

Houston County Extension Office
801 Main Street, Perry, GA
<http://www.caes.uga.edu/extension/houston/>
Phone: 478.987.2028/ E-mail: cmote1@uga.edu

The Garden Bench

May/June 2021

Gardening and home landscape information from UGA Cooperative Extension in Houston County. Our newsletter provides research-based horticulture information to help Middle Georgia gardeners.

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Special Points of Interest

→ Gardening with the Masters

Classes tailored for the home gardener & led by Master Gardener Extension Volunteers

Gardening with Youth

May 15/9AM-Noon/\$10 per family

Pollinator Garden/Census

Aug 21/9-11AM/\$10 per person

Winterizing Your Lawn

Sep 16/6-7:30PM/\$10 per person

Edible Landscape: Lesser Known Fruit

Sep 30/6-7:30 PM 15/9AM-Noon/\$10 per family

All classes are held at Hafley Park, 1527 Sunshine Ave. Perry, GA

Registration fee covers all materials. Lawn chairs are suggested.

Class size is limited to 20 people (except Gardening with Youth, class limit is 50)

Deadline for registration is one week prior to the class.

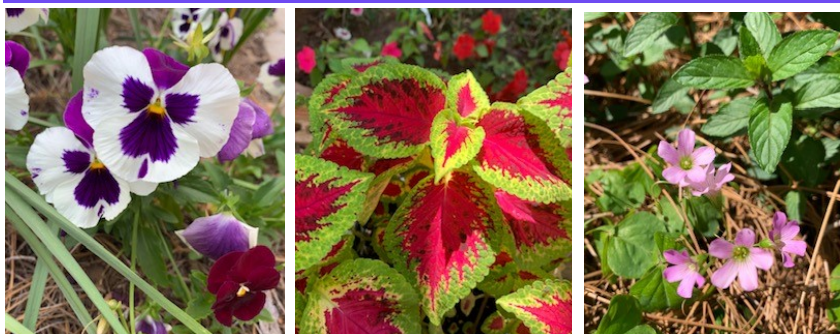
COVID guidelines will be followed.

For more information, visit <https://extension.uga.edu/county-offices/houston.html>

For further information, contact the Houston County Extension Office at 478-987-2028.

Planting Dates for your Vegetable Garden

Through May 10	Pole beans
Through May 15	Cucumbers, Eggplant, Summer Squash
Through June 1	Lima beans, Pole lima beans, Corn, Okra, Peppers
Through June 15	Sweet potatoes
Through June 20	Cantaloupe
Through July 1	Winter squash
May 15—July 1	Pumpkin
June 15-July 10	Okra
June 15-July 15	Tomatoes
Through Aug 10	Southern peas



Home Garden and Landscape Tips for Middle Georgia

Vegetables & Herbs: The most important steps to take now are proper watering and weed control. Use mulch to both control weeds and slow water loss. Two to four sheets of newspaper covered with a thick layer of mulch works well to prevent new weeds. Most gardens need an inch of water a week, but some vegetables will need more. Keep vegetables harvested, well-watered, and fertilized to continue production. Fertilize every four weeks if needed. Additional information on vegetable gardening in Georgia may be found at:

https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/C%20963_6.PDF

Choose tomato varieties that are resistant to fungal wilt—these will have the letter F after the variety name, such as Betterboy, VFN. For more information on growing tomatoes in the home garden, visit https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%201271_5.PDF

Blossom-end rot is a common problem with tomatoes and peppers, especially when there is drought stress followed by excessive soil moisture. These conditions disrupt the uptake and movement of calcium, resulting in cell wall membrane collapse and the appearance of dark, sunken pits at the blossom end of the fruit. To prevent blossom-end rot, maintain soil pH between 6.0-6.5, supply adequate levels of calcium, avoid extreme moisture fluctuations, and avoid over-fertilizing plants. For additional information, see UGA Extension publication “Blossom-End Rot and Calcium Nutrition of Pepper and Tomato (C938)” at https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/C%20938_3.PDF

The following are seven well-known annual (a) or perennial (p) herbs, readily available in the South as various cultivars, that will give the beginning gardener experience with easy-to-grow culinary, decorative, and fragrance herbs: Basil, Chives, Mint, Oregano, Sage, Scented Geraniums, and Yarrow. For more information on growing these and other herbs in the southern garden, visit:

<http://extension.uga.edu/content/dam/extension-county-offices/columbia-county/anr/HerbsinSouthernGardens.pdf>

Lawn Tips: Lawns need approximately one inch of water per week. If nature doesn't provide this, irrigate when the grass shows signs of moisture stress, such as rolling leaves, gray color, or wilting.

Fertilize only after your lawn is fully green. Use half rates of fertilizer on centipede. Fertilize lawns less often if they are not well watered or will not be mowed often.

Seed, dethatch or vertical mow, and aerate lawns if needed through June.

The UGA publication, Ten Steps to a Healthier Home Lawn, provides additional information on how to care for your Georgia lawn: https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/C%201009_2.PDF

Control lawn weeds through late May before they get large and temperatures get too high to apply herbicides.

For information on the identification and control of turfgrass diseases in Georgia lawns, visit

https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%201233_7.PDF

Shrubs & Trees: Replenish the mulch around your shrubs and trees.

Look for lace bugs under azalea leaves where they make brown, tarry spots. The tops of the leaves will be speckled or silvery. The [Georgia Pest Management Handbook](#) advises using *acephate*, *imidacloprid*, or *dinotefuran* to control lace bugs. Follow directions on the label for best control.

You can shear small leafed hedges now through August. Shear plants as rarely as possible. Do not prune so heavily as to remove all new growth.

Prune spring flowering shrubs (azalea, camellia, spirea, fuchsia, etc.) anytime after bloom through mid-July. For more information on when and how to prune woody plants, see UGA Extension publication “Basic Principles of Pruning Woody Plants (B949)” at <http://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.cfm?number=B949>

Fertilize roses monthly if they are well watered.

Continue black spot sprays on roses. Rake up and discard fallen leaves that have the disease. Try not to wet the leaves when you water.

Prevent the spread of powdery mildew on crape myrtle, dogwood, euonymus, roses, and other plants by using fungicides with the active ingredients *myclobutanil* or *triforine*. You can also use sulfur or *chlorothalonil*. Follow all label directions. The best defense is planting mildew resistant varieties.

Flowers: Fertilize monthly with regular fertilizer or apply a controlled release fertilizer once every three months. Liquid fertilizers work quickly but do not last very long and must be reapplied often, usually every 7-14 days.

To prolong bloom, continue to deadhead flowers of both perennials and annuals. Annuals that do not need deadheading include ageratum, alyssum, begonia, coleus, impatiens, lobelia, salvia and vinca.

For more information on growing flowering annuals in Georgia, visit https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20954_3.PDF

Information on growing flowering perennials in Georgia is available at https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20944_4.PDF