Northern Neck Master Gardeners
Frequently Asked Questions
(May 2017)

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Abbreviations in this Document
VCE – Virginia Cooperative Extension (Website: http://www.ext.vt.edu/index.html)
CCE – Clemson Cooperative Extension (Website: http://www.clemson.edu/extension/hgic/)
NCCES – North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service (Website: https://www.ces.ncsu.edu/)
  • Click on this link to open the entire PMG (a large file); the links below open specific sections only

Erosion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What can I plant to stop erosion?</th>
<th>Reducing Erosion and Runoff (VCE pub. 426-722)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Selecting Landscape Plants: Groundcovers (VCE pub. 426-609)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fruit Trees

| What is wrong with this apple tree? | Home Fruit: Disease and Insects (2017 PMG – Sec. 3):
• Pest and Disease Control General Info: pp. 3-1 through 3-6.
• Apple Diseases and Insects: pp. 3-8 thru 3-11 and p. 3-13.
• Spray Schedule for Apples: Table 3.5 on p. 3-11 |
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apple &amp; Crabapple Diseases – (CCE pub. 2000)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
|                                   | Lack of soil fertility can also be the problem. Have the soil tested and review the following VCE publications:
• Soil Sampling For The Home Gardener (VCE pub. 452-129)
• Explanation of Soil Tests (VCE pub. 452-701) |

| What is wrong with this peach tree? | Home Fruit: Disease and Insects (2017 PMG – Sec. 3):
• Pest and Disease Control General Info: pp. 3-1 through 3-6.
• Peach Diseases and Insects: pp. 3-13 through 3-16.
• Peach Insects: pp. 3-15 through 3-16
• Spray Schedule for Peaches: Table 3.7 on p. 3-14 |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peach Diseases – (CCE pub. 2209)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of soil fertility can also be the problem. Have the soil tested and review the following VCE publications:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Information</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Soil Sampling For The Home Gardener</strong></td>
<td>(VCE pub. 452-129)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation of Soil Tests</strong></td>
<td>(VCE pub. 452-701)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Do fruit trees need annual pesticide spraying?** | **Home Fruit: Disease and Insects** (2017 PMG – Sec. 3):  
- See “Timing” under” When and How to Apply Home Fruit Pesticides” on p. 3-4 |
| **Ground-Covers** |  
| **Why are the tips on my Carpet Juniper turning brown?** | **Juniper Tip Blights** (VCE pub. 450-601)  
**Juniper Diseases and Insect Pests** (CCE pub. 2056) |
| **Identification** |  
| **Can you ID this tree/shrub/plant/weed/insect?** |  
- The best answer: “Could you bring us a sample?” or, “Could you bring or email us a picture”, (e.g. when sample would be too big)  
- See **Appendix H** below for information on submitting a sample |
| **Invasive Plants** |  
| **How do I eradicate invasive plants?** | **Invasive Exotic Plant Species Identification and Management** (VCE pub. 420-320) |
| **How do I eradicate invasive plants near the shoreline/water?** | **Identification and Control of Common Reed (Phragmites australis) in Virginia** (VCE pub. 427-101)  
**Aquapiant** (Texas A&M):  
- See “Permits to Apply Herbicides”, 2nd column  
- “Herbicides” – pp. 8-10  
| **Lawns** |  
| **Click on the link below for a general reference publication for Virginia lawns:** |  
- **A Virginian’s Year-Round Guide to Yard Care** (VA Department of Conservation and Recreation) |
| **How do I get rid of weeds in my lawn?** | **Spring and Summer Lawn Management Considerations for Cool-Season Turfgrasses** |
### Recommended Plants for the Northern Neck

The appendices below are lists of recommended plants for the Northern Neck have been excerpted from *Gardening in the Northern Neck of Virginia: A Handbook for Responsible Gardeners*, published by the Northern Neck Master Gardeners and available for review at the Northumberland, Lancaster or Westmoreland County Cooperative Extension offices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Recommended Plant:</th>
<th>Click Below to go to the Appendix:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small Tree and Shrub Favorites</td>
<td>Appendix A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larger Tree Favorites</td>
<td>Appendix B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perennials</td>
<td>Appendix C</td>
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<td>Annuals</td>
<td>Appendix D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Covers</td>
<td>Appendix E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Appendix F</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What fruit trees grow well in the NN?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Small Fruit in the Home Garden (VCE pub. 426-840)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Tree Fruit in the Home Garden (VCE pub. 426-841)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Where can I buy plants that do well in the NN?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ornamentals</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>What is wrong with this Japanese Holly?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>What are these spots on the leaves of this Photinia (Red Tip)?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>What is this white cottony stuff on my camellia leaves?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Why are the leaves on this gardenia turning yellow?</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
- Gardenias are susceptible to winter injury, which may turn leaves yellow.

Lack of soil fertility can also be the problem. Have the soil tested and review the following VCE publications:
- **Soil Sampling For The Home Gardener** (VCE pub. 452-129)
- **Explanation of Soil Tests** (VCE pub. 452-701)

**Home Ornaments** (2017 PMG – Section 4):
- See p. 4-5 for gardenia diseases
- Table 4.1 on p. 4-9 lists disease control recommendations.
- Page 4-31 lists gardenia insects and mites

### Why are my boxwoods dying?

Submit a sample to the local VCE office. When submitting a sample, refer to **Appendix H** below.


Publications on Boxwood Diseases & Pests:
- **VT boxwood blight pest alert:**
  - See specifically: “Tactics to Avoid Introduction of the Disease”
- **Insect and Mite Pests of Boxwood** (VCE pub. ENTO-42)
- **Boxwood Diseases & Insect Pests** (CCE pub. 2052)
- **Best Management Practices for Boxwood Blight in the Virginia Home Landscape** (VCE pub. PPWS-29NP)
- If lack of soil fertility is suspected, have the soil tested and review the following VCE publications:
  - **Soil Sampling For The Home Gardener** (VCE pub. 452-129)
  - **Explanation of Soil Tests** (VCE pub. 452-701)

### How do I prepare the soil for planting shrubs and plants?

- **Tree & Shrub Planting Guidelines** (VCE pub. 430-295):
  - See “Site Preparation”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Have the soil tested and review the following VCE publications:** | Have the soil tested and review the following VCE publications:  
  - Soil Sampling For The Home Gardener (VCE pub. 452-129)  
  - Explanation of Soil Tests (VCE pub. 452-701) |
| **What is the best time to divide/transplant perennials?** | **What is the best time to divide/transplant perennials?**  
  - Dividing Perennials (CCE pub. 1150)  
  - Perennials: Culture, Maintenance and Propagation (VCE pub. 426-203) |
| **What can I do about black root rot?** | **What can I do about black root rot?**  
  - Black Root Rot of Ornamentals (Kentucky Cooperative Extension)  
  - Black Root Rot: Thielaviopsis basicola (Cornell University)  
  - See also: “What is wrong with this Japanese Holly?” in this document |
| **How do I get rid of mildew on my ornamental plants?** | **How do I get rid of mildew on my ornamental plants?**  
  - Powdery Mildew of Ornamental Plants (VCE pub. 450-603)  
  - Powdery Mildew (CCE pub. 2049) |
| **Pests** | **Pests**  
  - What can I do about Tent Caterpillars and Fall Webworm and when?  
    - Fall Webworm (VCE pub. 2808-1013)  
    - Home Ornaments (2017 PMG – Section 4):  
      - See Table 4.5 on p. 4-63 for “Control Measures for Tent Caterpillars”  
      - See Table 4.5 on p. 4-44 & p. 4-65 for “Control Measures for Fall Webworm”  
    - Fall Webworm (Penn State Department of Entomology's Cooperative Extension)  
  - How do I get rid of moles and voles?  
    - Managing Wildlife Damage: Moles (VCE pub. 420-201)  
    - Pest Management (VCE pub. 430-469):  
      - See paragraphs on moles and voles under “Animal Pests” |
**What can I do about ground-nesting wasps/hornets, carpenter bees and yellow jackets?**

The first question to ask should be: “Are you allergic to bee stings?” If the answer is yes, recommend that a professional exterminator be contacted.

Also, provide client with a copy of “Protecting Honey Bees”, see link below

- 2017 PMG – Regulations & Basic Info (Section 1), pp. 1-33 thru 1-36

For treatment, see the link below:
- Nuisance Insects of the House and Yard (2017 PMG – Section 6)
  - Table 6.1 on p. 6-4 (Yellow Jackets)
  - Table 6.2 on p. 6-6 (Carpenter Bees)
  - Table 6.3 on p. 6-14 (Wasps/hornets)

**Yellowjackets** (VCE pub. ENTO-49)

**What can I do about pine borers?**

- Pine Sawyers (VCE pub. 2907-1399)
- Longhorned Beetles/Roundheaded Borers (VCE pub. 444-215)

**What can I do about bagworms?**

- Bagworm (VCE pub. 2808-1008)

For treatment, click on the link below:
- Home Ornamentals (2017 PMG – Section 4), Table 4.5 on p. 4-37

**How do I get mice out of my house?**

- Vertebrates as Pests (2017 PMG, Section 8)
  - Page 8-1: See “Vertebrates as Pests” and “Nuisance Species”

**House Mouse Management** (University of California Cooperative Extension)

**How do I get snakes out of my house?**

- Vertebrates as Pests (2017 PMG, Section 8):
  - Page 8-1: See “Vertebrates as Pests”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What can I do about these unwanted caterpillars in my trees?</td>
<td>• Remove manually if practical.</td>
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<td>• For identification of Fall Webworm, Tent Caterpillars etc. see the publication below: Bagworms, Webworms and Tent Caterpillars (University of Nebraska)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Tent Caterpillars (VCE pub. 444-274)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Fall Webworm (VCE pub. 2808-1013)</td>
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<td>• For Gypsy Moths:</td>
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<td>o Gypsy Moth Management for Homeowners on Small Properties (VCE pub. 2811-1021)</td>
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<td>o Gypsy Moth in Virginia (Virginia Tech)</td>
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<td>o Gypsy Moth in Virginia – An Update (VCE pub. 444-750)</td>
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<td>• A VCE slide show that includes caterpillar photographs is at Insect Pests of Ornamental Plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How can I treat for squash-bugs on squash and zucchini?</td>
<td>Ways to Control Squash Bug Damage on Zucchini Plants (Missouri Cooperative Extension)</td>
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<td>Squash Bug (VCE pub. ENTO-64)</td>
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<td>Squash Vine Borer (VCE pub. 3104-1566)</td>
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<tr>
<td>How do I get rid of a woodpecker pecking holes in my siding/outside steps?</td>
<td>Woodpeckers, Control Damage (Cornell Lab of Ornithology)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Other Animals (2017 PMG – Section 8):</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Page 8-4, see “Decision Making”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Table 8.1 on p. 8-5: “Woodpeckers”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should I have an annual termite inspection?</td>
<td>Termite Control (NCCES - ENT/rsc-20):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| How do I prevent deer from eating my plants? | Other Animals (2017 PMG – Section 8):  
• Pages 8-6 & 8-7: Selective Planting Recommendations for Deer Management  
Managing Deer in the Landscape and Garden (NCCES)  
Deer-Resistant Native Plants for the Northern Neck, (Northern Neck Chapter, Virginia Native Plant Society) |

| Pruning | VCE has a number of publications on pruning:  
• Pruning Basics and Tools (430-455)  
• Evergreen Trees:  
  o Pruning Evergreen Trees (VCE pub. 430-457)  
  o Evergreen Tree Pruning Calendar (VCE pub. 430-461)  
• Deciduous Trees:  
  o Pruning Deciduous Trees (VCE pub. 430-456)  
  o Deciduous Tree Pruning Calendar (VCE pub. 430-460)  
• Shrubs:  
  o Pruning Shrubs (VCE pub. 430-459)  
  o Shrub Pruning Calendar (VCE pub. 430-462)  
• Pruning Crepe Myrtles (VCE pub. 430-451)  
• Stop Topping Trees (VCE pub. 430-458) |

| Scroll down to “Annual Contracts” | Termite Prevention (NCCES - ENT/rsc-23) |
### Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where can I get information on rain-barrels?</td>
<td>Ready-made rain barrels are available for $60 by calling the Virginia Cooperative Extension Northumberland office at 804-580-5694.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| How do I perform a soil test?                                         | Soil Sampling For The Home Gardener (VCE pub. 452-129)  
Explanation of Soil Tests (VCE pub. 452-701)                                                                                               |
| Where can I get a soil test kit?                                      | At any local Extension office. The following offices are in or near the Northern Neck (all telephone numbers are in area code 804):  
• Lancaster Ext. Office: (Lancaster Court House – 462-5780)  
• Northumberland Ext. Office: (Heathsville – 580-5694)  
• Westmoreland Ext. Office: (Montross – 493-8924)  
• Richmond Ext. Office: (Warsaw – 333-3420)  
• Essex Ext. Office: (Tappahannock – 443-3551)  
Kits are also available at Farmer's Markets (as listed on the NNMG website)                                                                 |
| Where can I find information on bee keeping?                         | The Northern Neck Beekeepers website: Northern Neck Beekeepers                                                                                                                                          |
| Where can I find a local arborist?                                    | See Appendix I for:  
• A VCE publication on hiring an arborist;  
• Links to the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) website, which provides a listing of certified arborists working in the Northern Neck; and  
• Information on the Virginia Department of Forestry – Northern Neck Work Area                                                                 |
| What are the frost dates in eastern Virginia?                         | • April 15 – 21, and  
• Last week of October. Remember: Actual frost dates vary from year to year.  
See also: Vegetable Planting Guide and Recommended Planting Dates (VCE pub. 426-331)                                                                 |
### Soil

| What can I do about high sodium content in the soil? | Trees and Shrubs that Tolerate Saline Soils and Salt Spray Drift (VCE pub. 430-031):  
| - See Paragraph: “Reducing Soil Salinity or Soil Salt Damage”  
Salt-Tolerant Northern Neck Native Plants  
(Northern Neck Chapter of Virginia Native Plant Society) |

### Septic Field

| What can I plant near my septic field? | Planting on Your Septic Drain Field (VCE pub. 426-617) |

### Trees

| Why are the leaves on this oak/maple tuning brown and falling off? | Oak Leaves: Leaf edges brown, center of leaf green (University of Minnesota Extension)  
| - Drought, nearby construction and lack of soil fertility can cause same symptoms. |
| Why is there sap oozing from the bark of this oak? | Home Ornamentals (2017 PMG – Section 4):  
| - See: “Bacterial Wetwood/Slime Flux on Dogwood” (Table 4.2 on p. 4-17), and find reference to oaks. |
| Why are the branches on this Leyland Cypress turning brown? | Home Ornamentals (2017 PMG – Section 4):  
| - See Table 4.2 on p. 4-20 for “Leyland Cypress/Cankers”  
Six Diseases of Leyland Cypress (NCCES) |
| What is this greyish-green substance growing on my trees? | Lichens on Woody Shrubs and Trees (Alabama Cooperative Extension) |
| What is this blackish substance on the leaves of these trees? | Sooty Molds (NCCES ENT/ort-41)  
Sooty Molds: Various (Cornell University) |

### Vegetables

| What are these spots on my tomatoes? | Tomatoes (VCE pub. 426-418):  
| - See “Common Problems”  
Tomato (CCE pub. 1323):  
| - See “Common Problems” on p. 4 |
- See “Soil Preparation”
- Consider a soil test |
<table>
<thead>
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<td>Vegetable Garden: Soil Preparation (University of Arizona: Vegetable Garden Soil Preparation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tomato Diseases & Disorders** (CCE pub. 2217 – includes just about all tomato diseases and disorders)

**Disorders of Ripe Tomato Fruits** (Texas A&M: click on menu to see pictures)

**Tomato Anthracnose** (University of Minnesota Extension)
### Appendices

**Appendix A – Small Tree and Shrub Favorites for the Northern Neck**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NATIVE:</strong></th>
<th><strong>NON-NATIVE:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Amelanchier arborea</em> – Juneberry, shadbush</td>
<td><em>Abelia 'Edwin Goucher'</em> – Abelia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Calycanthus floridus</em> – Carolina allspice</td>
<td><em>Aucuba japonica 'Variegata'</em> – Aucuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cercis Canadensis</em> – Redbud</td>
<td><em>Camellia sasanqua 'Setsugeka'</em> – Camellia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chionanthus virginicus</em> – Fringetree</td>
<td><em>Caryopteris 'Worcester Gold'</em> – Caryopteris</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Clethra alnifolia</em> – Sweet pepperbush</td>
<td><em>Cotinus coggygria 'Royal Purple'</em> – Smoketree</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cornus florida</em> – Flowering dogwood</td>
<td><em>Daphne 'Carol Mackie'</em> – Daphne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cornus sericea</em> – Redosier dogwood</td>
<td><em>Hamamelis 'Jelena'</em> – Hybrid Witchhazel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fothergilla gardenia</em> – Dwarf fothergilla</td>
<td><em>Hibiscus syriacus 'Aphrodite'</em> – Rose of Sharon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hamamelis virginiana</em> – Common witch hazel</td>
<td><em>Hydrangea macrophylla 'Mariesii Variegata'</em> – Bigleaf Hydrangea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hydrangea quercifolia</em> – Oakleaf hydrangea</td>
<td><em>Hydrangea paniculata 'Tardiva'</em> – Panicle Hydrangea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ilex glabra</em> – Inkberry holly</td>
<td><em>Hypericum patulum 'Hidcote'</em> – St. John's Wort</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ilex verticillata</em> – Winterberry holly</td>
<td><em>Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'</em> – Crape Myrtle</td>
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<td><em>Illicium floridanum</em> – Florida anise-tree</td>
<td><em>Magnolia stellate</em> – Star Magnolia</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Kalmia latifolia</em> – Mountain Laurel</td>
<td><em>Spiraea thunbergii 'Ogon'</em> – Thunberg Spiraea</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Leucothoe axillaris</em> – Coastal leucothoe</td>
<td><em>Spiraea x bumalda 'Goldflame'</em> – Bumald Spiraea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Magnolia virginiana</em> – Sweetbay magnolia</td>
<td><em>Viburnum carlesii</em> – Korean Spice Viburnum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Myrica cerifera</em> – Southern wax myrtle</td>
<td><em>Viburnum plicatum var. tomentosum 'Mariesii'</em> – Doublefile Viburnum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Vaccinium spp</em> – Blueberry, deer berry, etc.</td>
<td><em>Viburnum utile 'Chesapeake'</em> – Service Viburnum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Viburnum dentatum</em> – Arrowwood viburnum</td>
<td><em>Vitex agnus-castus</em> – Chaste Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Viburnum prunifolium</em> – Blackhaw viburnum</td>
<td><em>Yucca 'Gold Garland'</em> – Yucca</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Return to “Recommended Plants for the Northern Neck”)

14
Appendix B – Larger Native Tree Favorites for the Northern Neck

- Eastern Hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*)
- White Oak (*Quercus alba*)
- Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*)
- Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)
- Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*)
- Water Oak (*Quercus nigra*)
- Common Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)

*(Return to “Recommended Plants for the Northern Neck”)*
Appendix C – Suitable Perennials for the Northern Neck
(Excerpt from Gardening in the Northern Neck handbook)

The following list offers a selection of plants, arranged by season of bloom. Consult any good garden book for pictures and detailed descriptions. When specific cultivars are mentioned, these are the varieties which local experience has demonstrated generally perform best in our conditions. Species native to our region tend to be the most care free as they are adapted to our climate and environment. An asterisk next to the plant indicates that it is native to our area.

**Late Winter/Early Spring**
- Hellebores (*Helleborus spp.*)
- Lungwort (*Pulmonaria spp.*)

**Spring**
- Catmint (*Nepeta 'Six Hills Giant', 'Walkers Blue')
- Daffodils (*Narcissus spp.*)
- Daylilies (*Hemerocallis*):
  - varieties include early, middle and late bloomers;
  - 'Stella D'Oro' and 'Happy Returns' will continue blooming until frost.
- Irises (*Iris germanica, I siberica, I versicolor*, *I cristata*, 'double bloomers' – two flowering periods)
- Spiderwort (*Tradescantia*)

**Late Spring – Early Summer**
- Bee Balm (*Monarda didyma*)
  - 'Fireball' and 'Joseph Kline' are mildew resistant
- Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia grandiflora* 'Burgundy', 'Goblin', 'Tokajer')
- Meadow Sage (*Salvia guaranitica, S. Greggii*)
- Purple Cone Flower (*Echinacea* 'Maxima', 'Bravado')
- Shasta daisy (*Leucanthemum maximum 'Becky*)
- Summer Phlox (*Phlox paniculata*)
  - 'David', 'Franz Schubert', 'Nicky', and 'Robert Poore' are all mildew resistant
- Tickseed (*Coreopsis auriculata* 'Nana', *C. verticillata* 'Zagreb')
  - Some recent introductions are not reliably hardy.
- Vervain (*Verbena canadensis* 'Homestead Purple', *V. bonariensis*)
- Wandflower (*Gaura lindheimeri* 'Siskiyou Pink', 'Whirling Butterflies')

**Late Summer**
- Black-Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia fitlglida* 'Goldsturm', *R. maxima* and *R. nitida* 'Herbstonne' are very tall, showy varieties.)
- Obedient Plan (*Physostegia virginiana*) – Spreads rapidly
- Speedwell (*Veronica spicata* 'Goodness Grows', 'Sunny Border Blue')
- Stonecrop (*Sedum spectabile* 'Autumn Joy', 'Rosy Glow')

* Native to the Northern Neck
Appendix C (continued)

Late Summer – Fall
- Asters. (*Aster* Monch', 'Alma Potschke', 'Lady in Black' - and many others.)
- Chrysanthemum (*Dendranthemum* 'Clara Curtis', 'Cambodian Queen' 'Sheffield Pink; *Ajania pacifica* 'Gold and Silver')
- Hardy Ageratum (*Eupatorium coelestinum*) – Spreads rapidly.
- Sunflower (*Helianthus angustifolius* 'Gold Lace', Lemon Queen; *H. microcephela* 'Flore Pleno')

Useful Foliage Plants
- Bugleweed (*Ajuga reptans*) – Interesting leaf colors and some new large leafed and miniature varieties – a good ground cover.
- Lambs Ear (*Stachys byzantina*) – Try 'Big Ears' because it's non-flowering and has larger leaves than the other species.
- Wormwood (*Artemesia*) – Many species, but be careful - some are garden thugs and can take over quickly.
  - 'Silver Mound' is normally a disappointment in this area, dying out and leaving an ugly hole in the middle.
  - 'Powis Castle' and 'Valerie Finnis' do very well.

(Return to “Recommended Plants for the Northern Neck”)

* Native to the Northern Neck
Appendix D – Suitable Annuals for the Northern Neck
(Excerpt from Gardening in the Northern Neck handbook)

The following plants grow well in our region and many are well suited to container gardening:

- **Black-Eyed Susan/Gloriosa Daisies** (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
- **Calibrachoa** (*Calibrachoa hybrida*)
- **Coleus** (*Solenostemon scutellaroide*)
- **Hollyhocks** (*Alcea rosea*). Biennials; most will self-seed.
- **Impatiens** (*Impatiens walleriana*). 'Sunny Lady' hybrids are heat tolerant.
- **Marigold** (*Calendula officinalis*). Many varieties/sizes/shades.
- **Moonvine** (*Ipomoea alba*). Blooms in the evening.
- **Morning Glory** (*Ipomoea spp.*)
- **Ornamental Millet** (*Pennisetum glaucum* 'Purple Majesty')
- **Summer Snapdragon** (*Angelonia angustifolia*)
- **Sunflower** (*Helianthus spp.*). Lots of sizes/colors/forms.
- **Zinnia** (*Zinnia angustifolia, Z. elegans*). 'Profusion' is mildew resistant.

**Good self-seeding annuals**
- **Batchelor's Buttons** (*Centurea cyanus*)
- **Cosmos Daisy** (*Cosmos bipinnatus*)
- **Lobelia** (*Lobelia cardinalis, L. siphilitica*)
- **Spider Flower** (*Cleome hasslerana*)
- **Castor Bean** (*Ricinus communis*). The giant of annuals! Over 10 feet, showy, orange seed heads – but seeds are poisonous.

**Tender perennials/tropicals**
Tender perennials and tropicals are plants that can be grown as annuals on the Northern Neck. Some can be wintered over.

- **Mexican Bush Sage** (*Salvia leucantha*)
- **Mexican Petunia** (*Ruellia brittoniana*). May over winter in sheltered spot. Can be kept in garage and set out in spring.
- **Purple Fountain Grass** (*Pennisetum setaceum* 'Rubrum')
- **Lantana 'Miss Huff'** is hardy to Zone 7.

(Return to “Recommended Plants for the Northern Neck”)
Appendix E – Ground Covers Suitable for the Northern Neck
(Excerpt from Gardening in the Northern Neck handbook)

For dry sites:
- Creeping cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster adpressus*)

For wet sites:
- Ajuga (*Ajuga reptans*) – may be invasive
- Ferns
- Liriopes (*Liriope spp.*) – may be invasive
- Common periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) – may be invasive
- Creeping Jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*) - may be invasive
- Winter creeper (*Euonymus fortunei*) – may be invasive
- Hostas (*Hosta spp.*)

To stabilize slopes:
- Ajuga (*Ajuga reptans*) – may be invasive
- Creeping cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster adpressus*)
- Wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei*) – may be invasive
- Creeping junipers (*Juniperus spp.*)
- Pachysandra (*Pachysandra terminalis*) – for shade
- Ground cover roses (*Rosa spp.*)
- Common periwinkle (*Vinca minor*)

For deep shade:
- Japanese painted fern (*Athyrium niponicum* 'Pictum ’)
- Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*)
- Sweet woodruff (*Calhan odoratum*)
- Black mondo grass (*Ophiopogon planiscapus* 'Arabicus ’)
- Pachysandra (*Pachysandra terminalis*)
- Wild ginger (*Asarum canadense*)
- Partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*)

For light shade:
- Hostas (*Hosta spp.*)
- Liriiope (*Liriope spp.*) – may be invasive
- Creeping Jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*) – may be invasive
- Mondo grass (*Ophiopogon planiscapu:::*
- Pachysandra (*Pachysandra terminalis*)
- Ajuga (*Ajuga reptans*)
- Greater periwinkle (*Vinca major*) – may be invasive
- Common periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) – may be invasive
- Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*)
Appendix E (continued)

For full sun:

- Ajuga (Ajuga reptans)
- Barberry cotoneaster (Cotoneaster dammeri)
- Dianthus (Dianthus spp.)
- Winter creeper (Euonymus fortunei) – may be invasive
- St. John's wort (Hypericum calycinum)
- Shore junipers (Juniperus conferta 'Blue Pacific', 'Emerald Sea')
- Creeping junipers (J. horizontalis 'Bar Harbor', 'Blue Rug')
- Fountain grass (Pennisetum spp.)
- Phlox (Phlox subulata)
- Potentilla (Potentilla fruticosa)
- Sedum (Sedum spp.)

(Return to “Recommended Plants for the Northern Neck”)
Appendix F – Vegetables

- The VCE publication Vegetable Planting Guide (pub. 426-331) offers valuable growing tips.
- The following table is excerpted from p. 54 of Gardening in the Northern Neck:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VEGETABLE</th>
<th>SPRING</th>
<th>FALL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artichoke</td>
<td>15-Apr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arugula</td>
<td>30-Mar</td>
<td>15-Sep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>15-Apr</td>
<td>7-Sep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basil</td>
<td>30 May-30 Jun</td>
<td>1-Sep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean (Java)</td>
<td>1-Mar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean (bush)</td>
<td>10 Apr - 10 Jun</td>
<td>7 Aug - 7 Sep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beet</td>
<td>1 Mar- 21 Apr</td>
<td>1 Aug - 7 Sep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli</td>
<td>15 Mar - 21 Apr</td>
<td>Apr 14 Jul - 1 Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage bok choy</td>
<td>1-Apr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage head</td>
<td>1 Mar-21 Apr</td>
<td>7 Jul - 15 Sep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage head</td>
<td>27 Feb - 7 Apr</td>
<td>21 Jul - 21 Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>21 Mar - 21 Apr</td>
<td>7 Jul-21 Jul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>15-May</td>
<td>15-Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chard (Swiss)</td>
<td>1 Mar- 7 May</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chives</td>
<td>1 Mar - 30 Sep</td>
<td>20 Mar - 30 Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collards</td>
<td>30-Mar</td>
<td>15-Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>15 Apr - 21 Jun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow Pea</td>
<td>20 May - 30 Jul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>21 Apr - 15 May</td>
<td>21 Jul - 21 Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eggplant</td>
<td>15 Apr - 21 May</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endive</td>
<td>1-Apr</td>
<td>7 Mar- 15 Apr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garlic (cloves)</td>
<td></td>
<td>21 Sep- 21 Nov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kale</td>
<td>1 Mar-21 Apr</td>
<td>5-Sep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohlrabi</td>
<td>1-Apr</td>
<td>1-Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leek</td>
<td>30-Mar</td>
<td>15-Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>7 Mar- 1 Apr</td>
<td>1 Apr - 15 Jun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons</td>
<td>21Apr-21 May</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>7 Mar - 15 Apr</td>
<td>5 Sep - 21 Nov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>1 May-10 Jun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion (seeds)</td>
<td>15 Feb - 21 Apr</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Onion (sets)</td>
<td>7 Feb- 7 Mar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>1-Apr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pea</td>
<td>15 Feb - 15 Apr</td>
<td>15-Aug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peppers</td>
<td>15 May-21 Jun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>15 Feb- 15 April</td>
<td>7 Aug - 1 Sep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td>21 Apr - 1 Jul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>21 Feb - 7 May</td>
<td>21Aug-15 Nov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scallions</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Oct - 30 Oct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>15 Feb - 15 Apr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>15-May</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash</td>
<td>21 Apr - 7 Jun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatillo</td>
<td>15 Apr - 7 Jul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>15 Apr - 7 Jul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip</td>
<td>21 Feb- 21 Mar</td>
<td>15 Aug-15 Oct</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Return to “Recommended Plants for the Northern Neck”)
Appendix G
Northern Neck Master Gardeners
Where to Buy Plants in the Northern Neck

NOTES:
• Inclusion on the lists below is not an endorsement by the Northern Neck Master Gardeners or Virginia Cooperative Extension.
• If you are a retailer and would like to be included on the following lists, please email us at helpdesk@nnmg.org.

The following plant vendors were exhibitors at the NNMG’s recent “Gardening in the Northern Neck” seminars:
• **Allison’s Ace Hardware**, 3010 Northumberland Highway, Lottsburg VA. 1-800-457-7578 or (804) 529-7578. Contact: Nancy Shelly.
• **Forest Lane Botanicals**, 104 Forest Lane, Williamsburg, VA. (757) 291-4899. Website: [http://forestlanebotanicals.com/index.html](http://forestlanebotanicals.com/index.html).
• **Miller’s Greenhouses, Inc.**, 403 Church Lane, Tappahannock, VA. (804) 366-4162. Contact Dorothy Miller for information on native plants.
• **Sassafras Farms**, 7029 Bray Road, Hayes, VA: Contact Denise Greene at (804) 642-0923. Open only by appointment. Website: [http://www.sassafrasfarmnatives.com/](http://www.sassafrasfarmnatives.com/).
• **Down To Earth Landscaping**: contact Cathy Gerarge at (804) 436-9900.

The following retailers are listed under the “Go Native – Grow Native” website of the Northern Neck Chapter of the Virginia Native Plant Society ([http://www.nnnps.org/Go_Native_Grow_Native.html](http://www.nnnps.org/Go_Native_Grow_Native.html)):
• **Beale's Landscaping**, S. Main St., Kilmarnock, VA. (804) 436-4562
• **Booth’s Landscaping**, 85 N. Main St., Kilmarnock, VA. (804) 435-2800 or (804) 435-6416
• **Boxcroft, Inc. Nursery and Landscaping**, 867 Fleeton Rd, Reedville, VA. (804) 453-4462
• **Edwards Produce**, Route 200, Wicomico Church, VA. (540) 226-4382. Spring & summer seasons only.
• **Ransone's Nursery and Maintenance Inc.**, 141 White Pine Drive, Weems, VA. (804) 435-3788
• **Murphy's Hardware & Garden**, 5005 Cople Hwy, Mount Holly, VA. (804) 472-3712

Annual Native Plant Sale held by the [Northern Neck Chapter of the Virginia Native Plant Society](http://www.nnnps.org/Go_Native_Grow_Native.html), usually on the second Saturday of September.

Farmers’ Markets: plant vendors also participate in the following farmer’s markets:
- **Heathsville**: Every third Saturday from April through October, 9 am – 1 pm.
- **Irvington**: Every first Saturday from May through November, 9 am – 1 pm.
- **Tappahannock**: Every third Saturday from April through November, 9 am – 1 pm.

(Return to “Recommended Plants for the Northern Neck”)
Appendix H
Northern Neck Master Gardeners
Submitting a Sample
(from the NNMG website: http://www.nnmg.org/ask.asp#help)

When calling, emailing or visiting our Help Desks, be prepared with information about the ailing plant, including its:
- name,
- location,
- lighting conditions,
- water conditions,
and what it looks like.

It’s also helpful if a sample of the plant, including both a diseased and healthy section, is provided. To keep the sample fresh, put the cut end of the stem in a moist paper towel and bring it to a VCE Help Desk as soon as possible. Wilted plants are difficult to diagnose.

Other tips apply, depending on the type of sample:
- If requesting plant identification, please bring in a sample large enough to determine size and growth habit.

  - Samples should include:
    - leaves,
    - buds,
    - stems,
    - flowers,
    - roots, and
    - fruits/seeds
  or as many of these features as possible.

- In case of suspected disease, submit as much of the plant as possible, including roots. Include both diseased and healthy tissues in the sample so that a comparison can be made.

- For insect identification, preserve butterflies, moths and bees by freezing. All other specimens should be preserved in alcohol.

(Return to “Identification” on page 3)

(Return to “boxwoods” on page 6)
• Before hiring an arborist, you may wish to review the VCE publication “Hiring an Arborist to Care for your Landscape Trees” (VCE pub. ANR-131)

• Find an ISA Certified Arborist working in the Northern Neck:
  o The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) website contains a “Find an Arborist” feature that displays all ISA Certified Arborists® working within a radius of up to 100 miles of a zip code entered by the user.

• Virginia Department of Forestry – Northern Neck Work Area:
  o VDOF’s Services for Landowners brochure.