

The MAYFLOWER & Floral Notes

A Joint Publication
Massachusetts Flower Growers' Association
& UMass Extension

February 2015

Plant Nutrition & Organic Certification for Greenhouse Crops

February 26, 2015
10:00 AM - 1:30 PM
D&D Farms Inc. Stow, MA

9:30-10:00 **Registration**

10:00-11:00 **Fertilizing Container Grown Crops with Water Soluble Fertilizers**

Dr. Rosa Raudales, University of Connecticut

Rosa will review the use of water soluble fertilizers for spring crops grown in greenhouses. Most problems with greenhouse crops are a result of improper fertility. Rosa will take us to think beyond "General Purpose" to discover why every operation should design its own nutrition program. After this presentation you will know how to select fertilizers, how to identify and manage nutritional disorders, and how to use nutrients to control plant growth.

11:00-12:00 **Growing Spring Crops Using Organic Fertilizers**

Dr. Douglas Cox, UMass Extension

Doug has been testing commercially available organic fertilizers on spring floriculture greenhouse crops for several years. Now you get to benefit from his experiences and research results. Thinking beyond fish emulsion, learn about products including water-soluble and slowrelease organic fertilizers that can be used to grow annuals and bedding plants and how best to use them.

12:00-12:30 **Lunch**

12:30-1:30 **Organic Certification for Greenhouse Container Crops**

Don Persons, Certification Administrator, Baystate Organic Certifier

Many growers of spring greenhouse crops are using natural enemies to manage insects and mites and biological control to manage diseases. Put this together with the use of organic growing media and fertilizers and some growers may be interested in organic certification for spring crops such as herbs or vegetable transplants. Learn about what it is needed for organic certification in this informative session.

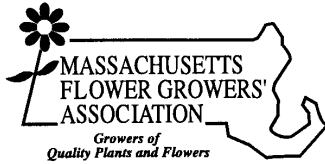
For more information contact:

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gniue@umext.umass.edu

Bob Luczai, Massachusetts Flower Growers Assoc., bluczai@massflowergrowers.com

Registration is \$30 per person and includes lunch and handouts. Make checks payable to University of Massachusetts.



Association News

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Growers of Quality Plants and Flowers

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Member Recognition

The following members made an extra contribution beyond their normal membership renewal. Thank-you very much!

Mahoney Garden Centers, Winchester, MA

Tillies Flower Shop, Peabody, MA

New Active Member

Flynn's Farm, 492 Bay Road, South Easton, MA 02375
508-238-1600

Email: Jessy7743124@hotmail.com

Website: www.FlynnsFamilyFarm.com

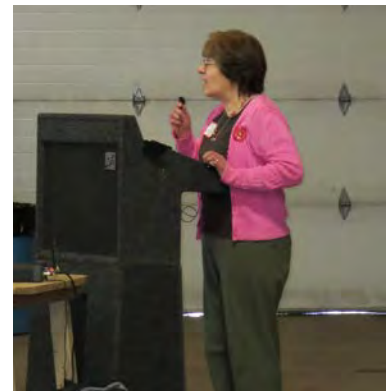
2015 MFGA Winter Meeting at King Farm



Jason Hutchins, Sue Wilkinson, and Bob Luczai discuss "Plant Something" marketing ideas.



Keith Hutchins (Past President) and Bart King (Host).



New President Tina Bemis addresses the membership.

UConn 2015 Perennial Plant Conference

Thursday, March 5, 2015
Lewis B. Rome Commons
University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT

This all-day educational conference will address a wide range of topics focusing on plant production, sustainable landscape design, and retail marketing. Topics were selected to appeal to professional landscapers and designers, nursery producers, and retail garden centers. Two concurrent educational sessions will feature nationally recognized speakers from both industry and academia. The speakers featured at the conference will include:

Denise Adams, Ornamental Plant Historian, Stony Point, NY, who will be speaking on the *American Home Landscape: A Historical Perspective*.

Mark Brand, Professor of Horticulture, UConn Department of Plant Science & Landscape Architecture, who will be speaking on *UConn Plant Introductions: Know Them, Grow Them*.

Ben Campbell, Extension Economist, UConn Department of Agriculture and Resource Economics, who will be presenting a talk entitled, *Consumer Perceptions: Sustainable, Organic, Ecofriendly, Local*.

Mark Dwyer, Director of Horticulture, Rotary Botanical Gardens, Janesville, WI who will be speaking on *Plants and Design Features for the Sensory Garden* and a second talk on *Landscape Design: Back to Basics*.

Kelly Norris, Horticulture Manager, Greater Des Moines Botanical Garden, Des Moines, IA, who will discuss *Dig This, Stylish Gardening for Savvy Gardeners*.

Kristin Schwab, landscape architect and Associate Professor, UConn Department of Plant Science and Landscape Architecture and **Eileen McHugh**, University Landscape Architect, UConn Planning, Architecture & Engineering Services, will be speaking on the *Rise of the Perennial Plant Palette: Examining the New UConn Landscape*.

Kimberly Stoner, Associate Agricultural Scientist, Department of Entomology, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in New Haven, CT will be speaking on *Growing Flowers That Benefit Bees*. **Michael Yanny**, Owner, JN Plant Selections, Menomonee Falls, WI, will be speaking on *New Woody Plants at Johnson's Nursery* and *Great Woody Plants for Your Most Discerning Gardeners*.

Program and registration information, including online registration, is available at www.2015perennial.uconn.edu. A pre-registration fee of \$100 per person is due by February 26th. The fee is \$110 per person if postmarked after February 26th or for walk-ins. A registration discount of \$20 per person if registering groups of 3 or more together is available. Student registration is \$25 with valid school ID. Registration is limited and nonrefundable. Please make checks payable to the University of Connecticut and send to Donna Ellis, University of Connecticut, Department of Plant Science and Landscape Architecture, 1376 Storrs Road, Unit 4067, Storrs, CT 06269-4067.

Included with your registration is an information packet, lunch, morning and afternoon snacks, and an opportunity to meet speakers and purchase autographed books from the Perennial Plant Conference bookstore. **Six pesticide recertification credits** will be offered for attendees from CT, RI, MA, ME, NH, and VT (pending state approval). Additional CEU's are available.

For more information contact Donna Ellis at phone 860-486-6448 or email donna.ellis@uconn.edu or visit our website www.2015perennial.uconn.edu

Cleaning Containers

While some growers clean and re-use pots, trays and flats and it is important to do it properly. Plant pathogens such as *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia* and *Thielaviopsis* can survive in root debris or soil particles on greenhouse surfaces. If the previous crop had a disease problem, then avoid re-using those containers. It is also a good idea to avoid planting crops that are prone to *Thielaviopsis* problems, such as calibrachoa, in containers that have been previously used.

All containers should be washed thoroughly to remove soil particles and plant debris before being treated with a greenhouse disinfectant, even if there was no evidence of disease in the crop. Debris and organic matter can protect pathogen spores from coming in contact with the disinfectant solution.

There are several products available for disinfecting surfaces including quaternary ammonium products (Greenshield®, Phytan 20®, KleenGrow™), and hydrogen dioxide (ZeroTol 2.0®, OxiDate 2.0®). Follow label directions for these products - labels indicate how long that pots must be soaked to be fully effective. A 10 percent solution of household chlorine bleach (one part bleach to 9 parts of water) may be used for pots and flats, but the solution has a shorter activity period than other disinfectants, losing half its strength in 2 hours. Chlorine bleach is also phytotoxic to some plants, and must be used in a well-ventilated area to protect workers.

Tina Smith, UMass Extension and Leanne Pundt, UConn Extension

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The advertisement features a photograph of five white delivery vans parked in front of a large building with a 'D&D FARMS' sign. Each van has the company logo and website on its side. A person is standing next to the middle van.

Floral Notes *Newsletter*

Volume 27, No. 4

<http://extension.umass.edu/floriculture>

January-February 2015

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Welcome to New Horticulture Faculty Member



Dr. Amanda Bayer was recently welcomed by the Stockbridge School of Agriculture as the new Extension Assistant Professor of Sustainable Landscape Horticulture. Mandy received her Ph.D. from the University of Georgia where her research focused on improving irrigation and fertilization in container plant production, focusing on how plant growth is affected by substrate water content and fertilizer application rate. She also did graduate at Penn State and the University of Illinois where she worked on propagation of *Chionanthus pygmaeus*, pygmy fringetree. Mandy worked as a landscape designer and in garden centers before going to graduate school. At the University of Massachusetts, Mandy will focus on sustainable landscape and nursery

management to support the Massachusetts landscape and nursery industries. The overall goal of her research program will be to help the landscape and nursery industry adapt to climate change, changing resource availability, and/or consumer trends. Her research program will complement her extension program in serving the industry through applied research to help address industry concerns. Areas that she will focus on include more sustainable production of container plants and best management practices for the landscape and nursery industries; with an emphasis on improving irrigation and fertilization practices. She is also interested in using irrigation as a tool for controlling plant growth and how plant growth can be manipulated via irrigation control.

FAQ's Selling Plants at a Farmers Market

Tina Smith, UMass Extension Greenhouse Crops and Floriculture

Massachusetts defines nursery stock under Chapter 128 of the General laws as trees, shrubs, woody plants and strawberry plants, whether wild or cultivated and parts thereof for propagation. It does not include herbaceous plants such as spring or fall flowers and vegetable bedding plants grown in greenhouses.

Q. I want to sell plants at our local farmers market. Are there any certificates that I need?

A. If the plants you plan to sell are herbaceous plants (other than strawberry plants), then they do not need a certificate of inspection.

If the plants are nursery stock or strawberry plants, the plants need a certificate of inspection from the Division of Crop and Pest Services, Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources (MDAR). The nursery inspection program prevents and minimizes the impact of pests entering the state.

All nurseries or places where nursery stock is grown is required to be inspected and certified to be free of pests each year regardless of the quantity being grown. Growers in the Commonwealth who export plant material and/or seed require inspections prior to shipping.

Agent licenses are issued to retail outlets that purchase nursery stock and offer it for resale.

For information on certificates and agent licenses, contact: Phyllis Michalewich, MDAR, Phyllis.michalewich@state.ma.us, or call (617)626-1801.

Application forms for a Nursery Agent License and Nursery Grower Certificate are available at: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/agr/farm-products/plants/>

Summary of General Laws, Chapter 128, Agriculture, Sections 17, 19, and 20 pertain to nursery stock

Section 17: Inspection of nurseries; certificate; suppression of pests

All nurseries or places where nursery stock is grown is required to be inspected and certified to be free of pests each year.

Section 19: Sale of nursery stock, grower's certificate

Growers or dealers who sell, exchanges, gives, delivers or ships nursery stock within Massachusetts must obtain a current grower's certificate (within 12 months).

Section 20: Importation of nursery stock, certificate of inspection

Nursery stock brought into Massachusetts must have an unexpired certificate of inspection.

Farmer's Market Rules

Individual farmer's markets have their own rules. For rules for specific farmers markets, talk to the Market Manager. Here is a farmer's market directory for contacts:

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/agr/markets/farmersmarkets/growers-farmers-market-directory.pdf>

Resources:

Nursery Inspection Resources – MDAR

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/agr/farm-products/plants/>

MDAR Plant Inspection Laws and Regulations -MDAR

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/agr/farm-products/plants/plant-inspection-laws-and-regulations.html>

Farmers Market Resources in Massachusetts -MDAR

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/agr/markets/farmers-markets/farmers-market-resources-farmers-generic.html>

Pollinator Health for Agriculture and Landscapes

Thursday, March 26, 2015 8:45am to 4:00pm
Campus Center Auditorium, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

8:00 Registration and Coffee

8:45 Welcome, Anne Averill, Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Univ. of Massachusetts

9:00-10:00 Biology, Diversity and Conservation of Native Bees in the Northeast Joan Milam, Department of Environmental Conservation, Univ. of Massachusetts

Pollinators are key elements of native biodiversity, and bees in particular provide important ecosystem services in terms of pollination for native plants that support plant and wildlife diversity. Not only are bees important pollinators of natural systems, they are responsible for the pollination of the fruits, nuts and vegetables grown in the United States. This talk will cover bee basics: what makes a bee a bee, the great diversity of bee species, and what we can do to help conserve native bees.

10:00-10:45 The Natural History and Ecology of Honey bees in Our Landscapes

Dr. Frank Drummond, School of Biology and Ecology, Univ. of Maine

Honey bees are amazing animals. They are one of the few insects that have been domesticated by humans, but they still remain somewhat wild. Dr. Drummond will take a look at the history of honey bees in the U.S. up to the 1960s and then how changes occurred through the present that have determined the current honey bee status and health.

10:45-11:00 AM Break

1:00-11:45 How Healthy are the Bees? Dr. Frank Drummond, School of Biology and Ecology, Univ.

of Maine We have all heard about CCD, colony collapse, bee decline, a new silent spring...so, the question is how is the honey bee doing AND also the hundreds of species that are referred to as native bees? Dr. Drummond will discuss bee health...what is meant by "health"...what do scientists know about bee "health" and what is the global picture that is beginning to form about bee health. Dr. Drummond will attempt to provide background knowledge for better understanding several of the other talks in this conference about what we can DO about bee declines.

11:45-1:00 Lunch on your own. Many lunch options in the Campus Center. Take time to view exhibits.

1:00-2:00 Designing Pollinator Support Plantings: Think Like a Bee

Dr. Lois Berg Stack, Univ. of Maine, Northern New England Pollinator Habitat Working Group

Dr. Berg Stack will help us to think like a bee when designing pollinator support plantings. Effective pollinator support plantings provide flower resources, nest sites and water. Good site assessment allows for the selection of plants that complement existing resources, and good process can produce an effective long-term resource that requires limited maintenance.

2:00-2:10 Break

2:10-3:00 Neonicotinoids in Agriculture and Landscapes: Do They Harm Honey Bees or Native Bees? Dr. Kim Stoner, The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station

For 10 years, controversy has been swirling around the possible effects of neonicotinoids on bees. Dr. Stoner will talk about what we have learned and what we still don't know about routes by which bees could be exposed to these systemic insecticides and how bee health may be affected.

3:00-4:00 Creating a Bee-friendly Landscape: Protecting Bees from Pesticide Exposure Dr. Anne Averill, Department of Environmental Conservation, Univ. of Massachusetts

In addition to the neonicotinoids, what are the different classes of pesticides, what are their risks to pollinators, how do they interact with other stressors, and how can pollinators be protected from exposure? Guidelines on how to best manage pests while reducing the hazard to bees will be covered. Bees require an extensive safe landscape, so Dr. Averill will also address how to grow flowering plants that are safe in our yards. She will conclude with a broad look of how national and international programs address pollinator health and safety.

4 Pesticide Credits have been approved in all categories. Cost: \$65 for first registration, \$40/person for additional registrations from same business. For more information about the program contact: Tina Smith, Univ. of Mass, Amherst (413)545-5306, tsmith@umext.umass.edu

Scheduling Biologicals

Linda Taranto, D&D Farms and Tina Smith, UMass Extension

About D&D Farms

D&D Farms is a family owned wholesale greenhouse business in Stow, MA. The business consists of over 140,000 sq. ft of greenhouse growing area for pansies, perennials, annuals, mixed and flowering hanging baskets, 4" and 6" crops. D&D sows about half of their own seedlings, from pansies and perennials to the ever-growing selection of flowering annuals. They also grow vegetatively propagated plants.

Introduction

We have been using biological control to manage pests in our greenhouses for the past 5 years. We find that using biological control to manage pests is faster, easier and less costly than purchasing and using pesticides. Anyone can apply the beneficials and there is no re-entry interval needed like using pesticides. We also feel that our plants are healthier and of higher quality. Using beneficials is cleaner and healthier for customers and employees.

Here are the biologicals we use and the pests they are used to manage.

- *Nemasys (Steinernema feltiae)* - Beneficial nematode used for fungus gnat larvae and also thrips pupae.

- *Hypoaspis miles* – Soil dwelling predatory mite used for fungus gnat larvae (will also eat thrips pupae and shore fly larvae).

- *Atheta* – Predatory rove beetle for shore fly and fungus gnat larvae. *Atheta* will also eat thrips pupae and other soil insects.

- *Amblyseius cucumeris* – Predatory mite used for thrips.

ABS (Amblyseius-Breeding-System) is available in sachets or loose in a tube. It contains a food source (prey mites) for the predatory mite, allowing reproduction inside the sachets. This allows a continuous release over several weeks.

- BotaniGard (*Beauveria bassiana*) is an insect-killing fungus used to manage thrips, whiteflies, aphids and mealybugs. It works best with high relative humidity and thorough coverage.

- Banker plants are used to manage green peach and melon aphids. Banker plants are grass plants such as barley, wheat or oats that are used to rear, release and sustain aphid parasites before aphids appear in the crop. Here's a summary of how they are grown and used. Barley plants (or wheat or oats) are purchased with bird cherry oat aphids on them. The infested plants are planted in hanging baskets. The bird cherry oat aphids attack only monocotyledons. Once the bird cherry oat aphids are established, we sprinkle *Aphidius colemani* and *Aphidius matricariae* (two types of parasite wasps) on the bird cherry oat aphids. *Aphidius* parasitizes and then emerges from the bird cherry aphids. Once parasitized bird cherry aphid mummies are observed, we place the banker plants throughout the greenhouse where emerging *Aphidius* will parasitize green peach and melon aphids on the crop.

- *Orius* - Predatory plant bug for thrips.

- *Encarsia formosa* (for greenhouse whitefly) and *Eretmocerus eremicus* (for silverleaf whitefly) - Two different whitefly parasitoids used as needed.

Here is our schedule for using biologicals. It may be helpful if you are just beginning to use biocontrols to manage pests in your greenhouses.

Begin with a clean greenhouse

Sanitation is important for successful pest management. At the end of each growing season, before closing the greenhouses for the year, we thoroughly clean our greenhouses. We pull weeds and clean up any plant debris and algae from the floors and sweep the floors thoroughly. This helps to prevent carrying over pests to new crops.

One week before opening a greenhouse or bay

We order beneficial nematodes, *Nemasys (Steinernema feltiae)* a week before opening a greenhouse or bay. If plant material is expected to arrive, we also order, *Hypoaspis miles* (predatory mite), *Atheta* (rove beetle) and ABS (Amblyseius-Breeding-System) (*Amblyseius cucumeris*- predatory mite). We order *A. cucumeris* in sachets and one tube of loose (20K). At this time we also order banker plants because it will take 3 weeks or more to rear parasites for managing aphids.

When our order arrives

Note: When biologicals arrive, it is important to open up the package immediately and inspect them for quality. See “Grower Guide: Quality Assurance of Biocontrol Products”:

http://vinelandresearch.com/sites/default/files/grower_guide_pdf_final.pdf. Here are some general guidelines when a package is received: Open the package, look for condensation or fermenting smell and temperature of contents; look for movement, if shipped as pupae or mummies, record the number of emerging adults; and keep good records. Take notes of species name, packaging type/size, date received, company batch number, date tested, method used, number of samples, number of biocontrol agents counted and any other observations on the appearance and performance of the product. If a potential problem is detected, contact the supplier.

Upon arrival, we refrigerate the *Nemasys* and write the arrival dates on the outside of all materials. We use the biologicals as soon as possible but sometimes we store extra for a short period. Check with your supplier for specific holding temperatures and conditions for specific biocontrol agents. Most biologicals should not be refrigerated. Dating helps us to make sure we use the oldest first.

When banker plants arrive we plant them into 10” hanging baskets or pots. We divide each plant in half and plant into two hangers. We plant in the middle of each pot and sow barley seed around the outside edge of the banker plant. While wheat and barley are best, oats can also be used. This provides a continuous supply of new plants for the aphids. We keep these plants warm to continue to breed more aphids on them. We grow banker plants in the basement of our house by a window. Our goal at this time is to raise a good population of bird cherry oat aphids on the plants to eventually have a large population of parasites. If grown in the greenhouse, the plants would need to be grown in a cage to protect the bird cherry oat aphids from being parasitized by existing *Aphidius*.

On the day of arrival of the first plant material

When plant material arrives, we apply the *Nemasys* (parasitic nematodes). *Nemasys* is best applied when it stays wet on the plant and doesn’t dry too quickly. While there are slightly different adaptations for applying nematodes, this is what we do. We usually apply them late in the afternoon or on a cloudy day. We mix 1 package (250 million) *Nemasys* with 3 gallons in a 5 gallon pail of cool water and nothing else. We apply with a dosatron set at 1 to 100 ppm (to deliver 100 gallons final solution). We remove the filter to prevent clogging. Do not apply with hydraulic pump because this will crush the nematodes. The hose nozzle should have large openings so the nematodes can move freely through the opening and not clog it. We wet the plant leaves and soil as much as possible during application.

We also drench the floors of the greenhouse with the solution of nematodes. If we have plant material that is unrooted, we stick them into trays, then, drench the floors and water in the unrooted stock with *Nemasys*. If we have rooted plant material we apply *Nemasys* to the floors and water it into the trays. If we

have pots filled with media and will be transplanting into them the next day or two, we will also water pots with the Nemasys.

Within the first couple of days of the arrival of our first plant stock we distribute the loose *Amblyseius cucumeris* (ABA) by gently sprinkling (broadcast) them over the unrooted and rooted plant trays. We take handfuls and gently throw over the benches while walking along. We use the broadcast method because we are always moving things around. We also place a small pile (about a teaspoon) of loose ABA in the middle of each plug tray. Some growers may prefer to use sachet packets placed between the trays in place of broadcasting loose ABA if they do not move trays around.

On the same day we also broadcast *Hypoaspis miles* and *Atheta* over the trays. We also broadcast these when we open new bays or open greenhouses for the first time during the season.

As new plant material arrives we follow the same procedure as it is introduced into our greenhouses. We do this about once a week only on new material. If we move plants into another greenhouse or bay, we try to at least drench the floors with Nemasys before moving in the plant material. We also apply Nemasys once a week on a regular schedule. We watch the weather and try to apply the nematodes on cloudy days. We do not apply Nemasys to our banker plants. Once a week or every ten days we also use BotaniGard on all plant material except the banker plants. We use the wettable powder formulation.

Two weeks after receiving and growing banker plants

We order and receive *Aphidius colemani*. We order both *Aphidius colemani* (500) and Matricariae-System (500) (*Aphidius matricariae*). *Aphidius matricariae* is a parasitic wasp similar to *A. colemani* but is more effective at cooler temperatures and is effective against tobacco aphid.

Note: Aphidius colemani is not used to parasitize larger aphids such as the foxglove aphid and potato aphid. If foxglove or potato aphids are your predominant species, another option is to use the predatory midge *Aphidoletes aphidimyza* for release onto your banker plants. If using predatory midges, placing the pots in trays with moist sand will help provide pupation sites for the predatory midges. (The predatory midges pupate in the soil).

Once we receive *A. colemani* and *A. matricariae* we move the banker plants (except one) into the greenhouse, then, we group them together and sprinkle the *Aphidius* on top of the banker plants. It takes about one to two weeks for the *Aphidius* to breed and parasitize the bird cherry oat aphids. We save one plant that we will use to start new banker plants. Once we see parasitized bird cherry oat aphids (mummies) on the banker plants, we hang the bankers where they will remain for the season. We make sure to add these on to the irrigation drip lines, so they get watered with other hangers. If any part of the original plant dies off, for example in the middle, or if there is a lot of dead grass in hangers, we remove only the dead part of the plant and reseed with barley again in the middle. The *Aphidius* will continue to breed.

Starting new banker plants. From these original banker plants, we continue to make our own banker plants. We sow barley or oat seeds in the middle of several hanging baskets and place the hangers next to the saved banker plant that is infested with the bird cherry oat aphids. Next we cut some of the foliage (grass) off of the “saved” banker plant containing the cherry bird oat aphids and place the infested grass over the top of dirt in new pots. When the barley germinates and grows, the bird cherry aphids will infest the new sprouts. It takes about two weeks to make a new batch of banker plants.

We add more barley or oat seed around the outside of each hanger before moving the banker plants into the greenhouse. When moving the second batch of plants with the bird cherry oat aphids into the greenhouse we make sure that we place them near a banker plant with parasitized aphid mummies. Or, we order more *Aphidius colemani* and add to them to the new bankers grouped together. We wait until we see mummies (usually takes about a week) before hanging them in their final spot in the greenhouse. We

continue growing banker plants until we have one banker plant per greenhouse or bay of greenhouse. We continue this process for the spring growing season.

Three weeks after plugs arrive

It is now three weeks since we received our plugs (various crops) and we are going to transplant them into their final pot or hanging basket. When ordering our ABS (*Amblyseius cucumeris*) system, we order enough to use one sachet per hanging basket and enough loose (tube) to broadcast. We also broadcast one more application of *Atheta* and *Hypoaspis miles* at this time. The sachets placed in each hanging basket lasts about 2 months or so. After transplanting plugs into hanging baskets we apply Nemasys (within a couple of days or the same day that we transplant). We continue to drench these at least once a week making sure to get the foliage wet. Within a couple of days after transplanting we also broadcast the loose ABS over the tops of each hanging basket and place a sachet into the middle of each. We let the plants grow a little on the bench before hanging them into place.

Transplanting into pots of any size

When transplanting into pots of any size (4" to 6") we place sachets between pot trays or we place one pile (about 1 teaspoon) in one pot per tray (6, 8, 10 or 15 count tray). If these same plants are grown for longer than 3 months then ABS can continue to be broadcast over the tops or piles can be renewed or new sachets can be used.

When we transplant into larger pots such as window boxes, we usually broadcast with ABS then wait until the plants have grown some and when we trim the plants, we place the sachets into these containers also.

Sticky Cards and Hot Spots

We use sticky cards to monitor flying insects such as thrips, whiteflies, adult fungus gnats and shore flies in our greenhouses. Yellow cards attract most insects, however, *Aphidius colemani* are really attracted to them, so we try to place the cards away from the banker plants. Sticky cards work great for detecting population of *Aphidius colemani*. If we need to place cards near banker plants, for example to detect thrips, we use the blue sticky cards. Remember to replace cards when needed with fresh cards.

We monitor our sticky cards about once a week, on the same day each week. If we notice a hot spot with thrips and it is early in the season we order the predatory plant bug *Insidiosus* system 500 (*Orius*) and apply these directly to the area that has the hot spot.

We monitor aphids by inspecting the plants and looking for signs of feeding such as curled new growth, honeydew or white cast skins. For hot spots of aphids late in the season we have used lace wing (*Chrysopa*-System 1K larvae). We sprinkle them onto the plants that are most infested. It has been our experience that they consume large numbers of aphids. However, we only use them as a last resort because they are general predators and will eat other beneficials.

If we see even one whitefly on a sticky card we order Eretmix system 100-5000 cards. Eretmix contains two whitefly parasitoids; *Encarsia formosa* (for greenhouse whitefly) and *Eretmocerus eremicus* (for silverleaf whitefly) mixed together to manage both types of whiteflies. These are sold 50 cards to a box. Each card contains parasitized whitefly pupae. The wasps emerge from the pupae, search and parasitize the whiteflies in the greenhouse. We place these in hot spots at the rate of one to three per bay or small greenhouse. We do this for about three to four weeks until we no longer find whitefly on sticky cards. Note that whitefly parasites work best if the whitefly species can be identified and the specific parasite is used for that species.

These cards are most effective if placed in shade under foliage. We have also used them on greenhouse tomatoes. On our greenhouse tomatoes, we distribute them weekly until we are finished harvesting. We

place cards containing parasitic wasps low on the plants the first week then near the top of the plant the following week and alternate each week until harvest is complete.

Retail Garden Centers

We advise our retail customers to follow the same procedure that we use when bringing new plants into a greenhouse. Plan to use biologicals when opening a greenhouse for the season and as new plant material arrives. If plants are to be held for two to three weeks, we suggest they apply beneficial nematodes to all plant material and broadcast predatory mites (*Hypoaspis miles* and *Amblyseius cucumeris*) as soon as plants are put in the greenhouse. If plant material is expected to be in the greenhouse longer than two to three weeks, then we suggest using *Amblyseius cucumeris* sachets.

Other Crops

If growing vegetables to fruit in a greenhouse these same biological agents will work. Exceptions are that Nemasys (parasitic nematodes) do not work on tomato plants for thrips because of the hairs on the tomato plants limits their mobility. Also *Amblyseius* (ABS) also does not work on tomato plants for the same reason. Banker plants can be used for aphids with your tomato crop and lace wings can be used for hot spots of aphids. It is best to identify the species of whitefly and use the parasitic wasp for that particular species.

Bob Childs

Bob Childs recently passed away after battling cancer for nine years. Some readers may know Bob through his entomology extension work in the Green Industry, as a teacher, or as a former classmate at UMass. Bob, 60, died peacefully on January 30 surrounded by his loving family and friends. He is survived by his wife of 28 years, Deborah, and two sons, Andrew and Taylor, his mother, and his sister. He attended Greenfield Community College and then the Stockbridge School of Agriculture where he earned an Associate degree in Fruit and Vegetable Production and followed with his Bachelors and Masters degrees in Entomology from the University of Massachusetts. He remained at the University in a variety of positions, spending the majority of his career as both an instructor in the Stockbridge School and an Extension Specialist working closely with the Green Industry in Massachusetts.

Bob was a dedicated teacher and truly enjoyed sharing his knowledge with others. Affectionately known as "Bobby Bugs", his love of teaching was obvious to both college students and adults. He lectured extensively to various groups including tree wardens, arborists, foresters, landscapers, nursery owners and workers, and garden clubs throughout New England. Bob was a member the Horticultural Club of Boston and served on the education committee of New England Grows for many years.

In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to the Robert Childs Student Assistance Fund care of the Massachusetts Tree Wardens and Foresters Association, P.O. Box 326, South Hadley, MA 01075; Cooley Dickinson VNA and Hospice, 168 Industrial Dr., Northampton MA 01060; or the nature conservation organization of your choice. A celebration of Bob's life was held February 7 at the UMass Campus Center.

UMass Greenhouse Crops and Floriculture Extension Program

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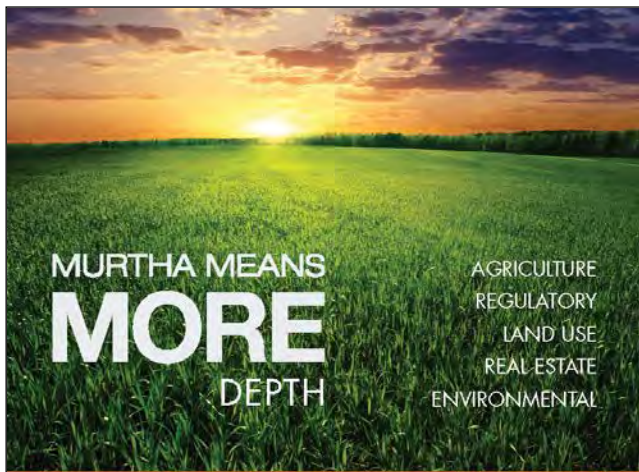
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Six monthly issues of *Floral Notes* By email are published yearly.

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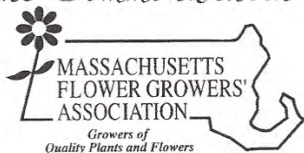
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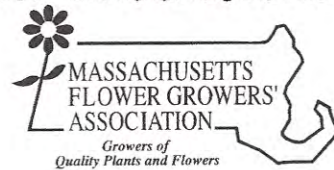
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