Extension Fruit & Vegetable Specialist; [emmalea@udel.edu](mailto:emmalea@udel.edu) at the University of Delaware. She has listed planting dates for Delaware which should be appropriate for South Jersey.

The summer weather is just getting rolling but it is time to plan for vegetable plantings that will be harvested in the fall. Timing these plantings can be a challenge, especially where a continuous supply of fresh product is desired. This article summarizes strategies for achieving a continuous harvest of vegetable and the planting window for each crop.

Mid and late summer vegetable plantings can be divided into two groups: 1) warm season vegetables for harvest up to a killing frost and 2) cool season vegetables for extended harvest in the fall.

Warm season vegetables for fall harvest include snap beans, squash, and cucumbers. July plantings of sweet corn can extend seasons for farm stands. Mid-July plantings of tomatoes and peppers can be made for late harvests, particularly in high tunnels.

Cool season vegetables for fall harvest include cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, kale, collards, mustard and turnip greens, turnips for roots, spinach, beets, lettuce, leeks, green onions, and radishes.

The three main factors influencing crop growth and performance in the fall are day length, heat units, and frost or freeze events. Because of lower temperature and shortening day length later in the growing season, a few days difference in planting date in the summer can make a big difference in days to maturity in the fall.

For some crops, an extended harvest can be achieved with successive plantings. Planting cutoff dates depend on the crop, variety, and whether season extension methods like row covers or high tunnels will be used. When using succession planting in late summer, the number of days between plantings will need to be compressed; a one-day difference in planting in early August planting can result in a harvest date difference of several days.

***Continued on page 6***

**Summer Vegetable...Continued from page 6**

Another strategy to extend harvest in the fall is to plant several varieties with different days to maturity at the same time. This is particularly successful with crops such as broccoli, cauliflower and cabbage where maturity differences of more than 30 days can be found between varieties.

Row covers, low tunnels and high tunnels can be used to protect crops from freezes and extend the harvest season further. These methods also allow for more heat accumulation and faster growth during the fall. Decisions on what type or combination of covers/protection to use and when to apply the protection will influence fall vegetable maturation and duration of harvest. In general, plantings of cool season crops can be made 30-45 days later in high tunnels than in outside production.

Below are the recommended planting windows for fall vegetable production in Delaware.

**Planting Window for Fall Harvested Warm Season Vegetables**

**Cucumbers:** Direct seed July 10 through August 7 (high tunnel transplanted up to September 1)

**Lima Beans:** Direct seed June 15 through July 20

**Peppers:** Transplant up to July 10 (high tunnel up to July 30)

**Pumpkins and Winter Squash:** Direct seed through June 30

**Snap Beans:** Direct seed July 10 through August 10

**Summer Squash:** Direct seed July 15 through August 15 (high tunnel up to September 1)

**Sweet Corn:** Direct seed July 1 through July 31

**Tomatoes:** Transplant June 20 through July 5 (high tunnel up to July 30)

**Planting Window for Fall Harvested Cool Season Vegetables**

For transplants, seed 3-6 weeks prior to desired planting date (8 weeks for leeks and onions).

**Beets:** Direct seed July 1 through August 10

**Broccoli:** Transplant July 15 – August 20

**Brussels Sprouts:** Transplant June 20-July 10

**Cabbage:** Transplant July 1 – August 10

**Carrots:** Direct seed June 20 through July 5 (high tunnel up to August 1)

**Cauliflower:** Transplant July 20 through August 10 (see Cauliflower Varieties for Fall Production for variety recommendations)

**Collards:** Direct seed July 15 through August 15

**Turnip Greens:** Direct seed August 1 through September 10 (high tunnel up to September 30)

**Turnip Roots:** Direct seed through August 20 (high tunnel up to September 20)

**Kale:** Transplant July 15 through August 30, Direct seed July 1 through August 15 (high tunnel up to September 30)

**Leeks:** Transplant July 20 through August 10

**Lettuce (head):** Transplant August 10 through August 30, Direct seed August 1 through August 20

**Lettuce (baby and salad mix):** Direct seed August 1 through September 15 (high tunnel up to October 15)

**Mustard Greens:** Direct seed August 1 through September 10 (high tunnel up to September 30)

**Onion (green bunching):** Direct seed July 1 through August 30 (high tunnel through September 30)

**Parsley:** Direct seed July 15 through August 15 (high tunnel through September 15)

**Radishes (salad):** Direct seed August 1 through September 30 (high tunnel through November 30)

**Radishes (Daikon):** Direct seed August 1 through September 10 (high tunnel up to September 30)

**Spinach:** Direct seed August 10 through August 31 (high tunnel up to September 30)

**Swiss Chard:** Direct seed July 15 through August 20 (high tunnel up to September 30)

Source: Weekly Crop Update, Vol. 33 Issue 15, June 20, 2025 University of Delaware Cooperative Extension

## Mixing Pesticides

Mark VanGessel, Extension Weed Specialist; [mjv@udel.edu](mailto:mjv@udel.edu)

The June 13th, issue of Weekly Crop Update Volume 33, Issue 14 - University of Delaware Cooperative Extension

As we try to maximize the trips across the field, more and more products are being tank mixed together. Sometimes tank mixtures are not recommended due to a loss of efficacy when certain products are used at the same time, and this is referred to as antagonism. An example of this is tank mixing glyphosate with triazine herbicides while trying to control Italian rye grass. Another example is tank mixing 2,4-D with clethodim and reduction of grass control.

Sometimes tank mixtures do not blend well and you can end up with a gunky mess in the tank. This can often be avoided by mixing in the proper order. Most herbicides have directions on their label for the proper mixing order; unfortunately, these directions may not address all the products you want to include. Looking over numerous herbicides and the recommended order, here is a generalized mixing list. Remember first refer to the label and if something is not listed, this list can provide some guidance.

### Steps:

1. Fill tank 50% full
2. Start agitation
3. Add compatibility agent
4. Add water conditions
  - AMS, pH buffering agent
  - volatility reduction adjuvant (VRA); i.e. VaporGrip Xtra, Sentris, Class Act, AEGOS
5. Add defoamer
6. Add dry products
  - Water Soluble Packets (pre-slurry)
  - Wettable Powders (WP)
  - Water Dispersible Granules (WDG)
  - Dry Flowables (DF)
7. Ensure fully dispersed – well mixed before proceeding
8. Add suspended formulations
  - Micro-Encapsulated (ME)
  - Suspension Concentrate (SC)
  - Aqueous Suspension (AS)
9. Add soluble and emulsifiable formulations
  - Flowable Liquids (FL)
  - Soluble Liquids (SL)
  - Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC)
  - Oil Dispersions (OD)
10. Add surfactants
  - Crop Oil Concentrate, Nonionic Surfactant, Methylated Seed Oil
11. Add micronutrients or liquid fertilizers
12. Add drift retardants or Drift Reduction Agents (DRA)
13. Fill tank to 100% full

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## Basil Downy Mildew Samples Wanted by Rutgers!

Plant & Pest Advisory - June 10, 2025 - Andy Wyenandt

Calling all commercial basil growers, researchers, home gardeners, and basil enthusiasts! Our team at Rutgers University, UMass Amherst, Bar-Ilan University, and University of Florida are asking for your help! Basil production is still threatened by the devastating Basil Downy Mildew disease and current methods of prevention and resistance are wavering. It appears that the pathogen is evolving rapidly, and we need your help to understand this phenomenon. We are asking anyone who observes basil downy mildew on their plants to send infected leaf samples to our researchers listed below and to report their infection to the following website:

<https://basil.agpestmonitor.org/>. These samples will be used to better understand the existing pathogen populations and help drive solutions towards the downy mildew problem. This problem cannot be solved alone, and we thank you!

### Shipping Instructions:

Please collect as many infected leaves showing sporulation (or yellowing) as possible and wrap in a dry paper towel before placing inside a sandwich bag. Seal the sandwich bag partially (leaving about a quarter open) before placing in an envelope addressed with the information below:

### Rutgers University Mailing Information:

B.A.S.I.L. Foran Hall, Rm 392 - 59 Dudley Rd, New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Please address any questions or concerns you may have to Robert Mattera III ([robert.mattera@rutgers.edu](mailto:robert.mattera@rutgers.edu))

## Fact Sheets:

FS547: Diagnosing and Controlling Fungal Diseases of Tomato in the Home Garden.

Wyenandt, A. and Nitzsche, P.

<https://njaes.rutgers.edu/fs547/>

FS1372: Elderberry: A Potential Niche Crop for New Jersey Growers

Erickson, W., Waller, T., Muehlbauer, M., and McNamara, D.

<https://njaes.rutgers.edu/fs1372/>

FS992: Growing Hops in the Backyard

Bamka, W. and Dager, E.

<https://njaes.rutgers.edu/fs992/>

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## Calendar of Events

- **July 12-15, 2025**  
AmericanHort-Cultivate for additional information. Visit [cultivateevent.org](http://cultivateevent.org)
- **July 21, 2025**  
New York State Flower Industries tour of Farmstead 1868. Tour the farm's lavender fields and production area NYSFI annual meeting to follow. Pre-register at [tinyurl.com/425dtx69](http://tinyurl.com/425dtx69).
- **July 28 - August 1, 2025**  
American Society for Horticultural Science 2025 Annual Meeting. Hyatt Regency- 601 Loyola Ave, New Orleans, LA [ashs.org/page/ASHSAnnualconference](http://ashs.org/page/ASHSAnnualconference)
- **July 29, 2025**  
UNH Coop. Ext. Webinar - Bacterial Leaf Spots: Diagnosis and Management 6:30-8pm \$10. Contact Jonathan.Ebba@unh.edu or 603.749.2529. Register at [tinyurl.com/36aphs56](http://tinyurl.com/36aphs56).
- **August 12-13, 2025**  
The Garden Center Show Rosemont, IL. visit [gardendcentershow.com](http://gardendcentershow.com) to learn more.
- **August 12-14, 2025**  
Penn State Ag Progress Days  
Rt. 45, 9 miles SW of State College – [agprogressdays@psu.edu](mailto:agprogressdays@psu.edu)
- **August 26, 2025**  
UNH Coop. Ext. Webinar -Ultra Low Volume Sprayers- Are Foggers Right for You? (Calibrating & Mixing) 6:30-8pm \$10. Contact Jonathan.Ebba@unh.edu or 603.749.2529. Register at [tinyurl.com/4d4v49mn](http://tinyurl.com/4d4v49mn).
- **September 13, 2025**  
Rodale Institute Workshop: Regenerative Landscaping And Design 10am- noon. Rodale Institute Founders Farm, 2056 Minesite Rd. Allentown, PA Cost \$35 per person / \$60 for two people.  
Register at [tinurl.com/2s688n6a](http://tinurl.com/2s688n6a).
- **September 30, 2025**  
UNH Coop. Ext. Webinar: How to Choose Pesticides and Build Effective Spray Regimens 6:30-8pm  
Contact Jonathan.Ebba@unh.edu [tinyurl.com/546bp4y8](http://tinyurl.com/546bp4y8).
- **October 28, 2025**  
UNH Coop. Ext. Webinar: How to Train a Employee to Water 6:30-8pm  
Contact Jonathan.Ebba@unh.edu [tinyurl.com/546bp4y8](http://tinyurl.com/546bp4y8).



Natural Resources Conservation Service  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NRCS WORKING LANDS FOR WILDLIFE PRESENTS

# BREAKFAST WITH BIOLOGISTS

July 24<sup>TH</sup> 2025

7:00 a.m.

Free Breakfast!

Maurice River Diner

3820 NJ-47

Port Elizabeth, New Jersey

LEARN ABOUT NRCS PROGRAMS AND FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR POLLINATOR, UPLAND, AND WETLAND HABITAT RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CREATION.

UNDERSTAND HOW YOU CAN SUPPORT HABITATS FOR NJ'S WLFW TARGET SPECIES, AMERICAN BLACK DUCK AND NORTHERN BOBWHITE (QUAIL).

## PARTNER BIOLOGISTS:



**BEN LANGEY**  
315-412-5272  
blangey@ducks.org

**RSVP by July 21<sup>st</sup>!**  
**Contact a partner biologist or use the following link:**

**[www.nrcs.usda.gov/events/breakfast-with-biologists](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/events/breakfast-with-biologists)**



**HUNTER ROSS**  
609-534-9475  
hunter.ross2@usda.gov



**OLIVIA MATISE**  
917-655-2440  
olivia.matise@xerces.org



**ALYSSA MEGONIGAL**  
609-400-3857  
alyssa.megonigal@njudubon.org



**MARC VIRGILIO**  
609-382-5268  
marc\_virgilio@fws.gov



# 2025 Rutgers Turfgrass Research FIELD DAYS

Early Registration Form ONLY.

Return by Tuesday, 7/15/25 or Register On-Site.

## Tuesday, July 29, 2025

### GOLF & FINE TURF DAY

Hort Farm 2, 102 Ryders Lane, North Brunswick NJ 08902

#### WHY ATTEND?

- Meet the Rutgers Experts
- Bluegrass, Bentgrasses, Putting Green and Fairway Trials
- Best Management Strategies for Silicon & Fungicides in pest management, blue-green algae on putting greens

Pesticide Credits & NJ ProFACT Awarded at end of Event

Bring a Portable Chair for the Tours

DIRECTIONS to Farms on website - [www.njturfgrass.org](http://www.njturfgrass.org)

Both Days are held rain or shine.

#### SCHEDULE OF THE DAY

- 7:30 AM Registration Opens
- 8:00 AM SILENT AUCTION Opens
- 8:00 – 8:30 AM [OPTIONAL] CORE SESSION UNDER THE TENT - 1 Credit  
Pesticide Compliance & Enforcement - Mike Reed, SynaTek
- 9:00 AM TOURS Begin
- 1:00 PM TOURS End
- 1:00 – 2:00 PM Lunch & SILENT AUCTION Ends
- 2:00 PM FIELD DAY Ends

#### SIGN PESTICIDE & PROFACT CREDIT FORMS

#### [OPTIONAL] PROFACT SCHEDULE GEIGER CLASSROOM

- 10:00 AM -12:00 PM: Basic Training for the Professional Fertilizer Applicator Certification in **SPANISH ONLY** - 3 Credits - Dr. Raul Cabrera
- 12:00 PM - 2:00 PM: Fertilizer Exam in **SPANISH ONLY** (\$90) Registration Required

FOLLOW US: @NJTA\_Turfgrass • #Ruturfdays25

## Wednesday, July 30, 2025

### LAWN, LANDSCAPE & SPORTS FIELD DAY

Adelphia Farm, 594 Halls Mill Road, Freehold NJ 07728

#### TRADE SHOW & EQUIPMENT DEMOS

Sponsored by SFMANJ (Sports Field Managers Assoc. of NJ)

#### WHY ATTEND?

- Meet the Rutgers Experts
- Best Management Practices for Weed Control
- Shade research in cool-season turfgrasses
- Management of turfgrass insect pests
- Learn about Tall & Fine fescue trials
- The Latest Sports Field & Grounds Products

#### SCHEDULE OF THE DAY

- 7:30 AM Registration and TRADE SHOW Opens
- SILENT AUCTION Opens
- 9:00 AM TOURS & EQUIPMENT DEMOS Begin
- 1:00 PM TOURS & EQUIPMENT DEMOS End
- 1:00 – 2:00 PM Lunch & SILENT AUCTION Ends
- 2:00 PM FIELD DAY Ends (Unless staying for below)

#### SIGN PESTICIDE & PROFACT CREDIT FORMS

#### [OPTIONAL] CORE SESSION (Meet at HART PAVILION)

- 2:00 – 3:00 PM Toxicity of Pesticides  
Mike Reed, SynaTek

Whether you are responsible for managing applications for residences, commercial properties, or athletic fields, this 60 minute class will explain the importance of using the proper PPE for pesticide application.

Member Rates Honored for Current Members of Assns Below:

## THANKS for being a 2024 FIELD DAYS SPONSOR



Use Registration Form on other side or Register Online at [www.njturfgrass.org](http://www.njturfgrass.org)

This Event is hosted by the New Jersey Turfgrass Association • 25 US Hwy 46 W, Wayne NJ 07470 • DIRECTIONS ON WEBSITE  
QUESTIONS? Contact Cece Peabody, NJTA Office: (973) 812-6467 • Rutgers Office: (848) 932-6396  
NJTA Office FAX: (973) 812-6529 • [execdirector@njturfgrass.org](mailto:execdirector@njturfgrass.org) 5/20/25

To Register: <https://njta.wildapricot.org/>

## Regularly Scheduled Meetings

### Locations for Pesticide Recycling Containers

#### **Salem County**

Helena Chemical  
440 N. Main St.  
Woodstown, NJ  
7/18/25

#### **Atlantic County**

Helena Chemical  
66 Route 206  
Hammonton, NJ  
7/11/25

#### **Monmouth County**

Rutgers Fruit and Ornamental  
Research Extension Center  
283 Route 539  
Cream Ridge, NJ  
7/25/25

### Cumberland County Agriculture Development Board

Virtual Meetings Information  
can be found on the  
Public Meeting Calendar on  
[cumberlandcountynj.gov/](http://cumberlandcountynj.gov/)

Meetings are held on the 3rd  
Tuesday of each month.  
Meetings start at 6 p.m. at  
Rutgers Cooperative Extension  
291 Morton Avenue  
Millville, NJ 08332

For more information call the  
Dept. of Planning, Tourism,  
and Community Affairs  
at 856-453-2175

Chair: Al Caggiano, Jr

Commissioner Liaisons:  
Victoria Groetsch-Lods  
Antonio Romero

### Cumberland County Board of Agriculture

Meetings are held on the  
3rd Thursday,  
September - May at  
Rutgers Cooperative Extension  
291 Morton Avenue  
Millville, NJ 08332

Virtual Meeting Information  
<https://rutgers.zoom.us/my/smangia>  
Meeting ID: 529 557 9817  
Pass-code: Sal2020  
or call in at 1 (646) 558 - 8656


President: Timothy Eachus

Commissioner Liaisons:  
1. Victoria Groetsch-Lods  
2. Robert Austino

Meeting Times Vary by Month:  
September & October - 7 PM  
November, December, January,  
February, & March - 6 PM  
April & May - 7 PM

Cumberland County  
For more information call  
Timothy Eachus.

Sincerely,



Wesley L. Kline, Ph.D.  
Cooperative Extension Agent  
Vegetable Production and Food Safety  
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Timothy J. Waller, Ph. D.  
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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.



**RUTGERS UNIVERSITY**  
**Cooperative Extension  
of Cumberland County**  
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

Have you visited the Cumberland County website for the Present and /or past issues of “Cultivating Cumberland”?

It's a great resource for information and dates...

<https://Cumberland.njaes.rutgers.edu/>

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848-932-3584.

*Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County*



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New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

