



UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
EXTENSION

November 2023
<https://extension.uga.edu>

*An Equal Opportunity, Affirmative
Action, Veteran, Disability Institution*

University of Georgia Cooperative
Extension DeKalb County Office

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Journeyman Farmer Certificate Program — Developing the Next Generation of Sustainable Farmers in Georgia

Across the United States and in Georgia, the number of small- and medium-sized farms is declining and the average age of farmers is on the rise. Although we need new farmers, the barriers would-be farmers face when trying to grow new agricultural businesses from the ground up can be formidable. UGA Extension and partners have developed a new Journeyman Farmer Certificate Program to provide a comprehensive training program for beginning farmers.

DeKalb County Extension will be offering this program starting February 4, 2024. It will include four weeks of Small Farm Business Planning and seven weeks of Small Fruit and Vegetable Production. Sessions will be held on Mondays at 6pm.

[If you would like more information about participating in the Journeyman Farmer Certificate Program, please click HERE](#)



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Support DeKalb County 4-H with a farm-fresh box from Front Door Produce!

Order between October 25 and November 8, 2023

Your 20-pound box of produce will be delivered to DeKalb
County 4-H on November 13th-15th, 2023

Boxes may include beans, bell peppers, cabbage, corn,
cucumbers, satsumas, yellow squash, and zucchini

Ordering details coming soon!



Contact the DeKalb County Extension office at
404.298.4080 if you have questions!



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Garden Calendar

November & December

Why not get started early for next year?

- Spread manure, rotted sawdust, and leaves over the garden and plow them under; you'll be surprised at the difference this organic matter will make in the fertility, physical structure, and water-holding capacity of the soil.
- Take a soil sample to allow plenty of time to get the report back. Lime applied now will be of more benefit next year than if it is applied in the spring before planting. Always apply Dolomitic limestone in order to get both calcium and magnesium.
- Save those leaves for the compost heap.
- Take an inventory. Maybe you had too much of some vegetables and not enough of others or maybe there were some unnecessary "skips" in the supply. Perhaps some insect, disease, or nematode problem got the upper hand. Make a note about favorite varieties.

Start planning next year's garden now!

- You're wise to order flower and vegetable seeds in December or January while the supply is plentiful. Review the results of last year's garden and order the more successful varieties.
- You may have seeds left over from last year. Check their viability by placing some in damp paper towels and observing the germination percentage. If the percentage is low, order new ones.
- Before sending in your seed order, draw a map of the garden area and decide the direction and length of the rows, how much row spacing is needed for each vegetable, whether to plant on raised beds, and other details. That way, you won't order too many seeds. This same advice applies to the flower garden. Try new cultivars, add more color, change the color scheme, layer the colors by having taller and shorter plants—don't do it the same way year after year.

Look around for tools you do not have and hint for these for Christmas presents.



Winter Protection of Ornamental Plants

Cold damage to ornamental plants can be a problem during the winter in the Georgia landscape. This is true whether you live in the upper elevations of the mountains or in the most southern regions of the state. Regardless of where you live, recommended practices can maximize the chances that your prized landscape plants will survive the winter.

During the summer months, ornamental plants are actively growing and would be severely injured by even the slightest frost. During the late summer and early fall, the plants must prepare themselves for winter through a process called cold acclimation. This process is initiated by the cooler temperatures and shorter daylengths that naturally occur at this time of the year.

Cold acclimation must occur in a timely fashion. If it occurs too early, the growing season of the plants will be shortened; if too late, they will be injured or killed by early frosts. Several factors including local weather conditions, plant selection, and maintenance practices during the growing season, can affect the timing and extent of cold acclimation of landscape plants.

Check this out for further information on protecting your plants this winter.

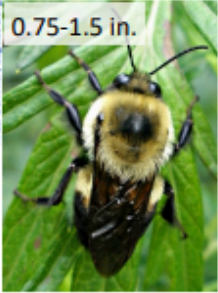


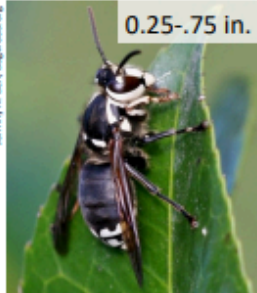




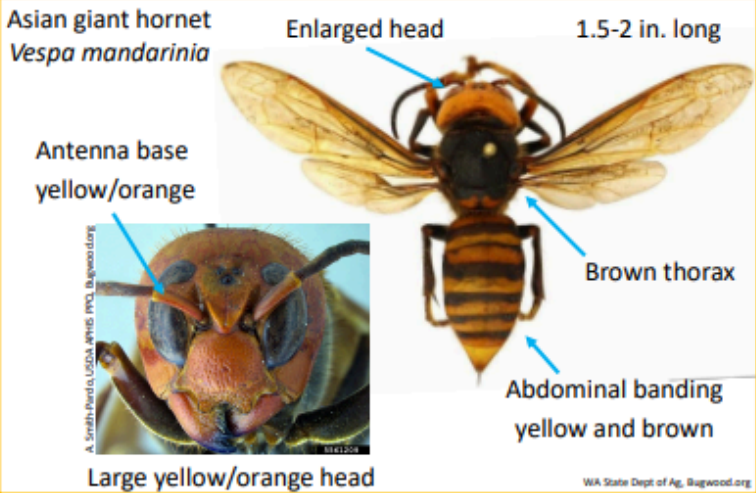




There have been no sightings of the Asian Giant Hornet, dubbed the “murder hornet”, confirmed by the USDA since 2021.

Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Asian Giant Hornet and its SE US Lookalikes

 <p>0.75-1.5 in.</p> <p>Bumble Bees <i>Bombus spp.</i></p> <p>Wrong color thorax</p>	 <p>0.5 in.</p> <p>Honey Bee <i>Apis mellifera</i></p> <p>Wrong color thorax</p>	 <p>0.8-1 in.</p> <p>Black & Yellow Mud Dauber <i>Sceliphron caementarium</i></p> <p>Constricted abdomen</p>	 <p>0.25-0.75 in.</p> <p>Bald-faced Hornet <i>Dolichovespula maculata</i></p> <p>Abdomen not striped</p>
 <p>0.5-.7 in.</p> <p>Queen</p> <p>Southern Yellowjacket <i>Vespula squamosa</i></p> <p>Wrong color thorax</p>	 <p>0.6-2 in.</p> <p>Eastern Cicada Killer <i>Sphecius speciosus</i></p> <p>Abdomen not fully striped</p>	 <p>0.5-1 in.</p> <p>Paper Wasps <i>Polistes spp.</i></p> <p>Thorax not fully brown</p>	
 <p>1-1.4 in.</p> <p>European Hornet <i>Vespa crabro</i></p> <p>Thorax not fully brown</p>	 <p>Asian giant hornet <i>Vespa mandarinia</i></p> <p>Enlarged head</p> <p>1.5-2 in. long</p> <p>Antenna base yellow/orange</p> <p>Brown thorax</p> <p>Abdominal banding yellow and brown</p> <p>Large yellow/orange head</p>		

WA State Dept of Ag, Bugwood.org
May 2020



Tips on asking for advice from your Extension Service

Take pictures – clear pictures of the whole plant, the affected leaves (top and bottom), stems, fruit, and of any bugs or eggs you see

Have information ready – When was it planted? How long has the problem been present? Have you tried any kind of treatment already? Are other plants having the same issues?

Bring in a sample – We are happy to try and diagnose problems in our office (Free). However, for some problems, samples are sent to the UGA Plant Pathology Lab (\$14)

Samples should be in an enclosed bag or container and include leaves, stems, roots, flowers/fruit, and any insects that were found on it.

Email us at UGE1089@uga.edu

Call us at 404-298-4080

or

Fill out the help request form