Backyard gardeners with limited space may want to try gardening in raised beds.

“Many gardeners choose raised-bed container gardens because they are easier to access and there’s less soil compaction,” said David Berle, a horticulturist with the University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences. Raised beds, or “giant flower pots” as he calls them, are ideal for gardeners who have a “tough, urban site” where the soil conditions are not ideal, Berle said.

“They are perfect for school gardens because they can go where there isn’t any soil. In theory you could put a box on top of asphalt. And, the kids can’t trample the plants,” Berle said.

Raised beds are ideal for gardeners with physical ailments, like back or knee issues, and wheelchair users who garden.

A raised bed built for accessibility by the disabled should be at least 36 inches away from another raised bed and should be raised to a height of at least 24 inches so a wheelchair can be rolled underneath the garden, Berle said.

When building a wheelchair-accessible raised garden, the surface must be firm and stable. Do not build on a slope. Berle recommends consulting a horticulture therapy organization for more detailed information.

When constructing any raised bed, Berle recommends not building the bed wider than arm’s reach from either side — 24-36 inches. “Three or 4 feet wide is a good overall width, depending on the gardener’s size,” he said.

Along with the advantages of a raised bed garden come several disadvantages. The soil dries out quicker, which causes the plants to require water more often. Raised bed gardens are also much harder to till.

“It’s hard to use a tiller (plow) in a box. You have to lift it up and put it in there and then it’s hard to operate. So it’s going to be a little bit harder to mix the soil in a raised-bed garden,” he said.

(Continued on page 6.)
To place the certified organic seal on their produce, farmers must follow a strict list of rules. Home gardeners who want to use organic practices can take the first steps by using methods one University of Georgia expert calls “modified organics.”

“Since 9/11, there has been a food safety scare, and I have seen an increase in the number of people growing their own vegetables,” said Bob Westerfield, a UGA Extension consumer horticulturist based on the Griffin campus. “People know what they grow is safer than what they buy from say, Mexico — where you don’t know what has been applied to it.”

Westerfield shares the following “modified organic” tips he uses on his Pike County farm.

**Good soil**
Start with good soil. Garden soil should contain about five percent organic matter. Westerfield added 17 tons of “dark, earthy, organic sand” to his soil. Buy soil in bulk to save money.

Know your soil’s needs. Take a soil sample to the local UGA Extension office for a soil test. Unfortunately, the results do not provide organic conversions.

“You may have to mix and match organic products like bone meal and horse manure or go to a farm supply store that sells organic mixtures, he said.

UGA Extension provides a conversion table for inorganic to organic soil amendments at caes.uga.edu/publications

Westerfield said gardeners should expect to pay more for some of these amendments, so check around for pricing and build the cost into your garden budget.

Know your manure. Traditionally, farmers amend soil by adding animal manure. Most manure contain pesticides from the forage animals are fed. This makes the manures off limits to organic growers.

No treated lumber. Organic gardeners can’t use treated lumber to build raised beds. Build a berm using cinder blocks or non-treated wood instead.

**Nitrogen from nature**
Plant cover crops. They add nutrients to garden soil. Plant a cereal grain mixed with a legume in your garden in the fall. In the spring, mow and till the cover crop into the soil.

Buckwheat, millet, sorghum, wheat, oats and rye can be planted as summer cover crops. Do not use ryegrass as “it secretes substances out of its roots that prevent other crops from growing,” Westerfield said.

Water correctly. Use drip irrigation because overhead watering is inefficient. “The less you wet the foliage, the better you are going to be,” he said. “Watering tomato leaves particularly encourages disease.”

Smother weeds. Control weeds using garden mats with precut holes for inserting seeds or transplants. The mats smother the weeds underneath. Westerfield uses newspapers covered with straw around plants, and, he “weeds” between rows with a tiller.

Use the sun to fight weeds. Till the area, moisten it and then cover it with layers of plastic secured in place with rocks. Let it sit for four weeks to allow the sun to bake the area underneath to temperatures of 140, 150 or 160 degrees.

**The right plants**
Buy resistant varieties. To control (Continued on page 7.)
Renovation of turfgrasses is occasionally necessary in order to produce an attractive, healthy lawn.

Occasionally a lawn will become thin and spotty and, in some cases, large dead areas may appear. These areas are eventually filled in by undesirable plant species (weeds). At this point, the homeowner must decide: (1) if the lawn can be brought back to desired appearance through normal maintenance, (2) if the lawn requires renovation, or (3) if the lawn has to be completely re-established.

First, the cause of the problem must be determined and corrected. Normal decline causes are: (a) improper maintenance practices, (b) use of a grass not adapted to the area, (c) excessive thatch accumulation, (d) severely compacted soil, or (e) disease or insect problems. Your county extension agent can help solve this problem. Once this is resolved, one of the above procedures can be used to improve the lawn. In most cases, renovation is the answer.

Following are the necessary steps in renovation of a home lawn. Lawns with cool-season grasses should be renovated in early fall (August-September), while lawns with warm-season grasses should be renovated in early spring.

**Step 1.** Eliminate all undesirable weeds and/or excessive thatch. Weeds can be removed by either chemical or mechanical means, while thatch will require some mechanical means of removal.

**Step 2.** Cultivate the soil by aerifying, coring, slicing and/or spiking.

**Step 3.** Correct the soil pH and/or salinity (salt accumulation) problem if one exists. If the pH is not suitable for plant growth, it must be changed. A soil test should be taken to determine the pH and fertility level of the soil.

**Step 4.** Apply fertilizer as recommended to the area, and water. Use a starter fertilizer such as 6-12-12 or 5-10-15 unless the soil test shows otherwise. Apply about 20 pounds per 1000 square feet.

**Step 5.** If the lawn is overseeded drag, rake or brush the seed down to contact the soil. If the area is planted with vegetative material, place the sprigs in a furrow and lightly topdress.

**Step 6.** Whether the lawn is reseeded or planted with vegetative stock, water as soon as possible after planting. Do not allow the newly planted material to become dry. At 3 to 4 weeks after planting, apply 2 to 3 pounds of ammonium nitrate per 1000 square feet to enhance the growth of the new grass. Continue normal mowing practices once the grass reaches 1.5 times its normal mowing height.

*(Gil Landry is a University of Georgia crop and soil sciences professor and the center coordinator for the Georgia Center for Urban Agriculture.)*

For additional lawn information and publications, refer to the UGA Extension Lawn Care site at [www.extension.uga.edu/garden/lawn](http://www.extension.uga.edu/garden/lawn) or [www.georgiaturf.com](http://www.georgiaturf.com).
University of Georgia horticulturist Bodie Pennisi doesn’t just study herbs in her research garden in Griffin, Ga. She also grows them at home to add flavor to her food.

“I grow herbs because I use them in my kitchen,” she said, “and I do quite a bit of cooking. I use them fresh, and I use them dry, so I have to know which will grow in containers [and] in the ground, how to preserve them and use them the best.”

Her general message is to “eat more herbs,” she said. “Using herbs in the kitchen is a dietary way to help yourself in not eating too much salt and increasing the flavor in your food.”

All herbs like well-drained soils, so she’s found it easiest—and better for the plants—to grow them in pots. The exceptions are rosemary and thyme, which can be planted as ground cover in sunny areas. Sage can also be grown in the ground, but Pennisi has found, “in my view, it likes the pot a little bit better.”

Because herbs grow well in pots, they are easy to transport indoors and back outdoors depending on the weather.

“You can grow just about anything if you put it in the house,” she said, “but you have to give it a lot of sun. A southern-exposure window is the best. But, you’re never going to get the good growth you get outside.”

Both dried and fresh herbs can be found at most grocery stores. Dried herbs usually come in bottles. Fresh herbs can be found in the produce section, usually bunched, in a bag or enclosed in a tube. But Pennisi prefers hers grown at home. And in the winter when fresh isn’t readily available, she’s prepared.

“It’s a lot better if you grow them yourself,” she said. “And dry them yourself, but don’t hold them dried for more than a year. I dry my own lemon balm and mint for tea. It’s not hard.”

To dry herbs, she uses an inexpensive plastic dehydrator. In the summer when the air inside her house is dry due to the air conditioning, she hangs them in her kitchen.

Below are a few of Pennisi’s favorite herbs and a few tips for growing them.

**Basil**

“You can start from seed or purchase it in plant form,” she said. Basil can vary from the most common—a wide-leaved variety—to the small-leaved lemon basil and purple opal basil, which has dark maroon-purple leaves. It should be grown in full sun and well-drained soil. As soon as its flower heads appear, these should be pinched back to prevent the plant from going to seed.

**Thyme**

There are more than 400 varieties of thyme, with English thyme being the most common. For the South, Pennisi suggests growing lemon thyme, caraway thyme and mother-of-thyme. Thyme varieties that creep make an excellent ground cover.

**Sage**

A perennial plant, sage varieties can be used interchangeably in cooking. Once it is established, it usually does well in well-drained soils. One particular variety of sage, known as pineapple sage, can be used to flavor drinks, chicken dishes, cheeses, jams and jellies.

**Rosemary**

Rosemary can be enjoyed year-round from the garden, because it too is a perennial plant. The shrubby plant can grow to between 3 and 5 feet tall. It’s drought-resistant after it’s established, but should be planted in full sun. “If you see
Every year, well-intentioned plant owners decide to move their houseplants outside for the spring and summer. As a result, every year, thousands of houseplants die from too much sunlight.

Moving a houseplant from a relatively dark home into very bright sunshine will cause severe leaf burn. The bright sun bleaches out the leaf chlorophyll and causes the leaves to overheat. An hour of intense light can cause leaf damage that will take the plant months to recover and grow new leaves.

**Put 'em in the shade**
The best way to move houseplants outdoors is to bring them outside and place them in the shade of a large tree or bush. In most instances, they can remain under the shade all summer and will perform very well.

Sun-loving plants, like cactus and fast-growing trees, such as weeping figs, can be gradually moved into brighter light. Remember, the most intense summer light levels occur between the hours of 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Limit houseplants’ mid-day light exposure to insure they become better adapted to the outdoors.

**Porches and patios**
University of Georgia Extension horticulturist Bodie Pennisi suggests placing houseplants on porches and patios during the summer months. These areas usually provide bright light, but be sure not to place plants in direct sunlight.

“Keep in mind, each time a plant is moved around, it will experience an acclimatization period, and such changes may become evident,” said Pennisi, a researcher on the UGA campus in Griffin.

As plants adjust to a new location, their leaves may turn yellow or light green and partially fold. Once they adjust to their new home, the leaves will return to a normal dark to medium green color and return to a normal state.

Once the houseplants have had time to adjust to the bright light, start a fertilization program. This is best done using water-soluble fertilizers such as Miracle Grow or Peters. The directions for mixing and the frequency of application can be found on the product label. Using more fertilizer than the recommended rates can damage plants.

**May need more water**
Water plants as often as needed. Most container type plants do best if the soil is allowed to become fairly dry before watering. When water is needed, add it until water runs out the drain hole in the bottom of the container.

On hot, dry, summers some container plants may need to be watered every couple of days. Don't allow plants to become water-stressed before applying water.

Keep in mind, however, that each time the plant is moved around, it will experience an acclimatization period, and such changes may become evident.

Learn as much as possible about the extent of acclimatization of the chosen plants. The retailer should be able to provide this information. When shopping for plants at a garden center, ask if the plants have been acclimatized.

Remember that the most important factors of indoor plant growth are adequate light, fertilizer and water at reduced rates.

**Pick the best plants for indoors**
Special care given to houseplants during the summer months will rejuvenate them, so they will look good when brought back inside for the winter.

For a list of plants UGA Extension recommends for use as houseplants, see the publication “Growing Indoor Plants with Success – B1318.”

(Frank Watson is the University of Georgia Extension agent in Wilkes County, Ga.)
Soil has to be added to a raised bed garden, and that costs money. "A garden that’s 4 feet wide and 8 feet long will need 5 cubic yards of soil, which has to come from somewhere," he said. "If you buy bulk topsoil, you’ll likely get soil that was scrapped away from a poor site. If you’re not careful, you could buy the same soil you didn’t want to plant in to begin with.”

Topsoil purchased in bags is usually a mix of bark compost and sand, not real topsoil at all, he said. Plain soil, amended with a little compost, is the best choice for raised beds. If local soil is not available, a mix of potting soil and compost is the best material with which to fill a raised bed.

The cost of building and filling a raised bed is a big disadvantage over just gardening in the ground. Raised-bed gardens can be ordered as prefabricated or preassembled kits or built from a wide variety of materials.

To save money, Berle recommends building with less costly materials.

“A raised bed can be made of pallets lined with landscape fabric. It won’t be as attractive as others, but it will work,” he said.

Raised beds can be built from metal objects, like old cattle troughs. “Just drill holes in the bottom and you are done,” he said. “Or a garden can be made from baby pools and plastic barrels cut in half,” he said.

Cement blocks can be used, but they are not cheap. The average cost is $1.50 to $2 each. “And, if the ground’s not level, you are going to spend a lot of time scraping the earth,” Berle said.

Recycled concrete pieces can be used to build a wall around a raised bed, just remember that concrete contains calcium and will likely affect the soil’s pH.

Avoid rubber tires. “I would be concerned about chemicals in the tire getting into the soil,” Berle said.

Before building a wooden raised bed, read these tips from Berle and UGA Extension:

Use at least 2-inch-thick lumber. One-inch-thick lumber isn’t sturdy enough.

Keep in mind that lumber is sold in 8-, 10-, and 12-foot lengths. Plan the garden size so as not to waste lumber.

Southern untreated pine is inexpensive, but it will only last a few years. And railroad ties and telephone poles are known to release creosote into the soil.

“Gardeners following USDA Organic growing guidelines cannot use common treated wood to build a raised bed. Telephone poles and railroad ties are also off the list for organic standards,” he said. “Remember, whatever is in the wood can leach into your soil.”

For more on raised-bed gardening, search the subject on the UGA Extension publications website at extension.uga.edu/publications.

(Sharon Dowdy is a news editor with the University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences.)
that the plant is not growing vigorously, it’s a sign that it’s not getting enough sun,” Pennisi said.

**Mint**
Mint should always be grown in a pot, she said, because once it’s planted in the ground, it can take over. “The same goes for oregano and marjoram,” she said. “They’re a little too happy to grow.” The invasive mint can tolerate partial shade. Pennisi likes to grow peppermint and spearmint varieties to add to her tea.

**Winter and summer savory**
Winter savory has smaller, darker green leaves, a stronger flavor and is a perennial. It grows best from cuttings. Summer savory grows more easily from seed. Both require full sun.

**Chives**
Chives are a member of the onion family. “It’s basically your onion,” she said. “Onion chives are planted each year. The garlic chives have flat leaves, and they’re perennial.” They are easy to grow, but require a balanced fertilizer to grow well. Onion chives have pink flowers, while garlic chives have white flowers.

**Lemon balm**
“I like lemon balm for tea,” she said. Lemon balm is a perennial that can spread up to 3 feet. It will grow in partial shade.

**For more information on growing herbs in Georgia, see UGA Extension Bulletin 1170 “Herbs in Southern Gardens.”**

(Stephanie Schupska is a news editor with the University of Georgia Public Affairs Office.)

**Plant semi-organically with tips from a UGA expert, continued...**

Harvest vegetables young. This provides three benefits; the produce is more flavorful, the plant produces more and there are less pests. “As fruit matures, it puts off an odor. When predator bugs smell overripe fruit, they come running,” he said.

Rotate crops. This old time technique is still an effective way to reduce disease pressure. “Basically, don’t put the same family of crops in the same spot year after year,” Westerfield said. Record what you plant and where, each season in a gardening notebook.

(Sharon Dowdy is a news editor with the University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences.)
Q & A: Battle ticks on multiple fronts
By Amanda Tedrow

Last summer my husband and I often had to dislodge ticks from ourselves after we had been outside working in the yard. We had not experienced that problem before and would like to avoid this situation next summer. What would you suggest that we might do to rid our yard or ticks or keep them off us?

— Carol B., Athens

The good news is that there are a few easy steps you can take to reduce your tick populations. Mow your grass regularly, keeping the height as short as possible. Also keep shrubs and ornamental grasses pruned as close as possible, especially plants which are along walkways used by you or your pets. If you have overgrown, weedy areas of the yard these are perfect locations to harbor both ticks and tick host animals such as squirrels and other wildlife. If you have pets that spend time outdoors, make sure to manage the tick treatments for them at the same time.

This combined effort will decrease the overall tick population rather than causing the tick to move between hosts. As part of an integrated approach to your tick problem, keep in mind there are also residual insecticides available which will provide longer lasting control and help create barriers to tick populations. These residual insecticides may be applied as a spray or hose end formulation or in a dust or granular form.

While it is most ideal to remove the environment which is encouraging the tick population, there are also products which you can apply to your skin and clothing to repel ticks. According to the Georgia Pest Management Handbook approved products include DEET, Picaridin, Permethrin and Oil of Lemon Eucalyptus. With these products and the residual insecticides make sure to follow the label directions to ensure safe application and control. If you have been in an area which could harbor a tick population make sure to check for ticks as soon as possible.

Don’t forget to also check your pets as well!

For more information on tick prevention, read the UGA Extension publication “Project Yourself from Ticks (C 937).”

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

Amanda’s Slice - Thank you to our Athens Area Master Gardeners!

The latest stats on our Athens Area Master Gardener Extension Volunteers are no surprise—we have a dedicated group of volunteers who like to get things done! Each of our Master Gardeners participate in the three-month, intensive training program. After this training, they volunteer 50 hours during their first year and then 25 hours each year thereafter. To fulfill these volunteer hours, Master Gardeners provide educational support to the Athens-Clarke County Extension office, State Botanical Garden, schools and many community organizations. Check out these impressive 2014 stats!

- Amanda

Athens Area Master Gardener 2014 Stats

219 active volunteers (4th in the state)

12,145 volunteer hours reported (4th in the state)

140 gardening classes were taught to 2,900 participants in the local community

Plant a Row for the Hungry gardens donated 4,000 lbs. of fresh produce to local food banks

A Few Master Gardener Projects

Staffing the “Ask a Master Gardener” booth at farmers markets

Answering garden questions for Extension office clients

Facilitating Junior Master Gardener programs at local elementary schools

Conducting presentations for civic groups

Maintaining community gardens in the Athens area
Herb Gardening

Attend this free workshop to learn the ins and outs of herb gardening. Taught by an Athens Area Master Gardener, the workshop will review what herbs to start from seed, ideal growing conditions, pruning, maintenance, fertilizer and more. Gardeners of all levels are welcome!

**WHEN:**
Wed., April 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

**APRIL 15:** Herb Gardening
**MAY 20:** Composting
**JUNE 17:** Gardening with Native Plants
**JULY 15:** Shade Gardening
**AUG. 19:** Fall Vegetable Gardening
**SEPT. 16:** Attracting Pollinators, Honeybees
**OCT. 21:** Woods in Your Backyard
**NOV. 18:** Understanding Garden Soil

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For questions and to register:
Contact Amanda Tedrow, Extension Agent at 706-613-3640 or atedrow@uga.edu.
The Seniors Garden Club hosted by the [Athens Community Council on Aging](https://www.acchsap.org) 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.

On Thursdays, [UGarden](https://ugarden.uga.edu) holds its weekly produce stand from 4:30-6 p.m. during the spring semester. The student-run stand is located at 2500 S. Milledge Avenue past the greenhouse entrance. Offerings include vegetables, shiitake mushrooms (in season), herbs, and mixed herb teas. For more information, visit [www.ugarden.uga.edu](https://www.ugarden.uga.edu).

On Friday, April 3, the Plant Biology Graduate Student Assoc. is holding an herb sale! The sale will be held outside the Miller Plant Sciences building at the DW Brooks Mall. For questions and to pre-order herbs, email [pbioherbsale@uga.edu](mailto:pbioherbsale@uga.edu).

On Friday, April 3 at 2 p.m., the [2015 All Bugs Good and Bad Series](https://www.uga.edu/biology) will present the webinar, "Common Termites of the Southern United States—Biology, Behavior and Management." This one-hour free webinar will discuss how termites live and important control methods. The [link](https://www.uga.edu/extension) for the webinar opens at 1:45 p.m. Please enter as a “Guest.” A recording of the webinar will be posted after April 3.

Saturday, April 4 is the opening day of the 2015 [Athens Farmers Market](https://athensga.gov) season! The market will take place each Saturday from 8 a.m.-noon at Bishop Park. Saturday market events include live music, chef demos and kids’ activities. A downtown market will also be held each Wednesday starting April 8 from 4-7 p.m. at Creature Comforts Brewing Co.

On Wednesday, April 8 at 11 a.m., the [UGA Center for Urban Agriculture](https://uga.edu/urbanag) and Department of Horticulture are holding an [Insect Update webinar](https://uga.extension.ed/app/). Presented by Kris Braman, UGA entomologist, the webinar will also be archived for you to view at your convenience.

The [State Botanical Garden of Georgia](https://www.uga.edu/botgarden) and the [UGA Horticulture Club](https://www.uga.edu/horticulture) are hosting Plantaplooza on **Saturday, April 11** from 8 a.m.-2 p.m. Plantaplooza is selling a wide range of garden and landscaping plants such as perennials, annuals, shrubs, trees, and herbs at these three locations. For more information about Plantaplooza including sale locations please visit [botgarden.uga.edu](https://botgarden.uga.edu).

On Wednesday, April 15, [Athens-Clarke County Extension](https://www.uga.edu/extension) will present the free gardening workshop “Herb Gardening.” Held from 6-7:30 p.m. at the Athens-Clarke County Library, the workshop will discuss the ins and outs of herb gardening. Registration is required. To register, please call 706-613-3640 or email atedrow@uga.edu.

The [Athens Area Master Gardener Plant Sale](https://www.uga.edu/mastergardener) will be on **Saturday, April 25** from 8 a.m.-1 p.m. at the [Athens-Clarke County Extension office](https://www.uga.edu/extension) at 2152 West Broad Street. The sale will feature herbs, vegetable plants, annuals, perennials, trees, shrubs, ferns, ground covers and seedlings. All plants are grown by local Master Gardeners! For more information, contact Athens-Clarke County Extension at (706) 613-3640.

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**Every spring is the only spring - a perpetual astonishment.** —Edith Pargeter
**Non-Drought Outdoor Water Use Schedule**

*Effective August 8, 2013*

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**allowed daily**

*Between 4:00 pm and 10:00 am*

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

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**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

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**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

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

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*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.*

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**Athens-Clarke County Water Conservation Office**

706-613-3729 / savewater@athensclarkecounty.com
**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.

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**Helpful information online:**

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

**Athens-Clarke County Extension**

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