Home gardeners who want to add more tomato plants to their garden, may want to consider growing transplants from suckers.

Suckers are side shoots that grow between the stem and the branch of tomato plants.

Rooting from suckers is an excellent option, as many garden centers don’t carry tomato transplants this time of year and growing from seeds would take too long.

A late crop of tomatoes set between now and the end of July should start producing about the time tomato plants set early in the season become unproductive.

To root tomato suckers, select healthy tomato suckers that are three to four inches long. Place several suckers in a jar and add sufficient water to cover the ends one to two inches. The use of a rooting hormone is not necessary but would probably hasten the process. Set the suckers in a cool, well-lit spot until new roots develop. Set rooted plants in the garden and immediately provide shade to each plant for a few days until suckers start to grow. Gardeners can use a few small leafy shrub branches to create the right amount of shade.

This late in the season fertility is more important than ever. If you do not have a soil test from this winter, take a soil sample to your local University of Georgia Cooperative Extension office now. This will allow you to get the results back before the suckers are ready to transplant.

Water soluble fertilizers, like Miracle Grow or Peters, are good for getting transplants off to a fast start but should not be expected to take the place of soil test recommendations.

For more on growing home garden tomatoes, see the UGA College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences publication website at www.caes.uga.edu/publications.

(Frank Watson is an Agriculture & Natural Resources agent with Wilkes County Extension.)
The spring landscape is saturated with flowering shrubs. But spring passes and suddenly it’s summer. All that color doesn’t have to disappear, though. Many plants tolerate Georgia’s heat and humidity while providing lots of summer color.

Numerous shrubs are available to Georgia homeowners for providing summer interest in the landscape. Just a few examples of easy-to-grow, summer-blooming shrubs include, althea or rose of Sharon, bottlebrush buckeye, clethra, chase trees, crape myrtles, hydrangeas, hypericums and spireas.

Hydrangeas welcome the heat of summer to make new growth. The big-leafed hydrangeas produce big, blue, mop-headed flowers that demand attention. The large mounds of foliage support multitudes of flowers, usually mop heads. But occasionally we see a lace-cap plant or two. The flowers are generally blue in our acid soils. But if you lime the soil, the flowers will turn pink or purple.

Two selections are available that keep blooming all summer. ‘Endless Summer,’ a new release, and ‘Penny Mac’ keep producing new flowers until frost. Both do best with afternoon shade and a steady supply of moisture.

Our native oakleaf hydrangea forms six to ten foot mounds of foliage from top to bottom. It produces long panicles of white, sterile flowers just above the foliage. These panicles are eight to twelve inches long and fade to a burgundy red as they age. The foliage looks like an enlarged oak leaf. Plants do well in partial shade but require well-drained soils. A great place to plant is on the edge of the woods, where the plants are shaded from the hot afternoon sun.

The peegee hydrangea develops into a large, upright shrub or small tree. The big, white flowers open on new growth in July and August. The selections ‘Tardiva’ and ‘Chantilly Lace’ flower a little later and hold flowers on strong, upright stems. These plants will grow in sun or shade on well-drained soils.

The blue flowers of the chaste tree (Vitex) in July remind us that the flowering season isn’t yet over. The 10 (Continued on page 9.)
Buried in Veggies? It can happen. I was in college when I planted my first garden and I had a taste for zucchini. I planted 50 seeds and ultimately grew 36 fine zucchini plants. I stir-fried zucchini, baked zucchini casseroles, made chips, and baked bread. I sold it at the local co-op. I gave it to the neighbors and gave more to the neighbors. Eventually, they stopped coming to the door when I knocked. I put it on tables in front of my house with a sign, “Free to a Good Home.” Did you know zucchini makes a fine addition to the compost pile?

Fortunately, you can do much better with your extra produce today. The Plant a Row (PAR) Program was started by Jeff Lowenfels, a garden columnist in Anchorage, Ala. He asked his readers to plant an extra row of vegetables for Bean’s Café, an Anchorage soup kitchen. The program was very successful. In 1995 Jeff introduced the program to the Garden Writers Association and eventually, they created a foundation to administer and expand the program. The program has helped collect over 20 million pounds of produce to date.

Some community gardens have dedicated spaces or rows specifically for food donation. They are cared for by the entire group or even visiting groups of young gardeners or FFA (Future Farmers of America) students.

If you are near the Atlanta metro area, you can easily donate your extra veggies to those in need. The Atlanta Community Food Bank’s Community Gardens website has a very handy-dandy locator that will help you find a PAR drop-off site. Ample Harvest also lists many food pantries. Ask around. It isn’t hard to find a place. MUST Ministries in Cobb or Cherokee county would love to have your extra produce.

You will want to contact the food pantry before you show up with your harvest. They may have a preferred delivery date and time. Harvest your crops in the early morning on delivery day to take advantage of the cool air. Dry off any dew.

Some vegetable plants such as okra can yield a very plentiful crop. Home gardeners can donate their harvest surplus to a local food bank. Image credit: flicker user NatalieMaynor

Now this next part is really important. Inspect each item for bruising, insect damage and ripeness. If you would not serve it to your family, do not give it to the pantry. If it is the sort of veggie or fruit you would put in a stew, don’t give it to the pantry.

If the pantry gives you packaging instructions, follow them. If not, put the produce in a supermarket bag and take it to the pantry at the requested time and date.

Bring what you have. If you have a bushel of zucchini and 10 tomatoes, bring them both to the pantry. Your food will be aggregated with the donations of others. Handle the food just as you would for your family. You are protected by the Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act. This act encourages food donation while providing the donor with protection from criminal and civil liability, provided you do not exhibit negligence.

Just as you have always suspected, you can make the world a better place by gardening.

(Dr. Ellen Bauske is a Public Service Associate with the Georgia Center for Urban Agriculture who still enjoys zucchini. She is active in the local food movement.)

Live in the Athens area? Try contacting the Athens Area Emergency Food Bank (706-353-8182) or the Food Bank of Northeast Georgia (706-354-8191) for donation opportunities.

You can also find many local food banks and pantries by doing a quick google search.
The dreaded squash vine borer
By Becky Griffin

If you have grown squash for very long you have probably run across the dreaded squash vine borer (*Melitta curcurbitae*). One day your plants look great and the next day the plants look wilted. Shortly after they collapse and die. The base of the plant becomes mushy. You may even see small holes at the stem base. Squash vine borers have probably paid your garden a visit.

To understand how to control this pest we need to understand a bit about its biology. In June/July adults emerge from under the soil. They fly during the daytime and lay a single egg at the base of susceptible plants like squash and pumpkins. After about a week the egg hatches and the larva bores into the plant stem. The insect will feed through the center of the stem for several weeks. Then the larva will exit the stem and burrow back into the soil to pupate until the following summer where it will emerge as an adult. There is one generation per year.

Knowing this biology we can use integrated pest management (IPM) to help combat this pest. Choose plants that the vine borers don’t like. Gardeners have had success with moschata types of squash like butternut. Their stems seem to be more resistant to the borer. Next, especially if you have ever had vine borers, you must rotate your crops. Don’t plant squash in the same place next year because the pest is in the soil waiting until next summer to emerge.

If you have planted in an area that does not have a history of squash vine borers you can use row covers (simply structurally supported netting) to block the flying adults from laying eggs. As soon as the squash starts to flower you will need to remove the row covers to give the necessary pollinators access to the flowers. Some gardeners have had success with trapping. The adults are attracted to the color yellow. Some gardeners use yellow bowls with water. The thought is the yellow bowls will attract the insects and they will drown. Yellow sticky traps are also available.

Change your squash planting time. If you can plant very early so that the

(Continued on page 2.)

Did you know that the squash vine borer can overwinter in soil? If you experience the pest this summer, be sure to rotate your crops and plant squash in a new section of your garden next season. Image credit: Jim Jasinski, bugwood.org
Much to the dismay of homeowners, trees sometimes develop roots on the soil's surface. Surface roots can even buckle sidewalks and driveways. Shallow roots growing in lawns not only create unsightly lumps but they may also cause hazardous mowing conditions.

Once the roots appear on the surface, there is little that can be done to remedy the situation, without substantially damaging the tree. You can prune off the visible roots, but the damage to the cut roots and the fine feeder roots surrounding the area can harm or even kill the tree. Pruning the roots should be confined to situations where the roots are breaking up sidewalks or driveways.

Some homeowners have tried a temporary solution by applying a shallow, one-inch layer of good-quality soil mix and then replanting the grass. However, it isn't long before roots will reappear as they continue to grow in girth. A better solution would be to replant the affected surface area with a type of ground-cover plant that will not need mowing.

The best remedy for surface roots is to choose the proper plants for the situation. But if you already have a large, old tree with surface roots that you don't want to lose, you may just have to learn to accept its intrusion into the lawn.

Other factors may cause roots to develop near the soil's surface:

1. **Compacted or heavy clay soils.** Tight, heavy soils contain very little oxygen; therefore, root growth is restricted largely to the soil's surface where oxygen is present. To reduce compaction, loosen the soil around the tree's roots, if possible. If trees are growing in lawns, aerate these areas to relieve soil compaction and increase soil oxygen levels.

2. **Waterlogged soils.** Waterlogged soils have very little oxygen available for proper root growth and development. The oxygen that is available is located near the soil's surface; thus, roots often develop at or near the surface. If soils become waterlogged, reduce watering and improve the drainage; avoid planting young trees in overly-wet locations.

3. **Light or shallow irrigation.** Plants growing in or near lawns that are not deeply watered often develop shallow roots near the soil's surface. Apply enough water to thoroughly wet the soil to a depth of six to eight inches. In the absence of plentiful rainfall, applying one inch of water weekly to lawns should supply ample moisture to the proper depth.

4. **Natural growth tendency.** Some trees and shrubs just naturally develop shallow roots near the soil's surface. Examples of plants that develop shallow root systems include; alders, elms, figs, honeylocusts, mulberrys, poplars, maples, sycamores and willows. Do not plant these or other shallow-rooted trees in or near lawn areas.

(Randy Drinkard is the former Agriculture & Natural Resources agent with Troup County Extension.)
The county Extension office is a valuable resource to any gardener. In addition to providing lawn and gardening recommendations over the phone and via email, Extension agents also examine physical plant samples from a client’s yard. Athens-Clarke County Extension clients submit samples of diseased turf, vegetables, ornamentals and tree branches. We also encounter insect and weed samples that the client would like us to identify. Submitting a physical sample to your Extension office is a key step in addressing your lawn or garden problem. However, the quality of the sample often determines if an agent or specialist is able to properly diagnose the issue. The next time you decide to submit a physical sample to your Extension office, follow these guidelines from the UGA Plant Pathology Department to ensure the sample arrives in the best possible condition for assessment.

Selecting Plant Samples
Plants exhibiting wilting, yellowing or general decline
If practical, it is best to send entire plant (leaves, stems, roots). Collect plants which have early disease symptoms. Dig up the plant carefully. Do not pull up the plant as many roots will be lost.

Twig and branch blights and cankers
Select specimens which show recent infection. Choose a sample that includes both healthy and diseased segments. Do not include twigs or other parts of the plant which have been dead for several months. This type material will not allow proper identification.

Foliage diseases
Select leaves which have early and recent infections. Marginal burning of leaves should be submitted. Symptoms of this type usually indicate chemical injury or some type of root disorder (physiological, organic or chemical).

Fruit and fleshy plant organs
Diseases of these structures require special attention. Never select a specimen which is exhibiting advanced stages of decay or disease. Select fresh specimens which exhibit early symptoms. If possible include the entire plant and roots as well.

Selecting Turf Samples
Submit a six by six inch sample of turf that includes the roots and soil (approximately four inches in depth). This sample should also display a progression of symptoms. For example, if you would like to submit a brown patch in your yard, take the sample from the section where the green turf transitions to brown so that it includes both healthy and diseased turf. A sample consisting entirely of the diseased turf is much more difficult to diagnose. You can put the sample in cardboard box for transport.

Preparing Samples for the Extension Office
Put sample in a plastic or Ziploc bag. Include a dry paper towel in the bag to absorb excess moisture. You can seal most of the bag, but do not seal it entirely to allow some airflow.

Do not add any moisture such as a damp paper towel as this can accelerate decay.

Wrap fleshy fruit and vegetables separately in dry paper towels from the plant. If you do not have paper towels, you may use newspaper or a brown paper bag.

Keep all specimens cool as much as possible. Do not allow specimens to become dried out and brittle. Even a ten minute ride in a hot car can accelerate decay.

Time is of the essence! Plant samples dry out and decay rapidly. As soon as you cut or dig up your sample, bring it to the Extension office. If you cannot bring the sample immediately, you can partially seal it in a plastic bag and store it in the refrigerator. Submit your

(Continued on page 7.)
I’m planning to get some “baby” crape myrtles from my brother’s tree in his yard. Are there any special instructions? Will they survive?
- Mildred B., Athens, GA

Pass-along plants are always great, but I would not transplant the plants during our current summer heat. It would be best to pick and tag your plants now and wait until fall to transfer the plants to pots or plant them in your yard. Depending on the size of the “baby” crape myrtles, they may already be blooming which will help with your selection. As you are selecting and tagging your plants, make sure you stick with smaller plants as they are typically less stressed by the move. I would select plants which are between three to five feet in height, preferably with three stems or those which can be pruned to have three stems.

Keep in mind that your selected plants will also need to be easy to dig. If the crape myrtles are located next to an established plant, in the middle of a lawn or even next to a wall, it may be preferable to pick plants in easier to dig areas.

Once the weather has cooled down in late September or October you can start digging your plants. Dig as much of the root ball as possible. Remember that even the roots of small plants extend out quite a distance from the base of the tree. After they are dug, move the plants to their new location and put them into a pot or plant in the ground as soon as possible. Water the plants to wet the roots, and remove air pockets from the soil. If you plant the crape myrtles in your yard, they should also be mulched to retain soil moisture. Make sure your plants receive supplemental water during the first year of establishment, and within a few years you should have some beautiful trees in your landscape.

You can also refer to the UGA Extension bulletin Soil Preparation and Planting Procedures for Ornamental Plants in the Landscape (B 932) for more information.

(Amanda Tedrow is the Agriculture & Natural Resources agent for Athens-Clarke County Extension.)

Crape myrtles add color both in the spring with flowers and fall with brightly colored leaves. Image credit: Keith Weller, USDA Agricultural Research Service, bugwood.org

**Amanda’s Slice - Guidelines for submitting plant samples cont’d**

samples Monday-Wednesday so that as many specialists as necessary may examine it before the weekend.

Your Extension agent may be able to diagnose the issue at the Extension office. However, he or she may request that the sample be sent to the UGA Plant Pathology Lab for further examination by Extension specialists. This includes a small fee, and you will receive a report within seven to ten business days with the diagnosis and treatment recommendations.

*Please keep in mind that your Extension office typically does not return samples once they are submitted.

(Amanda Tedrow is the Agriculture & Natural Resources agent for Athens-Clarke County Extension. Guidelines were taken from the UGA Plant Pathology submission guidelines website.)
June is definitely a month to celebrate! We celebrated World Environment Day on June 5 as well as the first day of summer on June 21! June is certainly a time to honor our environment, all things earth friendly and wonderful summer days! This month’s article will focus on our own personal victories as well as some summertime tips for our worm bins.

Making a difference
During the many programs that I facilitate, people always approach me with questions about composting – the how to’s; does it smell; is it hard – these are some of the most popular questions. Inevitably, our conversation always turns to the difference each of us can make. I have often been told that one person cannot make a difference. But if we focused our efforts as a community, we most certainly can make a difference. But if we focused our efforts as a community, we most certainly can make a difference.

I give my composting enthusiasts a basic scenario to ponder: think about a family of four. Let us look at some basic numbers. We can estimate that each week they generate ten pounds of compostable food scraps, including vegetable scraps, coffee grinds and other items that we could place in a residential composting bin.

This is just an example number, and the amount could be higher or lower. But for our purposes, we will look at ten pounds. Now let’s suppose that rather than throwing these food scraps in the trash, they choose to compost it. And of course, my preferred method would be our hard working worms!

Keep in mind that if this family produces around 40 pounds of food scraps per month, that means they produce roughly 480 pounds over a course of a year. That is a significant amount of food waste that otherwise would have ended up in the landfill. Does this make a difference? Absolutely! Has this individual family made a difference? Most definitely.

Now think about a neighborhood on a small scale of around 100 homes. Over the course of a year, just 100 families have the potential, based on these numbers, to divert roughly 48,000 pounds of food scraps from the landfill!

What does this thought experiment teach us? First, we can and are making a difference, and we should never forget that. I know that sometimes, as you work your worm bin, the big picture sometimes gets lost in sorting through castings. But know that all of this work is paying off. As we celebrate World Environment Day, we should celebrate us, our efforts and our communities; we are most definitely making a difference, and our worm composting bins are leading the way!

Takeaways
One lesson we can take away from this experiment is the importance of tracking our progress. As an avid worm composter, do you know how much food scraps you feed your worms in a week? Do you have an idea of the number of pounds you and your family (Continued on page 9.)
to twelve-inch spikes nearly cover the plants. There’s a buzz of excitement, too, as the bees visit each flower. The chaste tree is a fast grower. It reaches 12 to 15 feet tall. The gray-green foliage is usually pest-free. Plants do best in full sun. Flowers develop on new growth, so you need to prune in early spring before growth begins.

*Summersweet clethra* blooms late, in July and August. This native produces a sweet fragrance that permeates the garden. The spiked clusters of white flowers are four to six inches long and last three to four weeks. The plants grow four to six feet tall. They adapt to sun or shade and tolerate heat and drought. The shiny, green leaves turn yellow in the fall. *Summersweet clethra* is a great choice for a shrub border, along lakes and streams or on the edge of the woods.

Be sure to include some flowers and fragrance in your summer landscape. These shrubs make great additions to any landscape. You could even remove an overgrown azalea or two and replace it with some summer excitement to extend your flowering season.

*(Randy Drinkard is the former Agriculture & Natural Resources agent with Troup County Extension.)*

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**Summer blooming shrubs, continued...**

squash will be mature and fruited before the adults lay eggs, you might outwit the pest. When the squash plant has finished producing vegetables, remove it from the garden.

What if it is too late and you are already infected with squash borers? One recommendation is to make a sharp slit in the stem and remove the borer. Afterwards pile soil around the stem so that the wound is covered with soil. Insecticides can be used for prevention, but once the pest is inside the plant, insecticides aren’t very helpful.

If your crop is a complete failure, your local farmers market will probably have some squash and you can try again next year.

Contact your UGA Extension agent for more information on combating the vine borers. Also, visit the UGA Extension publication *Homegrown Summer and Winter Squash (C 993)* by Malgorzata Florkowska and Robert R. Westerfield for other tips on growing squash.

*(Becky Griffin is the Agriculture &N Natural Resources education program specialist with Cobb County Extension.)*

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**The dreaded squash vine borer, continued...**

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**World Environment Day, summer and tracking your impact, continued...**

are personally diverting from the landfill? I would encourage you, at least for one month, to track this information. It may not be something you do regularly. However, if you make the effort to track this data at least one time, it will give you a feeling of accomplishment. Knowing that we are making a difference inspires us to keep on going!

**Tools to track your progress**

It is simple to track this information. I keep a diary of when I feed my worms, and I also have a small kitchen scale that I use to weigh the food scraps. That is all you need! It is a simple process of measuring the number of pounds that go into the worm bin rather than my local landfill!

**Summer worm bin tips**

Another wonderful thing to celebrate in June is the first day of summer! With summer comes wonderful warm and long days - a definite favorite time of year!

During these wonderful warm days, we must remember our little worm friends. While red wigglers are very tolerant to a variety of different temperatures, their ideal living environment should range from about 55 – 77 degrees Fahrenheit. If their bin or bedding is above 84 degrees for an extended period of time, it can be very harmful and even fatal to the worms. In this case, you should measure the temperature inside the bin. I also keep my bins inside during a very hot period just to be sure they are safe.

Well readers, in line with World Environment Day and the beginning of the summer, we send much love and appreciation to every single person and group for making a difference for our environment! Let’s also not forget our worms who make all of this possible. After all, they are our hardworking Wonder Worms! 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.)*
Shade Gardening

Growing plants in a shaded area doesn’t have to be a challenge. Attend this free workshop to learn what plants will tolerate shade and tips for soil preparation, planting and maintenance. Gardeners of all levels are welcome.

**WHEN:**
Wednesday, July 15
6-7:30 p.m.

**WHERE:**
Athens-Clarke County Library
2025 Baxter Street
Athens, GA 30606

**TO REGISTER:**
Register by contacting ACC Extension at 706-613-3640 or atedrow@uga.edu.

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Gardening Workshop Schedule
All classes will be at the ACC Library on Wednesdays from 6-7:30 p.m.

**JULY 15:** Shade Gardening

**AUG. 19:** Fall Vegetable Gardening

**SEPT. 16:** Attracting Pollinators, Honeybees

**OCT. 21:** Woods in Your Backyard: Creating and Enhancing Natural Areas around Your Home

**NOV. 18:** Understanding Garden Soil
The Seniors Garden Club hosted by the Athens Community Council on Aging meets on the first and third Thursday of the month from 10-11 a.m. Meetings are FREE. Contact 706-549-4850 for more information.

The Ladies Homestead Gathering of Athens meets the third Tuesday of each month from 6:30-9 p.m. at the Athens-Clarke County Extension office. Meeting topics range from gardening and composting to making bread and preparing herbal medicines. No experience necessary. For more information, contact lhgathensclarke@gmail.com.

On Thursdays, UGarden holds its weekly produce stand from 4:30-6 p.m. The student-run stand is located at 2500 S. Milledge Avenue by the big tan barn. Offerings include vegetables, shiitake mushrooms (in season), herbs and mixed herb teas. For more information, visit www.ugarden.uga.edu.

The Athens Farmers Market takes place each Saturday from 8 a.m.-noon at Bishop Park. Saturday markets include live music, chef demos and kids’ activities. A downtown market is held each Wednesday from 4-7 p.m. at Creature Comforts Brewing Co.

The West Broad Farmers Market is held each Saturday from 10 a.m.-2 p.m. at 1573 West Broad Street in Athens. The market features fresh produce and other foods, crafts, music and educational activities for youth and families. A produce stand is held each Tuesday from 4-7 p.m. at the same location.

On Saturday, July 4, Beech Hollow Wildflower Farm is holding a guided walk focused on prairie flowers. The walk will begin at noon. Beech Hollow Wildflower Farm is located at 1575 Elberton Road in Lexington. For more information, please visit www.beechhollowfarms.com.

On Wednesday, July 15, Athens-Clarke County Extension will present the free gardening workshop “Shade Gardening.” Held from 6-7:30 p.m. at the Athens-Clarke County Library, the workshop will include what plants will tolerate shade and tips for planting and maintenance. To register, please call 706-613-3640 or email atedrow@uga.edu.

On Saturday, July 18 the UGA Trial Gardens is hosting its annual Open House from 9 a.m.-noon. Tours will be led by director John Ruter. Parking is available in the McPhaul Child Development Building parking lot. For more information, email trial-gardens@uga.edu or call Juliet Swanson at 706-298-9151.

On Saturday, July 25, the State Botanical Garden of Georgia is holding the Certificate of Native Plants elective “Important Plant Families of Georgia.” Learn about some important plant families so you can recognize their characteristics in the classroom or garden. Attendees will acquire the skills to quickly identify the unknown plants that they might run across. For more information, please call 706-542-1244 or email garden@uga.edu.

In search of my mother’s garden, I found my own. —Alice Walker
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.
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
Pest Management Handbook
SE Ornamental Horticulture Production & IPM Blog
Bugwood – Pest Images
Georgia Turf
Pesticide Applicator Info
Georgia Certified Landscape Professional
Landscape Alerts Online
Upcoming Trainings
Free Online Webinars
Georgia Certified Plant Professional
Extension Publications

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.

Athens-Clarke County Extension
2152 West Broad Street
Athens, GA 30606
Phone: (706) 613-3640
Fax: (706) 613-3643
E-mail: atedrow@uga.edu