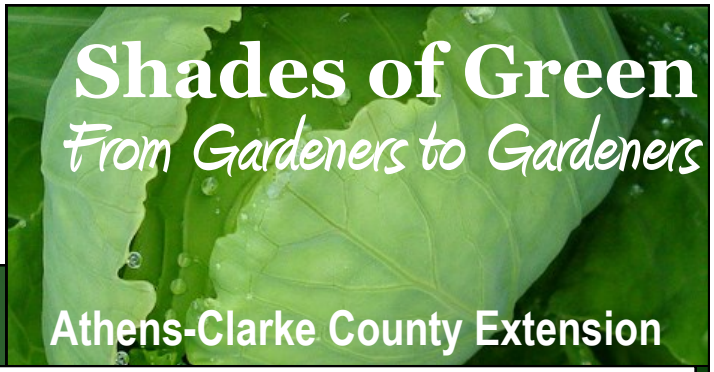
UGA extension
ATHENS-CLARKE COUNTY

August 2014



Inside this issue:

Fall is collard, turnip & cabbage planting time

By Paul Pugliese

As summer vegetables like corn and beans stop bearing, it's time for home gardeners to start preparing fall gardens of cool-season vegetables. If you have a summer vegetable garden, chop up these plants with your lawn mower and incorporate them along with a balanced fertilizer such as 10-10-10 into your garden with a tiller. **You also may want to have your soil tested to determine how much fertilizer and lime to add if any is needed.**

In Georgia, it can be very challenging to get cool-season vegetables through the end of summer. There is a delicate balance between starting them early enough to allow them to mature (50 to 60 days) before a hard frost and getting them through the end of a hot, dry summer.

Start seeds in August for broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kale, turnips, radishes, spinach, lettuce, beets and onions. It is best to use a store-bought potting mix to start seeds in containers, flats or trays. Place the seeds in a partially shaded spot and keep them watered, and you will have seedlings ready to transplant in September. Onion sets can be transplanted later in October.

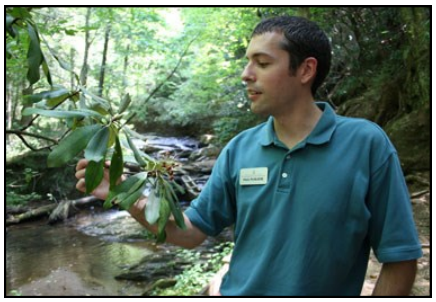
Most vegetables can be purchased as ready-to-transplant seedlings from garden centers if you don't want to start from seeds.

Keeping young seedlings watered is critical to establishing them. You also have to keep a sharp eye out for pest problems such as insects, diseases and weeds because they will continue to flourish in warm temperatures and high humidity. A layer of newspaper and mulch placed between rows can prevent a lot of weed problems and help conserve soil moisture.

Contact your local University of Georgia Extension office at 1-800-ASK-UGA1 for more information on growing fall vegetable gardens.

Start seeds now for greens such as collards, cabbage, kale and spinach. Image credit: Flickr user Mike Licht

(Paul Pugliese is the County Extension Coordinator and Agriculture & Natural Resources Agent for the University of Georgia Extension office in Bartow County.)



A quick guide for beginner composters

By Amanda Tedrow

Composting everyday food scraps can divert waste from the landfill and create free soil amendment. Image credit: Flickr user Nic McPhee

Every year, more and more people decide to start a compost pile in their backyard or community garden. By recycling organic materials from the house and yard, composters reduce the amount of material going into the landfill and create a free soil amendment for their yard. Anyone can compost, but the process can be tricky for first-time composters.

Here are a few tips that can improve your composting process and product.

Keep your ratio of carbon to nitrogen as two-thirds carbon and one-third nitrogen. Carbon sources include dead leaves, sticks, branches, shredded paper, dead flowers and sawdust. Nitrogen sources include fruit and vegetable scraps, coffee grounds, tea bags and grass clippings.

Keep your compost pile moist throughout the pile. The microorganisms (bacteria, fungi and microbes) and macroorganisms (earthworms and insects) need this moisture to survive. Your pile should be as wet as a wrung-out sponge. A pile that is too wet will smell, and a pile that is too dry will decompose slowly.

Chop your ingredients before adding them to the pile. The smaller the inputs, the faster they will break down. Small ingredients are much easier for the micro and macroorganisms to consume!

The backyard pile is a basic composting method for homeowners to use.

Turn the pile regularly. The center of the pile is where the magic happens. In the center, the compost reaches the high temperature required for decomposition and killing weed seeds in the pile. Turning the pile ensures that all parts reach the center. Use a pitchfork to turn the pile every one to two weeks.

The minimum size for a compost pile should be 4'x4'x4'. The pile needs to be this large to maintain temperatures for decomposition.

Do not put oily items, dairy or meat in your compost pile. These items will attract pests and rodents, and they can create foul odors in the compost pile.

Don't limit yourself to just the backyard compost pile. Some gardeners use sheet composting, trench composting, com-posthole-ing, tumblers or vermicomposting. Research what method works best for your lifestyle and embrace it!

If you would like to learn more about composting, consider participating in the Georgia Master Composter Program. Participants of this nine-week program learn the chemistry and microbiology of composting, types of and reasons for composting, backyard composting techniques and tools for sharing this knowledge with their community. They also visit a variety of composting facilities.

The next Georgia Master Composter Program will be held in Athens from January through March, 2015. Registration will begin in November. As always, your local UGA Extension Agent can help you develop a composting plan for your community garden.

(Amanda Tedrow is the UGA Extension Agriculture & Natural Resources Agent for Athens-Clarke County. She co-founded and facilitates the Georgia Master Composter Program.)

The School Garden Network helps school gardens thrive

By Stacy Smith

Howard B. Stroud Elementary students plant kale grown for the school by UGArden.

School is in. Time to hang up the garden gloves and head inside for some desk time! Or is it? The picture perfect garden is filled with summer tomatoes, but in Georgia's mild climate, the school year is actually a great time to fire up a whole new crop. And gardener to gardener, I know I don't have to convince you of the value of gardening in the classroom. There is nothing like getting up and moving around, learning by doing, and taking in all the fascinating lessons that can be learned in the garden. So, students, get up and get outside!

What is the School Garden Network?

While gardens are not a standard part of school construction, the Clarke County School District and staff are extremely supportive of school gardens. CCSD schools have gardens of every description: vegetable beds, container gardens, native habitat gardens, pollinator gardens, bogs, math gardens, orchards, community gardens, art gardens, ethnobotanical gardens, storybook gardens and more. Some of these gardens have been in existence for a decade! They were installed by teachers, university students, parents, Master Gardener Extension Volunteers and various community organizations.

It is easy to build a school garden, but maintaining it year after year can be challenging. With various groups to keep track of, full teaching loads and staff turnover, many school gardens fall into disuse. The School Garden Network was formed specifically to address this challenge and support school gardens. The School Garden Network is a partnership between Keep Athens-Clarke County Beautiful, Athens-Clarke County Extension, UGArden, Clarke County School District, the State Botanical Garden of Georgia, Athens Land Trust and Athens Farm to School. These organizations work together to provide resources, volunteers, training and classroom support.

What does the School Garden Network do?

Interested teachers first register their school garden with Keep Athens-Clarke County Beautiful. Once added to the network, teachers are introduced to the range of services available for their garden. A few School Garden Network services include:

- Organizing workdays to keep gardens in shape for teaching.
- Leading professional development sessions for teachers.
- Coordinating Master Gardener Extension Volunteers to teach in and help with gardens.
- Recruiting chefs to help harvest and prepare garden goodies.
- Providing plants, seeds and garden supplies.
- Distributing the monthly Garden to Desk Newsletter that includes gardening guidance, lessons, and recipes to teachers.

Chefs from home.made demonstrate school produce recipes for teachers during a professional development workshop.

Bringing the garden into the classroom and the classroom into the garden

Taking care of a school garden is just one small part of the equation. A school garden that isn't used during the school day is not living up to its potential. The SGN helps make sure school gardens are used in a number of ways. We provide teachers with a garden helper to supervise a large class getting their hands in the dirt. We also direct teachers to online lesson plans, especially the UGA Extension School Garden Resources webpage. This page features standards-aligned lessons sorted by grade and subject. Through the ACC Green School Program, we give credits, support, grants and rewards to teachers for incorporating their garden into lessons. Green School teachers archive lessons to help share garden ideas.

(Continued on page 4.)

Master Gardener Extension Volunteer Alyssa Stafford leads a planting lesson for Alps Road Elementary School kindergarten students.

Getting involved with the School Garden movement

One reason that the School Garden Network has enjoyed such instant success is the amount of interest in gardens and outdoor education in Athens. Members of the community can get involved with school gardens by taking part in a school garden workday, assisting with year-round maintenance such as weeding, planting, and watering, and providing garden advice and an extra pair of hands during a classroom gardening experience. If you would like to volunteer at a school garden, take a look at the ACC School Garden Network website and event calendar at http://athensclarkecounty.com/3763/School-Gardens. You can also contact KACCB by calling 706-613-3501 x309 or email stacy.smith@athensclarkecounty.com.

(Stacy Smith is the Education Specialist for Keep Athens-Clarke County Beautiful.)

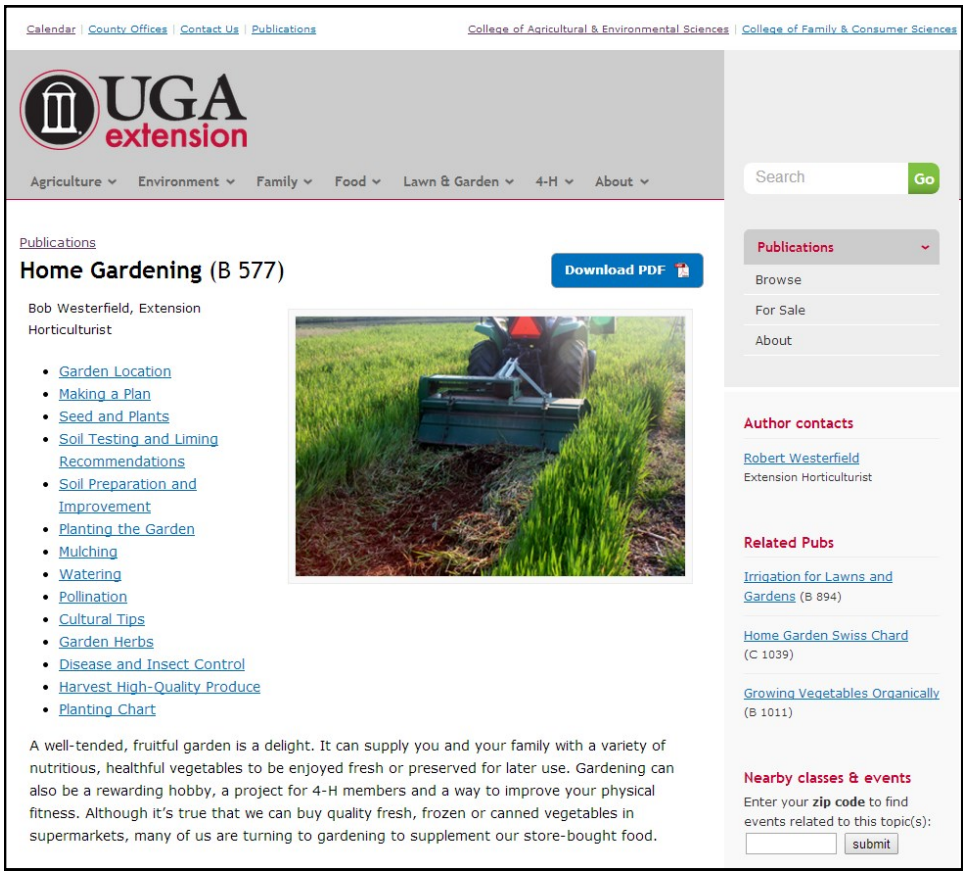
Benefits of School Gardens

- ◊ Significantly increase science achievement scores.
- ◊ Improve social skills and behavior.
- ◊ Improve environmental attitudes, especially in younger students.
- ◊ Instill appreciation and respect for nature that lasts into adulthood.
- ◊ Improve life skills, including working with groups and self-understanding.
- ◊ Increase interest in eating fruits and vegetables and improve attitude toward fruits and vegetables.
- ◊ Improve attitude toward vegetables and toward fruit and vegetable snacks
- ◊ Improve nutrition knowledge and vegetable preferences.
- ◊ Increase preference of vegetables.
- ◊ Increase children's knowledge about the benefits of eating fruit and vegetables and participants reported eating healthier snacks.
- ◊ Increase fruit and vegetable consumption in adolescents.
- ◊ Contribute to communication of knowledge and emotions, while developing skills that will help them be more successful in school.
- ◊ Have a positive impact on student achievement and behavior.

Source: http://www.kidsgardening.org/node/13152

Expert advice and free resources help your garden grow year-round

By Amanda Swennes



Did you know? The UGA College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences publication "Home Gardening" is just one of over 600 free online publications available to home gardeners.

As you plant fall vegetables, bring plants inside on cold nights and dream of what your landscape will look like next spring, take a moment to check out some of these free resources written by University of Georgia Cooperative Extension experts.

"Home Gardening" explains everything you need to know about growing a successful home vegetable or herb garden, including location and planning, soil preparation, choosing what to plant and how to tend to it, fertilizer, weed control, mulching and composting, watering, pollination, disease and insect control, harvesting, and freezing, canning and preserving.

The "Vegetable Garden Calendar" is a handy reference for knowing when to plant vegetables to keep your garden producing year-round. You can also learn how to keep your garden healthy with "Disease Management in the Home Vegetable Garden."

With scorching days and balmy nights, winter might seem like it will never arrive. Plan ahead for those cold nights with advice from "Winter Protection of Ornamental Plants" and learn how the pros make those pansy beds look perky all winter in "Success with Pansies in the Winter Landscape: A Guide for Landscape Professionals."

"Flowering Bulbs for Georgia Gardens" describes the wide variety of bulbs that grow well in Georgia as potted plants, in shrub borders, as naturalistic plantings and in mass displays.

Even when there's frost on the ground you can still have a lush, green garden by creating an indoor oasis. Experts share their advice in "Growing Indoor Plants with Success" and "Gardening in Containers."

And when those first days of spring finally start to beckon you into the garden again, make sure you're ready to create a beautiful landscape by doing some basic preparations first.

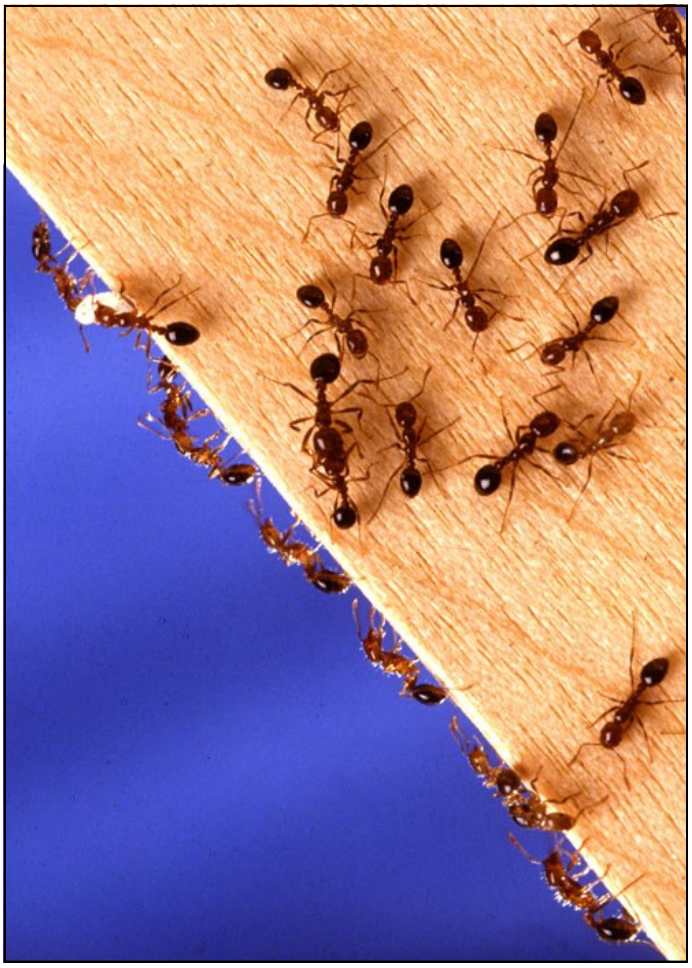
These resources will help you lay a good foundation for your vegetable and flower gardens: "Basic Principles of Pruning Woody Plants," "Soil Preparation and Planting Procedures for Ornamental Plants in the Landscape," "Soil Testing for Home Lawns, Gardens and Wildlife Food Plots" and "Make Every Drop Count: Proper Planting Results in Healthy, Water-Efficient Plants."

UGA Extension offers more than 600 free, research-based publications to help you learn about everything from planting the perfect vegetable garden to raising a backyard chicken flock, and from identifying stinging and biting pests to determining if your agribusiness is feasible. For more information, go to http://www.extension.uga.edu/publications.

(Amanda Swennes is the Managing Editor of the University of Georgia College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences.)

Fire ant treatment time

By Sarah Lewis



September is an ideal month to apply fire ant bait.

It's that time of year again. School is back in session, football is around the corner, fall harvesting will begin, and it's prime time for fighting fire ants.

Fire ants are most active in warm weather. Most people treat when they see active fire ants, but fall is the best time to fight them, according to a UGA entomologist. Fire ant season can last 10 to 11 months out of the year in the most southern areas of Georgia.

"April and September are good times to apply baits, once at the start of the season and toward the end to help control before they come back in the spring," said Will Hudson, a professor with the UGA College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences.

Controlling ant colonies before they produce a mound is important. But, Hudson says that once a treatment program is in place, application timing is not all that important.

Baits and Sprays

More than 100 insecticide brands are labeled or cleared for control of fire ants in Georgia. Baits mix slow acting insecticides with granules of foods fire ants relish and work well because the ants carry the insecticides back to the mound.

Baits do best on larger properties. The general rule of thumb is if the area is one acre or less, don't use baits. Re-infestation is more likely from colonies outside of the yard when baits are used.

One important thing to remember is the difference between "no mounds" and "no ants."

"There is a difference between eliminating ants and controlling them," Hudson said. "Baits do not eliminate ants because there is no residual control. A new colony can still come in and be unaffected by the bait laid down prior to their arrival."

To eliminate mounds completely, apply baits every six months, he said. "There will be invasion in the meantime, and you will still have fire ants, just not enough to create a new mound," he said.

The least effective treatment option for most people is individual mound treatments, according to Hudson. Killing an entire colony by treating just the mound is a challenge, he said.

Hudson recommends treating lawns with a registered insecticide in either a liquid solution or with a granular product. Measure the area to be treated carefully to be sure you apply the correct amount of material. It is also important to get good, even coverage, which works well with a hose-end sprayer. This treatment should rid the lawn of fire ants for one to three months.

Minimal Impact

Baits are considered to have minimal environmental effects because ants carry them back to the mound within hours of application. This targeted approach gives good control with very low insecticide doses.

Nonchemical options include using steam or boiling water.

"We recommend using boiling water to treat a mound near an area such as a well where you do not want any chemicals," Hudson said. "Using hot water is very effective, but the problem is you are not always able to boil the water right next to the area you want treated."

(Continued on page 8.)

Worm Ventura: Worm Detective

By Lisa Sehannie

Worms, worms, and more worms! At any given time, there is a lot going on in a worm bin. Think about it: worms, bugs and insects are breaking down food particles and becoming champions of the Anti-Landfill Movement! As I work in many different bins, I see a lot of different scenarios. Each bin is different and presents its unique set of situations. Sometimes a bin seems very dry; while other times, the worms seem to be swimming around in the bin. When I lead worm presentations, I am also asked questions about specific situations that vermicomposters are experiencing. For example, "Why does my worm bin smell?" These situations enable us to diagnose the problem at hand and apply one or more solutions. In fact, after reading this article, you will find some easy solutions to use in your own worm bin. And you will also be awarded the Detective Certificate – qualifying you as **Worm Ventura: Worm Detective**!

The great thing about your bin is that almost anything can be solved, and the answers lie right in front of us. The worms and bin will give us clear signals, and like good detectives, if we follow the signs we can solve the puzzle.

Worm Bin Moisture

One common issue that I see concerns the moisture in the worm bin. Is my bin too dry, or is it too moist? Let's look at this in a little more detail.

Part of the worm bin environment is paper. This paper should remain about 55-75% moist – about as moist as a wrung-out sponge. If you lift the paper up, it should not be dripping. Also, if the paper is dry, add some water to it. Remember that worms breathe through their outer bodies, and moisture is crucial in enabling them to breathe. Moisture also allows them to slide around in the bin, which is essential to their mating ritual.

The Moisture Test:

How can you test if your bin has the right moisture level? Let us administer the moisture test. Take a small handful of compost or bedding from your bin and squeeze it tightly. If more than a couple of drops come out, your bin might be too wet. Foul odor is another indicator of an overly wet bin. Another way to check the moisture is to purchase a moisture reading stick. You can pick one up at your local gardening center.

(Continued on page 8.)

Fire ant treatment time, continued...

Boiling water can inflict serious burns, so extreme caution should be used when treating with this method.

Some homeowners prefer organic fire ant control options. Pesticides approved by the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) are certifiable as organic. Baits and mound treatments with OMRI-approved formulations of the active ingredient spinosad are the most effective organic options.

"While there are a few products that qualify as organic, with most baits the actual amount of pesticide applied is minimal," Hudson said.

Realistic Expectations

Product labels can be confusing, sometimes even deceptive, and it can be difficult to make the right choice. For assistance in selecting a product, contact a pest control professional or your local UGA Cooperative Extension agent.

"The most important thing to remember is that you need is to be realistic in your expectations," Hudson said.

(Sarah Lewis is a student writer with the UGA College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences.)

Worm Ventura: Worm Detective, continued...

Adding dry fluffed paper to your worm bin will help absorb excess moisture.

Moisture Solutions:

Too Moist: There are several reasons why your bin could be too moist. One is the type of food you are placing in the bin. Foods high in moisture content such as fruits could be a contributing factor. Also, blocked air and drainage can lead to a rise in moisture and a decrease in oxygen levels. These factors can in turn promote anaerobic bacteria growth, leading to increased moisture. **Worm Detective Qualifying Solution:** Let us firstly check drainage and air holes. Be sure to unclog any blocked areas.

Then let us move onto the bedding: place dry fluffed bedding such as shredded paper in the bin to help compensate for the too wet environment. And finally, refrain from placing high moisture foods in the bin while you get the excess moisture out of the bin.

Too Dry: There are several reasons why the bin has become too dry. For example, if your bin is exposed to sunshine, the sun could be drying out your bin. **Worm Detective Qualifying Solution:** One way to help infuse more moisture into your bin is to keep a layer of moist newspaper over the food and bedding. You can also introduce foods high in moisture to the bin. Another solution is using a spray bottle to introduce small amounts of moisture to the bin.

Step 1 of Worm Detective School Complete! Great job!

Worm Bin Odor

This is always a major concern, especially for people who are considering starting a worm bin. And for those of us who are dedicated wormers, this is an issue that we want to avoid.

First, let me alleviate any odor concerns. A well-maintained and fully functional worm bin does not emit foul odors. I have personally set up worm bins for people living in small spaces like apartments. In such close quarters, smells are a major concern. To alleviate their concern from the get go, I bring in the daddy of all worm bins – my worm bin, of course! There are worms reproducing, breaking down food scraps at a rapid rate, and really doing a great job. I have my potential vermicomposters close their eyes, and then I open the bin below their noses. I ask them to take a deep breath in and describe what they smell. They say, "Hmmm, that is a pleasant earthy smell!" When they open their eyes, they are amazed! So it is true that a well-maintained bin does not give off any unpleasant odors! This statement alone could increase the number of vermicomposters since it is often the one thing that has prevented many from getting started.

Odor Solutions:

Worms are being overfed: if there is too much food in your bin, and your worms cannot eat it quickly enough, the food scraps may just be sitting in the bin, creating a bad odor due to anaerobic decomposition. **Worm Detective Qualifying Solution:** Refrain from feeding the worms for a few days. Also, if you see any chunks of food sitting in the bin try and break those pieces up. This will allow air to get into them, helping with the smell.

(Continued on page 9.)

Worm Ventura: Worm Detective, continued...

Bin is too moist: Remember that an overly moist bin can also cause a foul odor. **Worm Detective Qualifying Solution:** To help remove the moisture, place dry, fluffy bedding under the regular bedding, food and worms already in your bin.

Step 2 of Worm Detective School Complete! Great job!

Well done! You have completed Phase 1 of Worm Detective School!

Well, it is that time again! Let's get back to our worm bins. And let's remember that you and your bin are making a difference. Even on a small scale, your contributions are having an impact and will positively affect your community as a whole.

(Lisa Sehannie is a Georgia Master Composter Extension Volunteer.)

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVMENT

This certifies that

PHI ID# 006-07

has successfully completed training and met all the requirements to be certified as

Worm Detective

Presented by

Worm Detectives Intl.

www.worms.com

Completed

18 August 2014

Atlanta, GA

Lisa Sehannie

President/Founder/Lead Trainer

Source:
http://www.oregonmetro.gov/sites/default/files/2010_worm_bin_basics.pdf

Q and A: No remedy for oozing oak tree

By Amanda Tedrow

Question: For the last couple years I've had a smelly liquid leaking out of the base of a few of my young oak trees. The area below where it leaks is discolored, even when it is dry. Do you know what is wrong with my tree and can it be treated in any way? — *Shirley P., Athens*

It sounds like your oak trees have slime flux or "wet wood," which is a bacterial growth in your tree. Slime flux can be caused by numerous types of bacteria and attacks oaks, maples, poplar, elm, hemlock, mulberry, willow and other tree species. This bacteria causes a buildup of carbon dioxide and pressure within the tree. This pressure buildup forces sap out of the tree, which is the yeasty smelling liquid which you see leaking out of the trunk. This liquid soaks into the trunk of the tree and causes discoloration of the bark and attracts numerous insects, which feed on the flux or slime. The insects even become drunk off the yeasty beverage!

Slime flux cannot be treated; the best thing you can do for your trees is to keep them happy and healthy. Make sure they receive proper water and fertilizer when needed. By keeping the trees in optimum health they will live the longest life possible with the bacteria. While it does little for the health of the tree, you can wash the flux off the tree and remove any loose bark in the oozing area. By doing this, the tree is able to dry out in between flux outbreaks.

In the past it was recommended to drill holes in the tree and place tubes or pipes in the holes to reduce pressure. This practice does little for the health of the tree but does keep the flux off the trunk. While this would be aesthetically more appealing, putting the pipes into the tree typically causes more damage than the bacteria itself. It is also not recommended or useful to apply wound paint to the cracks in the trunk from which the flux is oozing.

(Amanda Tedrow is the UGA Extension Agricultural & Natural Resources Agent for Athens-Clarke County.)

Vegetable Garden Calendar: September—October

By Wayne J. McLaurin, Darbie M. Grandberry and Willie O. Chance

◊ Choose the mild weather during this period to plant or transplant the following: beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, collards, lettuce, mustard, onions, radishes, spinach and turnips. Plant your second planting of fall crops such as collards, turnips, cabbage, mustard and kale.

◊ 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.

◊ Water deeply and thoroughly to prevent drought stress. Pay special attention to new transplants.

◊ Harvest mature green peppers and tomatoes before frost gets them — it may not come until November, but be ready.

◊ Harvest herbs and dry them in a cool, dry place.

(Wayne J. McLaurin, Darbie M. Grandberry and Willie O. Chance are University of Georgia horticulturalists.)

Amanda's Slice—Georgia Certified Landscape Professional Training Program

Do you know exactly how much training your landscaper has? Athens-Clarke County Extension and the Water Conservation Office recommend employing landscapers who are **Georgia Certified Landscape Professionals**.

GCLP is a voluntary testing program that certifies landscapers who have mastered a thorough knowledge and understanding of job skills to be successful in the industry. GCLP landscapers are trained in plant growth requirements, turf grass, tree protection, diagnostics, integrated pest management, weed control, irrigation, landscape design and installation, hardscape structures, tools and equipment, laws and regulations and more.

GCLP is endorsed by the **Georgia Green Industry Association**, **Georgia Turfgrass Association** and the **Metro Atlanta Landscape & Turf Association**. It is officially recognized by the **Georgia Department of Agriculture**.

Consider hiring a GCLP landscaper for your next project, or suggest the program to your current landscaper.

Athens-Clarke County Extension and the Water Conservation Office is holding a **GCLP Training Program** for those interested in receiving their GCLP certification. This comprehensive training will prepare participants for the written and hands-on GCLP exam.

Classes will be held on Tuesday evenings from 5:30—8:00 pm beginning September 23rd through November 18th, 2014. Classes will take place at the Snipes Water Resource Center located at 780 Barber Street in Athens.

Total cost of the program is $295. This fee includes: the program manual, 20 hours of professional instruction and hands-on training, refreshments and the exam fee of $165.

To register, please contact Amanda Tedrow at atedrow@uga.edu or by calling 706-613-3640. The registration deadline is September 10, 2014.

- Amanda

Athens-Clarke County Extension

Free Gardening Workshop Series

Workshop Schedule

All classes will be from 6:00—7:00pm

Sept. 25:	Fall Vegetable Gardening (ACC Library)
Oct. 14:	Learning to Garden with Bambi: Dealing with Deer (ACC Library)
Nov. 11:	Creating Your Own Rain Garden (ACC Extension Office)

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Fall Vegetable Gardening

Fall is the ideal season for growing many vegetables! Attend this free workshop to learn fall gardening basics. Taught by UGA College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences faculty, the workshop will include tips for soil preparation, what crops to plant, planting tips and maintenance.

When:

Thursday, September 25, 2014
6:00-7:00pm

Where:

Athens-Clarke County Library,
Multipurpose Room A
2025 Baxter Street · Athens, GA

To Register:

Register by September 24 by contacting Athens-Clarke County Extension at (706) 613-3640 or atedrow@uga.edu.

Registration is required!

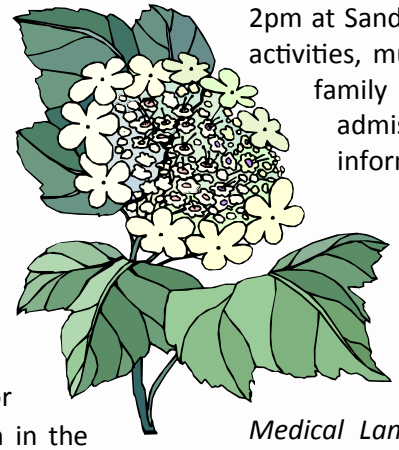
The University of Georgia is committed to principles of equal opportunity and affirmative action.

Gardening Events in Our Area

West Broad Farmers Market is at the corner of West Broad and Minor Street on **Saturdays** (May through December) from 10am-2pm. The **Tuesday market** is open from 4-7pm each Tuesday. For more information, contact Athens Land Trust at 706-613-0122.

Seniors Garden Club hosted by the Athens Community Council on Aging meets on **the first and third Thursday of the month** from 10-11:00am. Meetings are **FREE**. Contact 706-549-4850 for more information.

Athens Farmers Market is at Bishop Park on **Saturdays** from 8am-12pm and at Creature Comforts Brewing Co. on **Wednesdays** from 4-7pm. Saturday market events include live music, chef demos, and kid's activities.



Visit the **Oglethorpe Fresh Farmers Market** at 111 South Platt Street for on **Saturdays** from 8:30am–12:30pm in the heart of downtown Lexington. For more information, contact 706-743-3015.

On **Friday, September 5**, Athens-Clarke County Extension will be hosting a telecast of the two-part webinar, "**Kudzu Bug Takes Over the Southeastern US and the Brown Marmorated Stinkbug**." The telecast will run from 2-3pm at the ACC Extension office. For more information, please call 706-613-3640. You can view the complete **All Bugs Good and Bad Webinar Series** schedule here.

Join the State Botanical Garden of Georgia staff and volunteers for the creepy, crawly, and definitely fun **Insectival!** Family Festival. Held **Saturday, September 13** from 9:30am-12:30pm, the festival will feature discovery stations, roach and beetle races, an insect cafe, puppet shows and, of course, lots of live insects! Please call 706-542-1244 for more information.

On **Saturday, September 13** the Athens-Clarke County Water Conservation Office is holding the 5th Annual **Athens Water Festival**. The festival will be from 10am-2pm at Sandy Creek Park. Dive into interactive games, activities, music, magic, and water fun at this annual family event. The event is free and park admission is $2 per person. For more information, please call 706-613-3729.

On **Tuesday, September 23** at 6:30pm the State Botanical Garden of Georgia is holding the lecture, "**Shakespeare's Plants**." Led by UGA Professor of English and author of *Shakespeare's Medical Language* Dr. Sujata Iyengar, the class will focus on flowers and plants collected or mention by Perdita in the *Winter's Tale* and Ophelia in *Hamlet*. For more information, please call 706-542-1244.

On **Thursday, September 25** from 6-7pm the Athens-Clarke County Extension Office is holding the free gardening class, "**Fall Vegetable Gardening**" at the Athens-Clarke County Library. Please register for this free class by September 24 by calling (706) 613-3640 or email atedrow@uga.edu. Space is limited and early registration is encouraged.

"Summer afternoon—summer afternoon;
to me those have always been the two most beautiful words in the English language."
— Henry James

Public Utilities
water. wastewater. conservation.

Non-Drought

Outdoor Water Use Schedule*

Effective August 8, 2013

allowed daily

Between 4:00 pm and 10:00 am

- Automated irrigation systems
- Hand watering (without a shut-off nozzle)
- Lawn sprinklers

odd/even schedule

No hourly restrictions

Even: Mon • Wed • Sat
Odd: Tues • Thurs • Sun

- Car washing at home
- Charity car washes
- Hosing driveways
- Outdoor cleaning
- Pressure washing by homeowner
- Topping-off pools

allowed anytime

By anyone

- Commercial pressure washing
- Drip irrigation or soaker hose
- Watering of food gardens
- Hand watering (with a shut-off nozzle)
- Hydroseeding
- Installation and maintenance of an irrigation system
- Irrigation of newly installed turf (for the first 30 days)
- Irrigation of public recreational turf areas
- Irrigation of plants for sale
- Irrigation of sports fields
- Water from a private well
- Water from an alternate source
  - grey water, rain water, condensate

Please note: The odd/even schedule still applies to non-landscape outdoor water use.

*This Non-Drought Outdoor Water Use Schedule is consistent with the Outdoor Water Use Rules set forth in the Georgia Water Stewardship Act that went into effect statewide on June 2, 2010.

Athens-Clarke County Water Conservation Office
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Outdoor Water Restrictions:

Barrow, Oconee & Jackson Counties

Outdoor water use for Barrow, Oconee, and Jackson Counties is now limited to three days per week with even number addresses allowed to water on Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday and odd number addresses allowed to water on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday. The ban on watering between 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM remains in effect for all scheduled watering days. No outdoor watering is allowed on Fridays other than exemptions below.

THE FOLLOWING USES ARE EXEMPT FROM ALL HOURLY/DAY OF THE WEEK RESTRICTIONS:

- Drip Irrigation
- Soaker Hoses
- Hand Watering
- Food Gardens
- New installations of plants and turf (with a permit)
- Grey Water, Rainwater and AC Condensation Reuse
- Golf Course - Tee and Green Irrigation
- Plants for sale, resale, or installation

Please be aware that water restrictions are subject to change.

For more information and additional exemptions please contact your county's water conservation department.

Helpful information online:

Find My Local Extension Office	Georgia Turf	Upcoming Trainings
Pest Management Handbook	Pesticide Applicator Info	Free Online Webinars
SE Ornamental Horticulture Production & IPM Blog	Georgia Certified Landscape Professional	Georgia Certified Plant Professional
Bugwood – Pest Images	*Landscape Alerts* Online	Extension Publications

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Mission Statement

The UGA Athens-Clarke County Extension's mission is to respond to the people's needs and interest in Agriculture, the Environment, Families, and 4-H/Youth in Athens-Clarke County with unbiased, research-based education and information.

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