



Dougherty County Extension • 125 Pine Ave., Suite 100 • Albany, GA 31701 • (229) 436-7216

LAWNS



Do not apply any more fertilizer to your lawn at this time. However, if you missed your August application on St. Augustine grass then apply it at this time.

To control Take All Root Rot from overwintering and causing problems next year, make two to three application of Immunox, or Bayleton, to your lawn between September and October.

ORNAMENTALS



Fertilize your roses in mid-September with one to three tablespoon of 10-10-10 per foot of plant height. Prune Hybrid Tea roses to remove dead limbs and to shape them for winter. Clean up fallen rose leaves. They can harbor disease and insect pests over the winter if allowed to remain on the ground.



If you are having a problem with whiteflies on Gardenias, try blasting them with a high pressure water hose. Control spider mites and aphids with insecticidal soap.

Give your perennials and woody ornamentals a fall check-up. Look for weak or diseased plants. Eliminate plants that might infect or take energy from neighboring plants.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Refurbish mulch to control weeds, and start adding leaves and other materials for the compost pile. Store your manure under cover to prevent leaching of nutrients

Planting Dates for Fall vegetable gardens

<u>Vegetable</u>	<u>Planting Dates</u>	<u>Vegetable</u>	<u>Planting Dates</u>
Asparagus	November and December	Lettuce	September 1-October 1
Beets	August 1-September 20	Mustard	August 15-September 15
Broccoli	August 1-September 1	Onion, green	September 1-December 31
Cabbage	August 1-October 1	Onion, Dry bulb	October 10-November 10
Carrot	August 1-September 15	Radish	September 1-October 15
Collard	August 1-September 1	Spinach	September 1-October 15
Kale	August 1-September 1	Turnip	August 10-September 15

FLOWERS

If you are not sure which end of the bulb is the top, plant it on its side. The stem will always grow upright.

To keep your gardens attractive, continue to trim off spent flowers. Use grapefruit rinds as slug traps; place them cut side down in the garden. Slugs will hide and sometimes die under the rinds. Turn the rinds over to remove the slugs and replace with rind. The rinds take a long time to decompose, so they can be reused.



Summer Heat has Lace Bugs Munching on Popular Ornamental

By William G. Tyson (UGA Cooperative Extension)

The summer heat is making lantana lace bug populations boom and lantana flower blooms decline. If the pests set up residence on the popular landscape plant, they can cause plants to stop producing flowers.

Lantana is known for its colorful flowers that generally bloom from April through October. It's also drought tolerant and cold hardy. These attributes make lantana very popular in Georgia's residential and commercial landscapes, as well as xeriscapes, landscapes that reduce the need for supplemental watering. Lantana also performs well in full sun and blooms in an assortment of colors.



As a University of Georgia Extension agent, I have answered numerous calls within the last couple of weeks regarding brown foliage on lantana plants and a reduction in blooms. If this is happening to your lantana plants, be sure to inspect them for the presence of lace bugs.

Lace bugs are probably the most common insect pest found on lantana. Populations of this pest generally do not build up until temperatures climb to 90 degrees F.

Common lace bugs are broad, flattened, rectangular and small, about an eighth- to a fourth-of-an-inch long. Their bodies are usually brown to black and their wings are partially transparent and lace-like in appearance. Immature lace bugs are blackish and wingless, with many small spines projecting from their bodies.

Adult lace bugs deposit eggs on the underside of a leaf along the midrib and then secrete a brownish substance over the eggs to secure them to the leaf. When the leaves become heavily infested, these dark spots are very noticeable.

Damage on the top of the leaf appears as white, brown or yellow specks caused by the insects feeding on the underside. Heavily infested leaves turn yellow and die from the tips toward the base, dropping off prematurely. Lace bugs can also cause spotted discoloration on the upper surface of leaves, and in severe cases, give new growth a scorched appearance.

The first noticeable symptom on lantana is the partial or complete absence of flowers on otherwise healthy plants. Lantana lace bugs are more commonly found on the underside of the flower parts (or where the flowers used to be) and on the undersides of newer leaves.

Lantana lace bug adults are oval, brown and do not have the characteristic lacy body covering and wings. Nymphs, similar to azalea lace bug nymphs, have spines sticking out from the sides of their bodies and no wings. They appear less elongated than the adult lantana lace bugs.

Lantana plants infested by lace bugs need to be treated with an insecticide or they will stop blooming until the lace bug population naturally declines. Without treatment, infested lantana may go a month or more with few or no blooms.

To be effective, insecticide sprays must directly contact the lace bugs. This means plant foliage must be thoroughly sprayed with particular attention to getting the insecticide on the lower surfaces of leaves (as well as flowers and flower buds), where most lace bugs are found. It may take more than one insecticide application to control the pests. Check the plants a week after treatment to make sure you have done a thorough job. Plants can be treated with Orthene (acephate), imidacloprid or other systemic insecticides. Read and follow pesticide label directions carefully.

For more information on how to treat landscape plants for pests, contact your local UGA Extension agent by calling 1-800-ASK-UGA1.

Wet Conditions Create Perfect Setting for Tomato, Cucurbit Diseases

By Elizabeth L. Little

Summer is a great time for fresh local produce, but Georgia summers can present many challenges for gardeners trying to keep crops healthy and alive. This is especially true for tomatoes and cucurbits.



Cucurbits are from the family Cucurbitaceae that includes squash, pumpkin, cucumber, gourd, watermelon and cantaloupe. Squash and cucumbers especially can be challenging crops to grow due to pests and diseases. Wet weather compounds the problems.

Some of the more common diseases that strike are downy and powdery mildew, anthracnose, and cucurbit yellow vine disease.

The **Downy Mildew** pathogen survives the winters mainly in southern frost-free regions. The disease spores reach Georgia from late May into June. This year the arrival appears to be delayed, but the recent wet weather disease gives it the potential to be severe.

Symptoms start as bright yellow angular spots on the leaf surface. Leaves later turn brown, often starting from the edges, causing a progressive defoliation from older to younger leaves.

Manage the disease with a combination of cultural practices, resistance, and, if desired, targeted sprays. Certain cultivars have some resistance. Keeping plants healthy with balanced nutrition and in an open sunny location will help lessen the effects of this and other diseases.

Powdery mildew does not survive winters in the field but greenhouses can provide a potential early source of spores. Powdery mildew has been prevalent this year and the disease has the potential to defoliate plants. This is one of the easiest of diseases to diagnose since it is the only foliar disease where the fungus grows on the surface.

Because of this surface growth there are more alternative and organic control products that may potentially prevent powdery mildew. There are also more cultivars available with powdery mildew resistance.

Anthracnose is mainly a concern on cucumbers and melons. The symptoms include leaf spots, defoliation and sometimes fruit lesions. The diseases survive in the infected debris, so rotation and the destruction of plant debris at the end of the season are important preventative measures. Wet weather is a major contributing factor. Trellising and/or the use of high tunnels, especially with cucumbers, can help reduce infections.

Cucurbit Yellow Vine disease is a new bacterial disease in Georgia that mainly affects squash and pumpkins. The disease is spread by squash bugs and results in the sudden yellowing, wilting and collapse of plants. The symptoms may be confused with stem borer damage. Squash bug management is the best way to prevent this disease. Losses are substantial where the disease occurs.

University of Georgia Cooperative Extension plant pathologists are mapping cucurbit yellow vine disease in Georgia. If you think you have this disease in your garden, contact Elizabeth Little at elittle@uga.edu or (706) 542-4774.

For more information on growing cucumbers in the home garden, see the UGA Extension publication at www.caes.uga.edu/publication.

Recent Rains Have Mushrooms Popping Up

By Jean Williams-Woodward (UGA Cooperative Extension)

With the recent wet weather, mushrooms are popping up everywhere, particularly in lawns.



As a University of Georgia plant pathologist, I get numerous calls and emails concerning mushroom identification. People are curious and always want to know if the mushrooms are poisonous. Dogs (Labradors in particular) seem to eat mushrooms and we get calls from veterinarian offices about identifying mushrooms because a dog is in liver failure or very sick.

First and foremost, we cannot positively identify mushrooms from a picture. Even if we can identify the mushroom, there is no guarantee that the mushroom growing right next to the one imaged is the same species. So, one may be OK and the other highly toxic. For this reason, I never comment on the edibility of a mushroom from an image.

There is a saying about mushrooms. "All mushrooms are edible, just some are only edible once!"

To help with mushroom or conk identification, answer these questions:

1. Does it have a stipe (i.e. stem)?
2. Is the cap hard or soft, smooth or rough?
3. Does it have pores, tubes, gills, or teeth on the underside of the cap/conk?
4. What color is its flesh (cap, stipe, etc.)?
5. What color are the spores (from a spore print)?
6. Does it change color when bruised?
7. Are there any other distinguishing features?
8. What is the host it is growing in/on (i.e. turf, oak, etc.)?

For example, I took a mushroom that was growing in a lawn. The mushroom has a stipe and has a white cap and gills. I made a spore print by removing the stipe and placing the cap gill-side down on paper. I used white and black construction paper and placed the cap so half of it was half on the white and half on the black.

If the mushroom had white spores, I would be able to see them on the black paper. From the spore print, I saw that the spore color is olive-green. There is only one fungus with these characteristics - *Chlorophyllum molybdites*, a common fairy ring mushroom. Although this mushroom is usually not lethal, it is poisonous and causes severe gastrointestinal distress (vomiting and diarrhea) if eaten.

For your stomach's sake and your overall wellbeing, never eat an unidentified mushroom.

University of Georgia Cooperative Extension specialists say do not eat any mushrooms growing in lawns and certainly ones that have not been identified by a expert. Many are poisonous to some degree. At the very least, they will make you sick. At worst, you can die. Don't take the risk.

To prevent accidental ingestion of mushrooms by pets and children, rake, mow over, or otherwise remove the mushrooms from your lawn.


























WORD SEARCH - PLANTS TO PRUNE IMMEDIATELY AFTER FLOWERING

W I N T E R H O N E Y S U C K L E B M F M N O C
 O V F R W F F C D A D K A F J F Q U W R U N S D
 O A O C L M A I N E D R A G L K N R E E N A M V
 D I K C I M E Q H H Q L T O E R O H C N R E A G
 S U E L E J H S S U K H W X U Z V S N C U G N V
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 S I P G E Y F U A I G I X R I W J A Q Y I R U K
 A N X R T S U H N S V N J H J L G N R D V M S T
 F P C U C J N G Y N G W I L L O W A C R S H L Y
 T O A C S I A P E D Y J B B J E O B A A U E U Q
 A E R C G L U E Z F R P W V M U X J L N O C Y A
 B E M S M N R O H T W A H N A I D N I G U K E I
 L C L O Y G P Y R A C A N T H A L V K E D R N Z
 X I N A R T B Y Q I B S Q G U L L C T A I Q N P
 P D L E Z P H L O R R P K S E I U O A P C Z C C
 N S V A O A U I K G L X U B Q A A X S V E E X A
 J E G C C M F H A H W D L J P M A E U P D E S W

- AZALEA
- BANANA SHRUB
- BEAUTY BUSH
- CAMELLIA
- CLIMBING ROSE
- DECIDUOUS VIRBURNUM
- EVERGREEN VIRBURNUM
- FLOWERING ALMOND
- FORSYTHIA
- FRENCH HYDRANGEA
- GARDENIA
- INDIAN HAWTHORN
- LILAC
- OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA
- OSMANTHUS
- PYRACANTHA
- QUINCE
- SPIREA
- WILLOW
- WINTER HONEYSUCKLE

September 28th is

National Hunting & Fishing Day, World Rabies Day, National Good Neighbor Day, National Museum Day, National Public Lands Day and World Heart Day

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 VJ DAY Labor Day 	3 	4 Newspaper Carrier Day	5 Chili Peppers & Figs Month New Moon 	6 World Alzheimer's Month	7 National Mushroom Month 
8 World Literacy Day 	9 National Rice Month 	10 Passion Fruit & Peach Month 	11 Odd Day Three consecutive odd numbers make up the date only six times in a century.	12 Peas & Radishes Month First Quarter 	13 National Peanut Day 	14 All American Breakfast Month 
15 Mold Awareness Month	16 Trail of Tears Remembrance Day 	17 Constitution Day 	18 Air Force Birthday 	19 Talk Like a Pirate Day Full Moon 	20 Eat An Apple Day 	21 Eat An Apple Day 
22 Ice Cream Cone Day & Elephant Appreciation Day 	23 National Punctuation Day ! 	24 National Punctuation Day ! 	25 	26 Johnny Appleseed Day 	27 Ancestor Appreciation Day Last Quarter 	28 #
29	30 National Honey Month 	SEPTEMBER Sapphire  Aster 				

UPCOMING EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Basics of Baking	Thursday, September 5	6:00pm-9:00 pm	\$12
Jewelry-Making	Monday, September 23	6:00 pm- 8:00 pm	\$15

* ALL CLASSES WILL BE AT THE DOUGHERTY COUNTY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICE*
IN THE CANDY ROOM @ 125 PINE AVENUE IN DOWNTOWN ALBANY

**All participants MUST pre-register for class. No payments will be taken at the door. **

Make checks payable to Dougherty County 4-H and send to
Dougherty County Extension/FACS, 125 Pine Ave., Suite 100, Albany, GA 31701-2545

And mark your calendars for the classes coming next quarter!

In **October** we will have "Cooking for Large Groups" on the 10th and the Homemaker Club will be learning to "Make an Infinity Scarf" (a great, easy gift) on the 24th.

November will have The Homemaker Club learning "How to Make Your Own Soap" on the 14th, and "Wreath Creations" all day on Saturday the 23rd.

December 5th will find Suzanne teaching a Holiday program with crafts, foods, music and decorations.



www.WalkGeorgia.org

Walk Georgia is a 12-week program designed to increase your physical activity in a fun, community-oriented way. You may participate as an individual and track your progress with other individuals in your county and state OR form a team of four to exercise together.

The online component of Walk Georgia provides an activity record to keep track of your weekly physical activity and time. The activity that you record is translated into "walked" miles, based on average rigor of the chosen activity and the time you were active.

When you accumulate miles, you will be able to navigate a map of Georgia and chart your course to "walk" Georgia. As you move throughout this virtual state, you will be able to view fun facts about each county you visit and learn new ways to improve your health. You will also be able to see how you compare to other individuals throughout the state.

We hope you will be inspired to join us and others in your county as we get more active and become healthier!

Please Note: Participants from previous programs will need to re-register.

Program Dates:

Registration open: **Sep. 1 - Oct. 9, 2013**

Track your activity: **Sep. 1 - Nov. 23, 2013**

Complete logging: **Dec. 4, 2013**