

The Green Gazette

SW Florida News from the Collier County Master Gardeners
Volume 2 Issue 3 June-July 2011



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The “Heart of Immokalee” Continues to Bloom

By Mary Jane Cary, Master Gardener and Green Gazette Editor

Late in the afternoon on Monday, April 18, Gloria strolled with her two toddlers around her Timber Ridge neighborhood, smiling. The elves that had magically appeared that morning, painting and planting all day in their outdoor workshop had vanished, but their incredible handiwork was visible everywhere.



Gloria marveled at all the freshly painted homes, the flowers swaying in the afternoon breeze, and the promise of fresh avocados, guavas and mangos from the newly planted fruit trees in the yards. Gloria’s sister had called, telling of similar handiwork at the Sanders Pines apartment complex nearby, and in town at the Immokalee Friendship House.



[The Immokalee Foundation created the inspiration](#) for 1,250 “elves” to volunteer during the [Texas Roadhouse Grill Managing Partners Conference 2011 Humanitarian Day](#). Twelve Master Gardeners and Collier Extension Director Robert Halman agreed to provide Florida friendly landscape designs and horticultural expertise for the [Immokalee Friendship House](#) and for the two housing communities operated by [Immokalee Housing & Family Services](#). Site visits, design plans, and over 500 volunteer hours later, the Master Gardeners were ready to supervise the massive one-day landscape installation.

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View from the Corner Office

By Robert Halman, Extension Director

Many of our around town Plant Clinics have been very busy answering questions from resident homeowners and summer visitors. A majority of recent questions centered on the “love bug” invasion. We have all been inundated by the dual flying creatures, with no car or moving object spared. Dr. Caldwell provided two fact sheets that helped take some of the mystery out of these flying nuisances. And because two flights of love bugs occur each year (late April-May and again in late August-September), our Master Gardeners are now well prepared for that second wave of questions with “experienced” answers.

It is through your continued support that we as University of Florida IFAS extension representatives and our educational resources can best serve the citizens of Collier County. We invite you to participate in shaping our future Florida Extension Service by completing a brief online survey (see page 4 for details). And as we prepare for the 2011 storm season, whether you are reading this issue from your Collier County home, or from your home beyond the Gulf, let’s all stay cool!

“Heart of Immokalee” Continues to Bloom

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At the Friendship House, Marilyn Gross coordinated the creation of a garden overlooking the new playground and outdoor dining area. Judy Hester and Elaine Sima, with Susan Craig, Barbara Gaffney, Faye Hunt, and Jean Oldham, coordinated the Sanders Pines landscape installations, while Liz Reo and Dianna Donnelly managed Timber Ridge. Mike Malloy coordinated the creation of the two community butterfly gardens, while Mary Jane Cary supervised the creation of



the two community fruit orchards, and Betzy Hussmann managed the Timber Ridge residential fruit tree installations. Over 2,000 plants, including palms, fruit trees, shrubs, flowers, and vines were hand-planted, mulched and watered by the many volunteers toting shovels, rakes and hoses while temperatures soared into the 90s.

[The Immokalee Water & Sewer District](#) relieved the new planting irrigation concerns when they volunteered to provide a no-cost weekly watering for the first month, while the Timber Ridge community irrigation system is being repaired. And with the Sanders Pines irrigation system already operating, a future of flowers, butterflies, and fruits awaits Gloria and her neighbors as Immokalee continues to bloom.



The Frugal Gardener

By Leah Ray, Master Gardener

No matter what your motive: to save money, to save time, to save your health, to save your plants, or to save the environment, we all need to keep an eye out for ways to be frugal. General Kofi A. Annan once said, “We thrive and survive on planet earth as a single human family. And one of our main responsibilities is to leave to successor generations a *sustainable* future.” We can all contribute something. So email your favorites to the Frugal Gardener at CollierMG@ifas.ufl.edu.

Dollar Store Find If you have never been, you should go. They carry some gardening items. I picked up this plant hook (*photo at right*) for a dollar. There were several different styles.



Bent Tomato Cages Sometimes they get so bent you can't skewer them into the ground. Try using them upside down, covering those dangerous wire ends with colorfully painted spools (*photo at left*).

Recycle Nursery Pots Those black pot liners go straight to the landfill. Why not drop them off at a your local nursery or home improvement store? They will accept them. Every bit counts.

Trash to Treasure Try to look at your junk with a keen gardener's eye. An old broken fan cover worked out nicely as the base of my new hanging stag horn fern. (*photos below right*).



Watering Large Pots Cut a 1/2" PVC pipe the same length as the pot is tall. Drill lots of holes from top to bottom. Plant out the pot. Pour water into pipe to water. (*photo at left*).



Email your favorite thrifty tips to the Frugal Gardener at CollierMG@ifas.ufl.edu

The Green Gazette

Now Playing In SW Florida Gardens...

By Leah Ray, Master Gardener

Okay let's just admit it. **It's HOT!** We all know it. But if you are a gardener, you just have to be smart. As I write this, the rains have not begun and the yard needs watering. If you have the time or inclination, you can garden early in the morning. It's pretty comfortable at 8:00 A.M., but I really like to garden in the cool of the evening during summer. No, my yard does not have flood lights. But I must confess to what I do (to the utter embarrassment of my family). I wear a head lamp. There, I said it. I garden in the dark. Hey, we all have to do whatever it takes to survive out there.

Annuals: Try celosias, pentas, coleus, portulacas, salvias, and ornamental peppers. Note: Just because the big box stores sell it does not mean the plant is a good choice here.

Herbs: Plant heat loving herbs, like basil, Mexican tarragon, Greek oregano, and rosemary.

Vegetables: It may be too late for the more traditional vegetables, but if you are a gambler, plant warm season crops, such as tomato varieties with *sun*, *solar*, or *fire* in their name. Keep in mind that you CAN grow a tomato plant, but once the night time temperatures stay above 80°, the few flowers you have won't set fruit. Try something new. Look for vegetables labeled 'tropical.' They will be the South American vegetables- Boniato, Chayote, Calabaza, Ceylon Spinach, Winged Bean, and Bitter Greens.

Solarize your Garden: This may be the time to let that veggie patch rest. Use that summer heat as a tool to prepare for fall planting. Cover the area with plastic and anchor well. It takes four to six weeks to kill weeds, disease and nematodes. View Master Gardener Susan Craig's [August 2010 Green Gazette](#) Solarization article, and request [UF article ENY-902 Solarization for Pest Management in Florida](#).

Turf: What doesn't get into our lawns in the summer! Are you seeing lots of beetles around the lights at night? Well, they used to be grubs, so it's time to treat with a grub control. Concerned about Chinch bugs? UF says you can check for Chinch bugs with a handheld vacuum cleaner. Vacuum near the damaged area for about 2 minutes. Remove the filter, dump the contents on the sidewalk, and look for nymphs and adults. If you find these critters, treat with an insecticide and water it in. Also, check for Tropical Sod Webworms by using a flashlight at night. It will reveal the caterpillars feeding in the grass foliage. Another method is to watch for the little moths flying across your lawn as you walk. Direct your treatment toward the feeding larvae with products containing *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.k.) or spinosad.

Fertilization: The [City of Naples bans fertilizer applications from June 1–September 30th](#), and the environment will thank the rest of us if we back off on turf fertilizers now. Use slow release fertilizers on palms, ornamental shrubs, tropical and subtropical fruit trees, and vines. It is too hot for broadcast weed controls now, so spot treat if necessary.

Mowing: Be sure that your [St. Augustine and Bahia turf is being cut at a height of 4 inches](#). The longer the blade of grass, the deeper the roots, and the healthier the turf. Everybody wins.

Pruning: Many summer flowering shrubs, like hibiscus, oleander, and crepe myrtle will benefit from frequent light pruning during the warmer months. Prune trees and palms to improve wind resistance. And those cannon balls (I mean coconuts) are an issue too. Ask professionals to remove the fruits.

Mulching: You know all the great benefits of mulch-less weeding, less watering, improved soil condition, and so on. Never complain about having to add more mulch. The mulch you no longer see is becoming part of a wonderful organic system. You *want* it to break down. Try to refrain from using mulches that do not provide any organic action.

Irrigation: When hand watering, be sure to water deeply and occasionally. Light sprinkling does more harm than good. Don't train your plants to depend on you. Drought stress is rough but plants can handle more than you think. And when the rains begin, try to wean your yard off that irrigation system.

Pace Yourself: Drink plenty of water, use sunscreen and wear a hat. The hot humid weather can be dangerous if you work outdoors during midday. Evaluate work tasks and the time of day to minimize sun exposure. Some locations in the yard need attention in the morning and some in the afternoon depending on where the sun is...that is, unless you are like me, and garden in the dark.

Just Say NO to GTO*!

Prune your trees and palms the healthy way this storm season.

View [Dr. Dougbug's storm season pruning video](#) for pruning do's and don'ts.

***Gutting, Topping & Over-Lifting**



The Green Gazette

Top Zone10 Performer

By Faye Hunt, Master Gardener

What a pleasant surprise a few days after a Florida spring or summer downpour to step outside and find a blooming clump of Rainlily *Zephyranthes* and *Habranthus* spp. Their green, grassy appearance is transformed into a cheerful greeting after a rain.

Rainlily varieties are slow-growing perennials, reaching a height of 1 foot. Star-shaped flowers in white, pink, yellow, orange or red bloom from spring to fall, depending on the variety. They are extremely hardy and drought tolerant, performing best in full to partial sun and medium water requirements. Just don't put them in deep shade. And since they prefer moist soil, any low area in your garden is an ideal location.



Rainlily look best when planted in clumps, but also look good in mixed plantings or naturalized in lawns. They can be mowed regularly with no real damage as long as they are not sheared to ground level. And don't mow them for several days after a rain or you will miss the reason you planted them!

You can propagate rainlily by dividing clumps, detaching bulblets, or planting their seeds. See [UF article ENH1151 Rainlily](#) for more information. Then plant this perky perennial in your rain garden and enjoy the post-shower show.

FL Extension Plans Future

Florida Extension, a partnership between the University of Florida and Florida A&M University, strives to improve the quality of life for people like you through education. In the coming decade, decisions will be made by the Florida Extension that may affect you and your community.

We invite you to complete our [Community Survey](#) as a way for you to participate in our planning process. Your community is the survey's focus — where you live, shop, work and play. **This survey runs from April 1 through August 19, 2011.** The results will be available later this year on the [Florida Extension website](#).

We Need Your Advice!

Your thoughts and opinions are important to us, so **please [share this survey link with your family, friends, and coworkers](#)**. Together, we can sustain vibrant Florida communities!



SW Florida's Most Wanted!

Your rain sensor — Do you know where it is, and is it working? This inexpensive (\$ 30 or less) device saves you water, electricity, irrigation system maintenance *AND* embarrassment when it's raining and your sprinklers are on! [Request this Rain Sensor Factsheet](#) to learn more.



Your Dooryard Orchard: Growing Mangos

By Mary Jane Cary, Master Gardener

Few people can resist this juicy, reddish gold fruit of the mango. After all, it is one of the most popular fruits around the world, with over 500 varieties that stretch the harvest season from May to October. But the mango's beauty extends beyond the fruit. The Mango tree *Mangifera indica* can grow quickly into a dense, round, multi-branched tree with attractive tropical foliage, although winter cold injury frequently limits tree heights in SW Florida to 30 feet. New leaves are reddish in color, with yellow to pink flower clusters appearing December through April, and fruits appearing 3—5 years after planting.

Irrigation is needed only for newly planted trees or during long dry periods when fruit is developing. Mangos are relatively pest free, but should be monitored for common pests, like thrips and scale. And although the mango is a member of the same plant family as poison ivy, people sensitive to poison ivy or poison oak can still enjoy the juice and pulp once the peel is removed for them.

Request [UF article HS2 Mango Growing in the Home Landscape](#) for tips on how to plant and care for these beautiful fruit trees. For more information on how to monitor your mango trees for pest and diseases, request [UF article CIR1401 Florida Crop / Pest Management Profile: Mango](#). And best of all, [this Fruitscapes Video Blog on Mangos](#) explains how to tell when the fruit is ready for harvest!



Singing in the Rain Gardens

Courtesy of Florida Friendly Landscaping (FFL) Principle #8 Reduce Storm Water Runoff

By Mary Jane Cary, Master Gardener

My neighbor Suzie has a large perennially wet area in her back yard. Dollarweed and other “wet weeds” out-compete her sad Floratam turf, particularly during rainy season, even with her irrigation system turned off. She watches the butterflies flutter by on their daily patrols of my butterfly garden, and longs for a flower-filled view from her lanai, but can’t afford to spend hours maintaining such a project. So she literally burst into song when she learned that her soggy site could be transformed into a low maintenance, beautiful, blooming, butterfly-and-wildlife Florida friendly garden.



Suzie’s wet site is an ideal location for a rain garden, which is a bed of deep-rooted plants and grasses planted in a shallow depression. Rain gardens come in all sizes, shapes, and soil conditions, exist in sunny or shady spots, and include formal to informal styles. Their true beauty is their ability to **slow the flow** of water, particularly storm water, from your property, thereby protecting and improving the quality of water entering nearby retention areas. When compared to a conventional lawn, rain gardens enable about 30 percent more storm water to seep into the ground, where it is naturally filtered by the plants and soils on its way to underground aquifers.

The most beautiful (and most effective) rain gardens occur when “color show meets water flow.” Suzie’s wet site location is a winning combination because at 30 feet from her house, the planned color show view from her lanai coincides with the spot where rain water typically collects. Suzie’s wet-weed-infested patch is 10 foot x 10 foot, a great size for a rain garden. And Suzie is planning a curved crescent-shaped bed to minimize garden and adjacent yard maintenance.



Swale planted with Florida friendly plants

After removing the turf and weeds from the area, Suzie dug the bed to an average 6” depth, piling the soil around the three sides of the bed, so rain water will pool here during heavier storms. The soil in Suzie’s garden area is compacted, typically requiring over 24 hours to drain after heavy rains, so she added some topsoil and composted organic matter to improve drainage. For more design and construction tips, request UF Sarasota Extension article [Rain Gardens Function and Installation](#).

There are two keys to planting a beautiful rain garden. First, the garden is for YOU, so choose plants you enjoy! Suzie wants an informal, low maintenance, butterfly-friendly design, so she’s considering a mix of Golden Canna *Canna flaccida*, Native Porterweed *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*, Swamp Milkweed *Asclepias incarnata*, Sand Cordgrass *Spartina bakeri*, and a Dahoon Holly *Ilex cassine* tree. Since one tree can reduce storm water runoff by 4,000 gallons a year, trees are a very valuable and cost-effective asset in rain gardens and swales. The second key, selecting deep rooted plants that penetrate and break up the soil, is easily achieved by choosing relatively drought tolerant plants that can also handle periodic flooding. For additional plant selection ideas and garden maintenance tips, request UF Sarasota Extension article [Rain Gardens Plant Selection and Maintenance](#).

Remember to mulch, water the newly established plants, and remove weeds, preferably by hand, roots and all. As the rain garden matures, weed removal and maintenance will diminish. For more about rain gardens, listen to this [Gardening in a Minute Broadcast on Rain Gardens](#). Then grab your umbrella, step outside, and join Suzie and me “Singing in the Rain” gardening!

[The Nine Florida Friendly Landscaping \(FFL\) Principles](#)

1. [Right Plant, Right Place](#)
2. [Water Efficiently](#)
3. [Fertilize Appropriately](#)
4. [Mulch](#)
5. [Attract Wildlife](#)
6. [Manage Yard Pests Responsibly](#)
7. [Recycle](#)
8. [Reduce Storm Water Runoff](#)
9. [Protect the Waterfront](#)

See the new Articulate E-Learning [Nine FFL Principles Presentation](#)

Your Dooryard Fruit Orchard - Integrated Pest Management

By Mary Jane Cary, Master Gardener

Diseases and insects and weeds....Oh My! Our subtropical climate is an ideal environment for many living things, including our fair share of pests. But with some smart planning, regular monitoring, and effective management, we can help our orchard stay healthy and minimize damage from pests. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a best management practice that manages pest damage using the most economical means with the lowest risk to people, property and the environment. This approach can be applied to all landscapes, from homes, gardens, and farms, to schools and work environments.

Successful IPM consists of three key steps: Prevent, Detect, and Treat. Let's see how these three steps work in our dooryard orchard.

Prevent

If you have been practicing best management techniques for planting, pruning, fertilizing and irrigating fruit trees described in our Green Gazette Dooryard Orchard series ([December 2010](#), [February 2011](#), and [April 2011](#)), Congratulations! Planting pest resistant varieties in suitable locations, pruning selectively, and applying appropriate water and fertilizer amounts can keep your trees healthy, the very best defense against pests. This "ounce of prevention" is also very easy on your time and wallet!

Detect

Inspecting your trees regularly is the second "ounce of prevention," leading to early detection of potential problems. Since some pest life cycles last only one week, getting an eyeful of your fruit tree branches, leaves, flowers and fruits at least twice a week will help identify any pest activity. If you see lots of ants scurrying along branches, discolored spots on fruits, or off-color, dropping, chewed, spotted, or deformed leaves, examine branches and both sides of leaves for pests. Some of the most common dooryard orchard pests are thrips (on flowers, leaves and fruit winter—fall), scale (on leaves and fruit in summer-fall), and mites (on leaves fall-winter).



Treat

Before treating any pest problem, look for "good bugs" - beneficial insects, like ladybird beetles and parasitic wasps, that prey on pests, and watch them do their job for you and your plants. Also, consider the amount of damage you can accept. Healthy landscapes always have insects, so "don't sweat the small stuff" damage. If you wish to treat, start with low impact methods, like picking insects off plants and dropping them into soapy water, or pruning affected plant parts. If pesticide use is required, use insecticidal soap, horticultural oil, botanicals, like pyrethrum, neem, and rotenone, or microbials, like spinosad, *Bacillus thuringiensis* 'Kurstaki,' (Btk), or abamectin. Choose targeted products, which are designed to harm the specific pest while leaving the "good bugs" to assist. Read and follow all label instructions, and apply products during the cooler parts of the day, targeting the affected plant area only.

Purchase Rain Barrels for Water-Restriction-Free Irrigation

Collect and store rainwater for landscape and garden irrigation in these 55 gallon food grade plastic drums. Barrel comes with spigot installed. For more installation and use tips, see the [HomeOwners Rain Barrel Guide](#).

Cost: \$ 50 each, payable with cash or check.
Where to Purchase: Collier County Extension Office, 14700 Immokalee Rd. Mon-Fri 8am—5pm. Call 239 353 4244 for more information.



For more information about IPM, see the [UF IPM website](#), and to view detailed IPM recommendations for many fruits and nuts, visit the [UF IPM by Crop website](#). And for assistance with pest, disease, or weed identifications and IPM advice, call or [email the Master Gardeners](#) or [visit a Plant Clinic near you](#).





Budding Opportunities

Collier County communities and organizations recognize the value of our Master Gardeners' knowledge and experience by requesting our assistance with their garden projects. Here are a few of their most recent requests. Please [contact Peggy](#) at the Collier Extension Office 239 353 4244 to volunteer.

Let's Grow Collier County Together!

- ✿ **East Naples Library Container Garden** — Plan and design container garden beautification project.
- ✿ **Immokalee OnCall Plant Clinic** — Provide as needed landscape and garden maintenance educational materials and advice to Garden Club and IHFS Maintenance Manager.
- ✿ **Farmer's Market at Collier County Government Campus**— Support educational outreach booth with UF staff, Fridays 11am—2pm.
- ✿ **Habitat for Humanity Project** — Advise, plan and design landscaping for Habitat Homes.
- ✿ **Naples Rain Gardens** — Plan and design rain gardens with City of Naples and UF Sea Grant program.

Come Grow with Us!

Do you love plants and gardens? Want to learn the latest tips for growing vibrant landscapes and healthy edibles? Willing to share your time and gardening knowledge with others in Collier County?

MASTER GARDENER

Then become a Florida Master Gardener!

To learn more about the Florida Certified Master Gardener program, request a [Collier County Master Gardener program brochure](#) and view our [Policies, Guidelines and more](#). Then call the Extension Office at (239) 353-4244 for an application and training course registration.



Farm and Garden Calendar

See [Collier Extension Calendar](#) for more details.

All events held at Extension office unless noted.

Call 239 353 4244 to register for all classes.

June

- Jun 1** [June South FL Garden Calendar](#)
- Jun 8** **Florida Turfgrass Association (FTGA) CEU day**, 8:00 am—4:00 pm. Videoconference presentations from 10 Florida turf care experts. CEUs available. Visit [FTGA Great CEU Roundup](#) for agenda, costs and registration.
- Jun 8-9** FL Federation of Garden Clubs/UF **Looking Back/Forward Conference**, Gainesville. Visit [Florida Federation of Garden Clubs \(FFGC\)](#) for agenda, costs and registration.
- Jun 16** Florida Division of Forestry **Tree Farming Workshop**, 10941 Palm Beach Blvd., Fort Myers, 9:00 am—3:45 pm, Advance registration fee \$ 15 / person. [Contact Michael Weston](#) at 239 690 3500 ext. 118 for further information.
- Jun 23** **UF IFAS Citrus Field Day**, SW Florida Research and Education Center, Immokalee. 9:00 am start. Visit [SWREC Events](#) for more information.

July

- July 1** [July South FL Garden Calendar](#)
- Jul 12** Lee County **Plumeria and Desert Rose Seminar**, 3406 Palm Beach Blvd., Fort Myers, 1:00—3:40 pm, \$ 8/ person. Call 239 533 7514 to register.
- Jul 15** **Palm Pruning Seminar**, Spanish language instruction. 9:00 am—Noon. [Contact Dr. Doug Caldwell](#) at 239 353 4244 for more information.
- Jul 15-17** **FL Small Farms and Alternative Enterprises Conference**, Kissimmee. Visit [Florida Small Farms Conference](#) for more information.
- Jul 20** **Florida Seafood Sustainability and Safety Brown Bag Webinar "Spiny Lobster,"** 12:15—12:45 pm. Free. [Contact Bryan Fluech](#), CC Sea Grant Extension Agent to register.

August

- Aug 1** [August South FL Garden Calendar](#)
- Aug 1** **Next Green Gazette newsletter**



Do the Mango Tango!

By Suzanne Fundingsland, Family Nutrition Program Agent

Irresistible. Sumptuous. These are words I saw when I looked up mangos! The color, the texture and the taste make it one of the world's most popular fruit. Aren't we fortunate to live where we can grow this tropical fruit treat?

UF Selection and Storage Florida mangos are available from late May to October, depending on the variety. The peak season is generally from mid-June to mid-August. Color is not the best indicator of ripeness. Squeeze gently to judge ripeness. A ripe mango will "give" slightly. Use it today! A firm mango will ripen in a few days at temperatures of 70 to 75 degrees. You can speed the ripening by placing it in a paper bag. Ripe mangos may be refrigerated whole and unpeeled for 4 to 5 days. Peeled and sliced mango can be covered and refrigerated for less time - 3 or 4 days. Do not refrigerate unripe mangos.

Versatile and Delicious A mango can be used at any stage of maturity. Green, immature fruit is excellent for cooking as a sauce or used to make pickles or chutney. Ripe mangos can be diced, sliced, sautéed, grilled, eaten in an appetizer, salad, dessert or just enjoyed plain. Fully ripe, soft mangos are perfect pureed and used as a topping.

Nutrition Mangos are very nutritious. An excellent source of vitamins A & C and fiber, mangoes have only 100 calories in a full cup!

Has reading this made you hungry? Here is a recipe that be used as a dip, a side dish or wrapped in a tortilla that has been spread with mashed avocado for a fabulous sandwich.

Black Bean and Mango Salsa

1 can (15 ounces) black beans, drained and rinsed
1 can (7 ounces) corn with peppers, drained
¼ cup chopped cilantro
1 clove finely minced garlic, or 1 tsp. garlic powder

2 cups chopped mango (one mango)
¼ cup chopped onion
2 Tablespoons lime juice
¼ tsp. ground cumin

Combine beans, mango, corn, onion and cilantro in a medium bowl. Add lime juice, garlic and cumin. *You may also add a finely minced jalapeno pepper.* This salsa can be enjoyed right away, or covered and chilled for a couple hours. For more delicious recipes, request [UF articles FCS8532 South Florida Tropicals: Mango](#) and [Florida Food Fare: Mango](#), and visit the [National Mango Board](#).



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<http://collier.ifas.ufl.edu/HomeGarden/Newsletters.shtml>

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Visit a [Master Gardener Plant Clinic](#) Near YOU!

Call us at (239) 353 2872, email CollierMG@ifas.ufl.edu, or Walk In

"Bring us your tired, your poor, your pest-infested plants, yearning to be healed..."

Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays

9 am — Noon and 1 — 4 pm
Collier Co Extension 14700 Immokalee Rd.

Thursdays

9 am — Noon and 1 — 4 pm
Naples Botanical Garden 4820 Bayshore Dr.

Saturdays

10 am — Noon
Home Depot 1651 Airport-Pulling Rd S.