

**RUTGERS MASTER GARDENERS OF MORRIS COUNTY**  
**COMMUNITY GARDEN IPM TEAM REPORT #7**  
**July 24, 2026**



**WHAT'S IN THIS REPORT?**

**Tips**

- Nocturnal insect pests

**New Problems**

- Bacterial leaf spot disease on pepper plants
- Bacterial wilt on cucumber plants
- Catfacing on tomatoes
- Sunscald on peppers and tomatoes
- Asiatic beetles on basil plants
- Mexican bean beetle larvae and pupae on bean plants
- Celery anthracnose disease
- Anthracnose disease on cucumber plants
- Citrus flatid planthopper on bean plants

**Spotlight**

- Poison ivy (weed)

**IPM TEAM REPORTS**

The Morris County Rutgers Master Gardener Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Team scouts one or more community gardens each week. Every other week the team provides IPM Team reports on problems first observed during the two-week period. These reports contain summary descriptions, management methods, and research-based references for more information. Refer to Rutgers Fact Sheet 1123 and 1124 for all recommended controls for insect and disease pests. They are valuable resources throughout the growing season:

[Rutgers Fact Sheet FS1123 Vegetable Insect Control](#)

[Rutgers Fact Sheet FS1124 Vegetable Disease Control](#)

The gardens scouted by the IPM Team include the Morris County Park Commission Community Garden, the Morris Township Ted Largman Community Garden, the Madison Community Garden, the Wick Garden in Jockey Hollow National Park, the Randolph Community Garden, and the Washington Township Community Garden. The team also reports on sightings in the Pequannock Community Garden and their own vegetable gardens.

IPM Team Reports are available on the Rutgers Morris County Master Gardener website: [Morris County Master Gardener website](#). Scroll to the bottom of the page to view the reports. On the website, you can also subscribe to the IPM Team Reports. When you subscribe, you will be sent a confirmation email that you need to respond to. If you don't see the confirmation email, check your spam.

**GENERAL OBSERVATIONS and TIPS**

**GENERAL OBSERVATIONS**

Gardens are now in full summer production with bountiful crops of tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, summer squash, new potatoes, garlic, chard, etc. Be sure to harvest frequently to keep your plants producing. We are also seeing increased levels of plant diseases with the warm humid weather.

There is still time to plant succession and fall crops such as carrots and bush beans in the space where spring crops were harvested. Fall cool weather transplants, such as lettuce, bok choy, napa cabbage and kale can also be grown indoors from seed and transplanted outside in early September.

## TIP: NOCTURNAL INSECT PESTS



Figure: Basil Leaves with feeding damage  
Photo L. Terraneo, NJAES

Something is eating your basil, ruining the leaves and your chances for pesto. It looks like caterpillar damage but there are none to be found and no telltale frass. There may be similar damage found on other plants, but you just can't catch the culprit in the act. You can blame the slugs, as is often done with the unknown, silver trails or not. Better yet, put the squeamish feelings aside, grab a flashlight and check what is going on in the garden at night. You might find an answer. Maybe it is slugs, but there are other common nighttime feeders that may be responsible for some of those holes such as Asiatic garden beetles, sow/pill bugs, and earwigs. These common examples are generalists, feeding on a variety of plants.

More information on sow/pill bugs can be found in IPM Team Report #3. More information on earwigs can be found in IPM Team Report #4. Both reports are available at the Rutgers Morris County Master Gardener website: [Morris County Master Gardener website](#). Additional information on Asiatic garden beetles is in this report.

All the photos below were taken at night.



Figure: Asiatic garden beetle on basil leaves.  
Photo: L. Terraneo, NJAES



Figure: Asiatic garden beetles on sunflower leaves.  
Photo: L. Terraneo, NJAES



Figure: Asiatic garden beetle on sweet potato leaf.  
Photo: L. Terraneo, NJAES



Figure: Asiatic garden beetle on a groundcherry leaf.  
Photo: L. Terraneo, NJAES



Figure: Pill bugs on squash leaf.  
Photo: L. Terraneo, NJAES



Figure: Pill bug on potato plant leaf.  
Photo: L. Terraneo, NJAES



Figure: Pill bug on bean plant leaf,  
Photo: L. Terraneo, NJAES



Figure: Earwig on echinacea plant flower.  
Photo: L. Terraneo, NJAES

## REPORTS ON NEW PROBLEMS

### **Problem: Bacterial leaf spot disease on peppers (*Xanthomonas campestris* spp.)**

**Where:** Morris Township Community Garden July 12, Madison Community Garden July 7

**Description:** Bacterial leaf spot damage is caused by a variety of different bacteria in the *Xanthomonas* family for which favorable conditions include high humidity, heat waves, and extended periods of leaf wetness. Rain splash or the gardener handling infected plants while they are wet can spread the disease. Alternatively, hot, dry weather can slow the spread of this disease.

Symptoms appear on the lower surface of older pepper leaves as small pimples and on the upper leaf surface as small water-soaked spots. As the disease progresses, the spots develop gray to tan centers with darker borders. Lesions may enlarge during warm, humid weather with leaves turning yellow or brown and, finally, dropping off. Lesions can develop on stems and may also present as small, raised rough spots on fruits that affect appearance but not eating quality. If leaf drop is extensive, it can result in sunscald of the fruit and reduced yield.

This disease also occasionally attacks tomatoes.



Figure: Beginnings of bacterial leaf spot on pepper plant leaf.  
Photo: M. Olin, NJAES



Figure: More advanced bacterial leaf spot on pepper plant leaves.  
Photo: M. Albright, NJAES



Figure: Lower surface of leaf with bacterial leaf spot.  
Photo: S. A. Johnson, Rutgers University

### **Management:**

- Select disease resistant varieties (Races 1 through 10 in New Jersey). A list can be found at: [Disease Resistant Vegetable Varieties | Cornell Vegetables](#)
- Check transplants to make sure they don't have any symptoms of possible disease before purchasing them.
- If you grow your own transplants from seed, do not save seeds from plants that have disease.
- Mulch plants deeply with a thick, organic material.
- Avoid overhead watering.
- Remove and discard badly infected plant parts, including fallen leaves. Remove and discard all plant debris at the end of the season since the disease can overwinter on crop residue.
- Plant peppers in a different garden location next season, if possible.

### **References:**

- University of Maryland: [Bacterial Leaf Spot on Peppers | University of Maryland Extension](#)
- University of West Virginia: [Bacterial Leaf Spot of Pepper | Extension | West Virginia University](#)
- University of Minnesota: [Bacterial spot of tomato and pepper | UMN Extension](#)

**Problem: Bacterial Wilt on cucumber plants (*Erwinia tracheiphila*)**

**Where:** Madison Community Garden July 7, Morris Township Community Garden July 12, Washington Township Community Garden July 14

**Description:** Bacterial wilt is a bacteria transmitted by the striped and spotted cucumber beetles. The bacterium survives in the beetle gut and is transmitted by contact with the mouth of an infected beetle or their feces. When the beetles feed on leaves and stems, this damaged plant tissue allows an entry point for *E. tracheiphila*. The bacteria multiply in the wound, enter the xylem vessels (water conducting tissues), and move through the petioles to the stems. Masses of bacteria, gums, and resin block the vascular system, resulting in wilt. Bacteria spreads further throughout the plant via adjacent xylem vessels and causes plant collapse and death. Infected plants retain the bacteria, becoming a source of infections for other plants. Cucumber and muskmelons are more susceptible to bacterial wilt than winter squashes and watermelon. Summer squash, zucchini, and pumpkins may also be affected. Cucumber beetles become active in late May or early June and feed on the blossoms of early flowering plants, such as dandelions, apples, and hawthorns, until their host crops are available. Once a plant is infected with bacterial wilt, there is no cure. They usually succumb to the disease two to six weeks post initial infection.



Figure: Bacterial wilt disease affecting part of a cucumber plant. Bacterial wilt often starts on part of the plant and then progresses.  
Photo: D. Tyson, NJAES



Figure: Bacterial wilt disease affecting the whole plant.  
Photo: M. Albright, NJAES



Figure: Striped cucumber beetles seen weeks earlier on the plant to the left.  
Photo: M. Albright, NJAES

**Management:**

- Scout for cucumber beetles early in the season, especially in the cotyledon and first to third true-leaf stage, when the plants can suffer defoliation and bacterial wilt. Once beetles are present, monitor more frequently, every couple of days. They fly fast but can be caught and destroyed.
- Practice good garden sanitation. Remove weeds in and around your garden, as they become potential hosts for adults. If a plant shows signs of bacterial wilt, remove the infected plant before more beetles can feed on the plant and spread the bacterium. Stop the cycle.
- Use row covers at planting to prevent beetles from landing and feeding on plants. Be sure to remove the barrier when cucurbits start to flower or try parthenocarpic varieties, which don't require pollinators.
- Plant-based pesticides, such as Neem, prevent insects from feeding, which eventually kills them. Neem can also suffocate the insects but must come in contact with the beetles to be effective. Spinosad may also help manage beetles. Kaolin clay, such as Surround, creates a barrier to leaf surface and disrupts beetles landing and feeding.

**References:**

- Rutgers University: [FS225: Cucumber Beetles \(Rutgers NJAES\)](#)
- Rutgers University: [FS1123: Vegetable Insect Control Recommendations for Home Gardens \(Rutgers NJAES\)](#)
- University of Massachusetts: [Cucurbits, Bacterial Wilt : Vegetable : Center for Agriculture, Food, and the Environment \(CAFE\) at UMass Amherst](#)

## **Problem: Catfacing and Cracking on Tomato Fruit**

**Where:** Morris Township Community Garden July 13

**Description:** Catfacing is a physiological tomato disorder which presents with crevices and cracks that result in distorted, misshapen fruit at the blossom end. Cool temperatures can reduce pollination. Indeterminate varieties are more at risk when they are significantly pruned. Heavy pruning reduces the plants' hormone auxin. Heirloom varieties with large fruits are inclined to encounter problems with catfacing.

Fruit cracking appears as either concentric cracks around the stem end of the fruit or as radial cracks radiating from the stem scar. Cracking usually occurs after a heavy rainfall following dry conditions.



Figure: Cracked tomato fruit.  
Photo: M. Sample, NJAES



Figure: A variety of tomatoes with minor cracks and crevices. Catfaced tomatoes are safe to eat. Simply trim off lightly blemished areas, but avoid heavily damaged fruits.  
Photo: P. Nitzsche, NJAES

### **Management:**

- Avoid heavy pruning of plants.
- Plant less prone varieties.
- Cull severely damaged fruit. It burdens the plants' vigor and detracts from developing fruits.
- Transplanting tomatoes too early in cool weather can contribute to problems with cracked fruit and catfacing. Wait until nighttime temperatures are consistently above 50 degrees to transplant tomato plants.

### **References:**

- Rutgers University: [FS678: Growing Tomatoes in the Home Garden \(Rutgers NJAES\)](#)
- University of Maryland: [Catfacing Problems in Tomato | University of Maryland Extension](#)

## **Problem: Sunscald on Peppers and Tomatoes**

**Where:** Morris Township Community Garden July 13

**Description:** Sunscald occurs when peppers or tomatoes are exposed to the sun during hot weather. It is more apparent on plants that have sparse foliage or have lost leaves to disease. Sunscald is especially prevalent on previously shaded plant parts that are suddenly exposed to the sun. Areas damaged by sunscald are vulnerable to attack by insects, fungi, and bacteria.



Figure: Sunscald on pepper fruit.

Photo: N. Gardner, NJAES



Figure: Sunscald on a tomato. The dark areas in the sunscald are secondary disease that developed after the sunscald.

Photo: M. Albright, NJAES

## **Management:**

- Maintain healthy plants with plenty of foliage. Never remove mature foliage from the plants.
- Plant pepper varieties that resist diseases that defoliate the plants. One such disease, Bacterial Leaf Spot, is common in New Jersey. A list of disease-resistant peppers can be found at: [Disease-resistant pepper varieties \(cornell.edu\)](https://www.cornell.edu/vegetables/peppers/diseases/disease-resistant-pepper-varieties).
- At the end of the season, remove all plant debris to help prevent diseases from overwintering.
- Rotate crops. Each year plant peppers in a new location away from where tomatoes, eggplant, potatoes and peppers were grown in the past three years.

## **References:**

- Michigan State University: [Hot and sunny days promote sunscald in peppers and other vegetables - MSU Extension](https://www.maes.msu.edu/extension/vegetables/peppers/sunscald)

**Problem: Asiatic garden beetles (*Maladera castanea*)**

**Where:** Morris Township Community Garden July 12

**Description:** The Asiatic garden beetle is a night feeder that attacks many different vegetables, herbs, fruit, and ornamental plants. Adult beetles may be active from late June to the end of October but do the most damage during July and August. Unlike Japanese beetles, adult Asiatic garden beetles notch, shred and strip foliage, rather than skeletonizing it. During the day, they hide in the ground. Beetle grubs feed on roots, damaging plants underground.



Figure: Basil plant with leaves eaten by Asiatic garden beetles.  
Photo: M. Albright, NJAES



Figure: Two Asiatic garden beetles found under the mulch around the basil plant to the left. The beetles are chestnut colored, 3/8 inch long.  
Photo: M. Albright, NJAES



Figure: Night photo of Asiatic garden beetles. The beetles hide in the soil during the day.  
Photo: L. Terraneo, NJAES



Figure: Closeup photo of an Asiatic garden beetle.  
Photo: North Carolina State University



Figure: Asiatic garden beetle larvae are white grubs. Mature larvae are ½ inch long.  
Photo: North Carolina State University

**Management:**

- Check damaged plants at night for the presence of Asiatic Garden beetles.
- Handpick beetles at night using a flashlight and drop them into a container of soapy water.
- Row covers may protect herb and vegetable planting beds against adult Asiatic garden beetles unless larvae have overwintered in the soil.
- Help prevent over-wintering by cleaning up the garden in fall.

**References:**

- Rutgers University: [White Grubs \(Rutgers NJAES\)](#)
- Rutgers University: [FS1009: An Integrated Approach to Insect Management in Turfgrass: White Grubs \(Rutgers NJAES\)](#)
- North Carolina State University: [Asiatic Garden Beetle | NC State Extension Publications](#)
- University of New Hampshire: [Asiatic Garden Beetle](#)

## Problem: Mexican bean beetles (*Epilachna varivestis*)

**Where:** Randolph Community Garden July 20

**Description:** The Mexican bean beetle (MBB) adults are round-to-oval, hard-bodied insects, about 1/3 inch in length, yellow to coppery brown, with 16 black spots. Females lay clusters of yellow eggs on the undersides of leaves. The adults and eggs resemble lady bird beetles (also known as ladybug) adults and eggs. Mexican bean beetles are, in fact, in the same family. Mexican bean beetle larvae are yellow, cylindrical but tapered towards the rear, with branched spines. Pupae are also yellow and are on the undersides of leaves. These beetles and their larvae remove leaf tissue between the veins, resulting in a skeleton-like or lacy appearance. Severe defoliation may affect the harvest. The larvae have four instars.



Figure: Mexican bean beetle adults are 1/3 inch in length and yellow to coppery brown with 16 black spots. Photo: M. Albright, NJAES



Figure: Mexican bean beetle eggs on the underside of a leaf. Photo: M. Albright, NJAES



Figure: Newly hatched Mexican bean beetle larvae. Photo: M. Albright, NJAES



Figure 1: Mexican bean beetle larvae feeding on the undersides of leaves. Photo: M. Albright, NJAES



Figure: Mexican bean beetle pupae. Pupae are about 1/3 inch long. Photo: L. Terraneo, NJAES



Figure: Extensive leaf damage from Mexican bean beetle feeding. Photo: M. Sample, NJAES

## Management:

- Inspect plants and handpick adults, eggs, larvae and pupae. The eggs, larvae, and pupae are usually found on the undersides of leaves. Handpicking is effective but time consuming.
- The New Jersey Department of Agriculture (NJDA) has a program to breed a tiny beneficial wasp that is helpful in the control of MBBs. The adult wasps or their mummies are available to farmers and the public for release in fields where MBBs are a problem. The adults are 2 – 3.5 mm in size and do not bite or sting humans or other animals. This parasitic wasp lays its eggs in MBB larvae. Wasp larvae feed inside the MBB larvae, kill it, and pupate inside it, forming a case called a mummy. More information can be found: [The Mexican Bean Beetle Outreach Project \(nj.gov\)](http://TheMexicanBeanBeetleOutreachProject.nj.gov)

- Insecticides (*Beauveria bassiana*, neem, pyrethrins) can be used. Be sure to target both tops and bottoms of leaves. The first application should be made when eggs begin to hatch because small Mexican bean beetle larvae are easier to control with pesticides than large larvae or adults.
- Clean up and remove all plant debris after harvest.
- Try growing fast maturing varieties of beans.

#### References:

- Rutgers University: [Mexican Bean Beetle \(Rutgers NJAES\)](#)

### **Problem: Celery Anthracnose, aka Celery Leaf Curl (*Colletotrichum fioriniae* and *C. nympheae*)**

**Where:** Morris Township Community Garden July 13

**Description:** Celery Anthracnose is a fungus that is seed borne. Signs include stunted plant growth, curling leaves and small brown lesions that develop on the petiole. Lesions on petioles turn dark reddish brown to black as the disease progresses. Lesions displaying gall tissue and adventitious roots are sometimes observed. Invasion by secondary bacteria may lead to heart rot, which can resemble black heart, a physiological disorder of celery caused by calcium deficiency.

Infection and disease development are most common and severe in warm, wet conditions, when celery leaves remain wet for long periods of time. Spores are spread primarily by splashing rain or irrigation water.

Several common weeds, including common lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, yellow nutsedge, oakleaf goosefoot, and common groundsel may also serve as hosts.



Figure: Celery plant showing downward cupping, twisting foliage characteristic of Anthracnose disease.  
Photo: M. Olin, NJAES



Figure: Curled leaves characteristic of Celery Anthracnose.  
Photo: M. Olin, NJAES



Figure: Blackening of center foliage due to secondary bacterial infection.  
Photo: M. Olin, NJAES

#### Management:

- Remove infected plants immediately.
- Avoid overhead watering as this fungus thrives in moist, warm conditions.
- Avoid working within the crop during wet weather to prevent spread of disease.
- Practice crop rotation for a period of 4 years.
- Start with clean seed and try planting resistant varieties such as Hadrian, Geronimo, and Balada.
- Clear garden debris in the fall and keep garden free of potential weed hosts.

#### References:

- University of Massachusetts: [Celery, Anthracnose : Vegetable : Center for Agriculture, Food, and the Environment \(CAFE\) at UMass Amherst](#)

**Problem: Anthracnose disease on cucumber plant (*Colletotrichum orbiculare*)**

**Where:** Morris Township Community Garden July 13

**Description:** Anthracnose is a common foliar disease during cool, wet weather. The fungus survives in the soil and is splashed with soil particles onto healthy leaves during rainfall or overhead irrigation. Symptoms include small, tannish-brown spots on the upper leaf surface. Turning the leaf over will reveal pinkish-orange, spindle-shaped lesions, which are limited to the veins of leaves. Masses of conidia (spores) are produced and are spread by splashing water (i.e., rainfall or overhead watering). Older lesions eventually turn brown and often fall out leaving 'shot-holes' on infected areas of the leaf.



Figure: Anthracnose on cucumber plant leaf.

Photo: M. Albright, NJAES



Figure: More advanced anthracnose on cucumber plant leaf.

Photo: M. Albright, NJAES



Figure: Anthracnose lesions on veins on the underside of a cucumber leaf.

Photo: M. Albright, NJAES

**Management:**

- Grow cucumber varieties that are resistant to anthracnose. See the second reference for disease resistant varieties.
- Destroy crop debris as soon as possible after harvest.
- Rotate cucurbit (e.g., cucumber, squash, pumpkins, melon) crops for at least three years.
- Avoid overhead watering. Water at the base of plants.
- Promote good air circulation by not crowding plants and growing them vertically on trellises or fences.

**References:**

- University of Minnesota: [Anthracnose of cucurbits | UMN Extension](#)
- Cornell University: [Disease-resistant cucurbit varieties | Cornell Vegetables](#)
- Cornell University: [Anthracnose of Cucurbits | Cornell Vegetables](#)

## Citrus Flatid Planthopper (*Metcalfa pruinose*)

**Where:** Madison Community Garden July 7 2026

**Description:** This planthopper is native throughout eastern North America. These sap suckers feed not only on citrus trees, but other fruit trees, dogwood, elder, grapes, maples, willows, raspberries, and other plants. They have a distinct 'woolly' appearance with two spots at the base of their wings and adults measure  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch long. Antennae are attached below their amber eyes. Single eggs are laid in the stem or bark of the host plant and will overwinter. Nymphs emerge in spring and adults mate in summer to start the cycle anew. Females can lay up to 100 eggs. There is one generation per year. Their honeydew secretions can cause leaves to feel sticky. Citrus flatid planthoppers are more of a nuisance than a pest because they typically cause minimal damage.



Figure: Adult citrus flatid planthopper on a sunflower leaf. Adults are  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch long.  
Photo: L. Terraneo, NJAES



Figure: Fluffy residue on the underside of the sunflower leaf. This doesn't harm the plant. It is shed by the nymphs.  
Photo: L. Terraneo, NJAES



Figure: Citrus flatid planthopper nymph on a bean plant leaf. Nymphs grow to  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch long and surround themselves with fluffy secretion.  
Photo: D. Strumolo, NJAES

### Management:

- Spray with a garden hose to knock them off plants.
- Row cover may help prevent landing. They can jump up to 18 inches.

### References:

- University of Florida: [Planthopper pdf](#)
- University of Maryland: [Planthoppers](#) | [University of Maryland Extension](#)

## WEED SPOTLIGHT

### Weed: Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*)

**Description:** “Leaflets of three, let it be”, “Hairy rope don’t be a dope” and “Berries white take fright!” are good rules of thumb when it comes to poison ivy as it is known to cause severe allergic dermatitis to children and adults. This common native perennial weed is found in many landscapes throughout North America ranging from woodlands to home and garden areas. It can grow in wet or dry soils, in full sun, dappled sun, or partial shade. It can take the form of a woody shrub, a climbing vine, or spreading along the ground.

Poison ivy leaves appear in spring as small reddish leaflets that turn a glossy green by midsummer, and burgundy or yellow in fall. The leaves are composed of three leaflets that are 2 to 6 inches in length with margins that may be smooth or toothed. Flowers appear in early summer where the leaves and stem join. The flowers will be replaced by drupes which will remain on the stem through winter. Aerial rootlets, a distinguishing feature, develop along the stems allowing the plant to cling to trees and fences. Poison ivy can spread by seed, rhizomes, and stems that come in contact with soil.

Urushiol is the resinous substance in poison ivy that causes skin irritation in humans. All parts of the plant contain urushiol in every season, even when the plant is not actively growing.

Although humans should avoid this plant, it is useful to wildlife. Songbirds and woodpeckers consume the fruits, mammals and reptiles use it for shelter, and the flowers are pollinated by a number of insects. If located in an area away from human contact, poison ivy should not pose a threat.



Figure: Poison ivy growing in a community garden raised bed.  
Photo: J. Carlson, NJAES



Figure: Poison ivy plant with drupes present where stem and leaves join.  
Photo: J. Carlson, NJAES



Figure: Close-up photo showing aerial rootlets on poison ivy vine.  
Photo: J. Carlson, NJAES

### Management:

- Small young plants can be removed by hand pulling or using a stirrup hoe to sever the plants’ shallow roots. It’s important to wear gloves, long sleeves, closed toe shoes, and long pants when doing this.
- Be sure to bag debris. Do not compost or burn any part of the plant.
- Frequent mowing will help eliminate the spread of young poison ivy plants in the lawn.
- Around the home, chemical control should only be used as a last resort. Rutgers Fact Sheet FS1019: Poison Ivy and Brush Control Around the Home Grounds is an excellent reference. See first reference below. Be sure to read and follow all instructions on the herbicide label. Herbicide labels are legally binding documents.

- If exposed skin areas may have touched poison ivy, wash exposed skin areas with cool water and a grease-cutting dishwashing soap or a commercial soap product designed for removing poison ivy oils. Regular bar soap does not remove the oil and can spread the oil to other parts of the body. If your hands were exposed to poison ivy, do not touch other parts of your body before washing them.
- Wash clothes exposed to poison ivy with regular laundry soap. Wash shoes and tools and anything else that might have been exposed with soap and water and then wipe with rubbing alcohol. Be sure to wear gloves or cover your hands while performing this task and then discard the hand coverings.
- You can become allergic to poison ivy even if you didn't react to it in the past.

**References:**

- Rutgers University fact sheet FS1019: [Poison Ivy and Brush Control Around the Home Grounds \(Rutgers NJAES\)](#)
- North Carolina State Extension: [Toxicodendron radicans \(Eastern Poison Ivy, Poison Ivy, Poison Oak\) | North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox](#)
- University of Oklahoma: [Identification of Poison Ivy is Key in Preventing Exposures](#)

## **ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

**All Rutgers Gardening and Landscaping Fact Sheets & Bulletins:** [Publications Category \(Rutgers NJAES\)](#)

**Rutgers University NJAES:** [Gardening and Landscaping Fact Sheets & Bulletins](#)

**Rutgers University Cooperative Extension:** [Rutgers Master Gardener Program](#)

**Rutgers University Cooperative Extension:** [Rutgers Soil Testing Laboratory](#)

**Rutgers University Cooperative Extension:** [Community Gardening Series](#)

**Rutgers University NJAES ONJSC:** [Office of the New Jersey State Climatologist](#)

**Rutgers University NJAES:** [Rutgers New Jersey Weather Network](#)

**Rutgers University Cooperative Extension:** [Ticks and Tick-borne Disease](#)

**Rutgers University NJAES:** [You Tube Channel](#)

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