There are some garden chores you should not do in the fall. Here are some garden jobs to put on your ‘not to do’ list.

Fall is not the time of year to prune. As deciduous trees and shrubs (ones that lose their leaves in the fall) begin to go dormant, they are withdrawing nutrients from the leaves and storing them in their roots. These nutrients will be used next year as the plant begins to grow. Pruning before this process is finished removes nutrients the plant could use to begin growth next year. This may slow growth of the plant.

Save most of your pruning until next year. Prune most shrubs and trees in February before they bud out. These include hollies, cleyera, junipers, and many other shrubs as well as most trees.

The exception to February pruning is shrubs and trees that bloom before the end of May. For those spring flowering plants prune immediately after they bloom. The reason is simple. If you prune them before they bloom you will cut off most, if not all, of the flowers. Spring flowering shrubs and trees that should be pruned after flowering include dogwoods, redbuds, azaleas, crabapples, spirea, and others.

Although most fruit trees bloom in spring, they should be pruned before they bloom, in February. The reason for this is that many fruit trees set too much fruit anyway, so proper pruning will often increase fruit size and quality.

Each plant should be pruned a little differently. For more information on pruning specifics, call your county Extension office.

Another job best left to spring is fertilization. Fertilizing plants makes them grow and growth in not what we want at this time of year. New growth is often very tender and frosts may damage growth thereby damaging the plant. So save your fertilizer for the spring.

There are some exceptions to this rule, of course. Some cool season lawn grasses, like...
Every summer, the staff of the Trial Gardens at the University of Georgia raises hundreds of varieties of new ornamentals, and the best of the best of those plants become Classic City Award winners.

Announced earlier this month, the awards are given to plants that are tough enough to thrive through the extreme heat conditions of a Georgia summer.

“We pick Classic City Award winners every year to recognize the 10 or 12 best plants in the garden,” said John Ruter, professor of horticulture at UGA and director of the Trial Gardens. “Breeders send us their plants because they want to see if they can grow in the heat and humidity of a Georgia summer … These plants did the best in that heat and humidity this year.”

Since 1982, the Trial Gardens on UGA’s Athens Campus have been used as a literal testing ground for plants from around the world. By evaluating new selections of annuals and perennials, the Trial Gardens’ staff helps to introduce new plants to the Southeast’s green industry and the general public.

The Trial Gardens’ plant evaluations are respected across the globe. Commercial nurseries across the country depend on the staff’s recommendations to determine what they will grow for sale the following season, which means many of this year’s hardiest plants will be available in garden centers next spring. Plants labeled “Classic City Award winner” have a better-than-average chance of surviving the typical Georgia garden and gardener.

“If you do a little soil prep, plant them properly and keep them watered, these plants should do well,” said Ruter who is also a researcher with the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences. “The Classic City Award winners are low-maintenance plants that have a good chance of thriving in your garden.”

Gardeners who want to hear Ruter describe the 2015 growing season at the Trial Gardens and see pictures of this year’s award winners can watch an archived webinar at tinyurl.com/ClassicCityAwards2015.

For more information about the Trial Gardens and this year’s trial results, visit ugatrial.hort.uga.edu.

About this year’s Classic City Award winners:

**Begonia Baby Wing® ‘Bicolor’ – PanAmerican Seed**
Many of the Trial Gardens’ begonias performed well this summer, however Baby Wing® ‘Bicolor’ stood out as being brighter than the others. Its dark green foliage provides pleasant contrast to the unique flowers, which are rose with white centers.

**Caladium ‘Debutante’ – Classic Caladiums**
All of Robert Hartman’s caladiums excel in the least desirable, shadiest spots of our garden. ‘Debutante,’ with its tough, white leaves with undulating edges and deep green veins, was exceptionally stellar this year. The leaves reddened as the weather cools. ‘Debutante’ makes a stellar public outing and should be used to fill gardens with its beauty.

(Continued on page 3.)
Capsicum ‘Basket of Fire’ – Vegetalis
Even though ‘Basket of Fire’ has been around for some time, it is still among the best of the ornamental peppers trialed at UGA. The plants are less than 12 inches tall and covered in 2-inch slender fruits that transform from yellow to orange to red. The plants produce countless, colorful peppers that withstand all of the summer’s weather conditions.

Catharanthus Cora® Cascade™ ‘Strawberry’ – Syngenta/Goldsmith Seeds
This summer was not the best for annual vinca in the Trial Garden, but many did well. Cora® Cascade™ ‘Strawberry’ performed as well as its competitors, was far more rugged and thrived until the end. This spreading vinca fills in rapidly, with large, dark pink flowers with a rose center over the entire plant.

Impatiens Sun Harmony™ ‘Pink’ – Danziger Flower Farm
Like other New Guinea impatiens (NGI) meant for the sun, Sun Harmony™ ‘Pink’ performed exceptionally well in our blazing hot Georgia sunshine. The plants, which grew to 20 to 26 inches and were covered with large, bright pink blooms, withstood heavy rains, wind and other impediments and outperformed all other varieties.

Lobularia ‘Lavender Stream’ – Danziger Flower Farm
Like others in the Stream series of Lobularia from Danziger have before, this year’s ‘Lavender Stream’ proved to be one of the absolute best plants in the garden. Despite the weather, this variety continued to flourish, growing into a blanket of zillions of fragrant, tiny, lavender blooms. If history is any indication, ‘Lavender Stream’ and its siblings will thrive well into our winter.

Petunia Tidal Wave® ‘Silver’ – PanAmerican Seed
The fact that any petunia survived our wet early summer followed by the extreme heat and drought of late summer is a miracle. Tidal Wave® ‘Silver’ not only survived, but it flourished for months. The plants grew into a nice mound, covered in flowers that were white-purple with a purple center.

Petunia Supertunia® ‘Violet Star Charm’ – Proven Winners
For years, Proven Winners has produced many fabulous petunia varieties that have done well in trials. Supertunia® ‘Violet Charm’ quickly grew into a compact mound of small, white-with-violet-stripes flowers that blanketed the plants. It was in full bloom for months and it withstood our weather effortlessly.

Salvia ‘Mojave Red Improved’ – Floranova
Several Salvia splendens varieties have been trialed in recent years, so it was good to see one as splendid as ‘Mojave Red Improved.’ The plants grew to a height of 18 to 20 inches and produced red, flowering stalks. It flourished regardless of miserably hot growing conditions. ‘Mojave Red Improved’ is an excellent reminder of salvia’s great qualities.

Trix® Combos Fairy – Selecta
Scaevola breeders have made huge leaps in developing

(Continued on page 8.)
Urban trees tend to have shortened lives, some living no more than 50 to 80 years. Urban forests in many metro areas have started to mature and decline, and are very susceptible to trunk-rotting and buttress root-rotting organisms.

Wood-rotting organisms can slowly nibble away at trunks and buttress roots. Trees often regenerate new, nonstructurally supportive feeder roots that mask the signs of structural root loss. Many trees that topple look perfectly healthy before they fall. Afterward, it becomes clear that there were absolutely no structural roots remaining for support.

As a University of Georgia Cooperative Extension agent in Rockdale County, I have seen many trees in Conyers, Georgia, with fungal conks (a sign of fungal infection) growing at their bases. The best time to scout for these symptoms is just after a long period of cool, wet weather.

**Buttress roots**

The “root collar” is where the roots meet the tree trunk. This area is critical in its function as the main link between the upright trunk and lateral roots.

Trees are load-bearing structures and are designed to support great stress. Trees operate under the same physical principles of weight distribution as skyscrapers. Stress from wind on the aerial portion of the structure is transferred down to the foundation.

Just as buttresses on medieval churches are an architectural feature designed to support the walls, the buttress roots of the root collar are designed to support the tree. The decay of root collar wood reduces the structural integrity of the tree.

Adventitious roots are roots that arise from latent buds in wood in response to stress. As a tree slowly loses its main roots, it makes new feeder roots. Over the course of years, a tree can supplement root loss due to rot by creating these new, nonsupportive roots.

Many fungi rot trees at the soil line. The following diseases are the most common and virulent in Southern hardwoods, especially oaks.

(Continued on page 2)
Ceramic pots left outside during the winter weather are frequently damaged due to one of the most fundamental physical laws: water expands when it freezes. This expanding water can exist in the soil inside of the pot, or it can soak into the ceramic itself. Unglazed terracotta pots are the most vulnerable, but any ceramic pot should be protected during the coldest months.

The force of water expanding as it freezes is one of the primary geologic force shaping the earth’s surface. Water freezing in cracks will, over time, cause slabs of rock to break away from granite mountainsides. Residents of regions much colder than northeast Georgia may see these forces in action, lifting and cracking sidewalks or disintegrating the surface finish of a concrete slab.

Even though Atlanta’s winters are not considered severe, we still get quite a few days in which the temperature falls to 32 degrees or below. According to the Southeast Regional Climate Center, data taken over the past 45 years show Atlanta has averaged 48 days with temperatures at or below freezing each winter. These freezing days fall between the months of November and March. Of course, many of these freezing spells last only a few hours and are followed by daytime temperatures that are significantly warmer. But water does freeze at 32 degrees Fahrenheit; if temperatures remain at or below freezing for a sufficient length of time, we might wake to find a block of ice floating in the birdbath and our favorite patio pots cracked or broken.

Damp soil will expand when it freezes. You can identify a pot broken by freezing soil by the hairline cracks that start at the rim and cut almost vertically through the pot. These cracks can be significant enough to actually split the pot in half. This kind of damage can happen in any rigid container, but glass and ceramic (glazed or unglazed) are the most susceptible.

Unglazed terracotta pots can suffer an additional type of frost damage because they absorb water. This feature of absorbing water is what makes those old fashioned red clay pots a good choice for many of our favorite plants, especially cacti and other things that don’t like to be soggy. Water seeps into the open pores of the ceramic and evaporates over time. Unglazed terracotta provides air conditioning for the plant in the heat of the summer, but in the freezing winter it spells disaster for your lovely pot. Water in the microscopic pores of the clay expands as it freezes, resulting in slabs of pottery flaking away from the outer sides of the pot. This phenomenon is called spalling.

Since many of our outdoor potted plants have already died back by now, most of us have given up on watering them. So why would we need to do more to protect our pots? Well, with temperatures low, evaporation is minimal and the soil might still be damp from the last watering. If the soil is damp, then the ceramic itself may have water in the pores too. Rain, snow and even frost can add water to both the soil and ceramic. So, if you want to enjoy your ceramic pots for years to come, consider taking some protective action now, before winter’s coldest days arrive.

Most of us don’t have room indoors for all of our flower pots. And many of these pots, even of modest size, can be too heavy to carry very far. So do the

(Continued on page 10.)
Welcome! Welcome! Welcome! We want to welcome back our loyal audience and also welcome our newcomers. We are glad you are joining in!

Firstly, I know most of us will be celebrating Thanksgiving this month. In line with that day, we always are grateful for our composting community and hardworking worms! And we want to take this opportunity to wish each one of you a very happy and safe Thanksgiving!

As we get ready for Thanksgiving, I thought it would be good to revisit the beginning and share some basic composting ideas and tips with our community. Those of you who have been following us know that in this newsletter, we discuss different forms of composting. We share ideas about getting started, benefits to composting and many more helpful nuggets of composting information. In this Thanksgiving edition, we will go back to composting basics. Let’s get started!

**What is composting?**
There are many ways to describe compost. Let us look at a few definitions. Composting is nature’s way of recycling decomposed organic materials into a rich soil known as compost. Anything that was once living will decompose. Why should we compost? Diverting food scraps from the landfill actually saves your municipality money on landfill costs. It also reduces methane emissions, which harms the ozone layer. In fact, in September, the USDA announced a national food waste reduction goal of 50-percent by the year 2030!

**Composting methods**
There are a few different ways to compost. I always say that one way is not better than another. However, each has its pros and cons based on your needs. Some methods will fit your specific needs and lifestyle more appropriately than others.

**Backyard system**
A backyard system is very simple: you can designate an area in your backyard (Continued on page 7.)
An Introduction to Composting: Vermicomposting, continued...

to throw scraps of food as well as dead leaves and yard clippings. Over time, nature will break down those scraps and create compost. With this system, of course you need a certain amount of space; and one major benefit is there can be minimal involvement.

Bin/container system
Another way to compost is by placing items in some type of unit. These units can be portable or stationary; but the major difference here is they will be contained within the unit. For more information on a backyard system or a bin/container system, read the UGA Extension publication “Composting and Mulching (C 816).”

Turning unit
Turning units are systems designed to be turned or aerated. These units work faster than holding units.

Vermicomposting
And finally…we get to my favorite type of composting!

Just below the surface is a team of workers, working hard just for you. They are a low-maintenance team but won’t stop working until the job is done. And if you listen closely, you may hear them chomping away at the meal you just shared with them. Can you guess what this team is? If you guessed composting worms, you are right!

Vermicomposting is a simple worm bin. Vermicomposting is a perfect method for apartment dwellers to compost their food scraps.

Benefits of a Worm Bin
Vermicomposting is a great way to divert food scraps from the landfill. Research demonstrates that worms can turn “garbage into goodness.” Worms transform the food scraps into vermicompost. You can use vermicompost to fertilize your house plants, enrich potting soil mix, and start off your seedlings. It can also serve as a mulch and soil conditioner for your garden.

Let’s look at one example of the impact worms can have on diverting food scraps from the landfill. Take one small area of Athens with 30,000 people. According to the Natural Resources Defense Council, the average American wastes 20 pounds of food each month. For this whole area, this will equate to 300 tons per month or 3,600 tons per year! Now, let’s say 10-percent of these families decide to participate in a vermicomposting system. This will still equate to approximately 360 tons of waste diverted from the landfill!

Additional worm bin benefits:
◊ Worm bins are perfect for people with space constraints. Not having a backyard will not hinder your composting efforts!
◊ Worm bins, when properly maintained, does not produce a bad odor.
◊ Vermicomposting can be done inside or outside. We will discuss ideal temperatures for worms in a later article.
◊ Worms produce compost in a very short period of time.
◊ The weekly maintenance of your worm bin requires minimal time and effort.

These little creatures are truly amazing! Anyone who has spent time with me knows just how much I appreciate my little worker worms! In the upcoming months we will further examine vermicomposting: setting up a worm bin, harvesting the compost, what to do with the compost and more! (Continued on page 10.)
winter rye and fescue can be fertilized now. Bermuda grass can also be fall fertilized. Winterizer fertilizers (ones containing potassium and little if any nitrogen) can also be safely used on lawns in the fall.

Cool season annuals and perennials like flowering kale and cabbage, pansies, dianthus (pinks) and calendula can also be fertilized in the fall if necessary. Even with these, do not overfertilize since this can lead to cold weather damage. It is also okay to fertilize fall vegetables—cabbage, collard, onion, kale, turnip, broccoli, and cauliflower. In other words, it is usually okay to fertilize cool season crops in the fall since this is when they begin to grow.

It is also too late in the year to seed or sod warm season lawn grasses. Do not try to put in turfgrasses like bermuda, centipede, zoysia, St. Augustine or carpetgrass. We can begin seeding and sodding these again next year in late April or May. Also, do not de-thatch or vertically mow lawns this late in the year as they will not recover enough before winter to be able to survive well. Wait until next February or until after they have greened up in the spring.

There are many good fall garden chores. Composting, planning and planting for next year, cleaning tools and the garden, and planting cover crops. However, there are some jobs to avoid this fall and now that you know what they are you can save yourself some trouble and improve your garden by not doing these things this fall.

(Willie O. Chance is the University of Georgia Urban Ag Outreach Coordinator.)

Gardening tasks not to do this fall, continued...

The Trial Gardens at UGA recognize this year’s best performers, continued...

Scaevola ‘Scalora Jewel’ – WestFlowers
Image credit: The Trial Gardens at UGA

The combination was absolutely perfect all summer. Too often one variety of a combination completely overwhelms the others in its mix. This was not at all the case with Fairy. Everyone behaved themselves and did not have to bully for space.

Scaevola ‘Scalora Jewel’ – WestFlowers
‘Scalora Jewel’ grew quickly into a compact mass of light violet, fan-like blossoms. Despite the early rains and later drought, ‘Scalora Jewel’ succeeded in wowing all summer. As with its sibling ‘Scalora Amethyst’ that won this high award last year, ‘Scalora Jewel’ is to die for.

Solenostemon ‘UF12823’ Campfire – Ball FloraPlant
It was evident in early summer that this coleus would be incredible, but it continued to awe the staff throughout the summer. Campfire was maintenance free in that it seldom flowered. It grew to 3 to 3.5 inches tall and remained erect all summer. Its warm orange-red leaves shone quite brightly and it withstood long, hot days better than many other coleuses.

(The Trial Gardens at the University of Georgia and professor of horticulture at UGA.)

(Merritt Melancon is a news editor with the University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences. John Ruter is director of The Trial Gardens at the University of Georgia.)

Scevola 'Scalora Jewel' – WestFlowers

(cultivars that can withstand too much rain as well as tremendous heat. Tríxi® Combos Fairy is a combination pot comprised of blue, pink, bicolor and white scævola. The combination was absolutely perfect all summer. Too often one variety of a combination completely overwhelms the others in its mix. This was not at all the case with Fairy. Everyone behaved themselves and did not have to bully for space.

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(Willie O. Chance is the University of Georgia Urban Ag Outreach Coordinator.)
**Inonotus buttress rot**
The most common buttress and root collar-rotting fungus of water oaks is Inonotus, Inonouis dryadeus or “the weeping conk.” It mostly affects oaks, but can affect conifers, too.

Inonotus enters trees when a lack of tree vigor weakens the tree. In oaks, rot doesn’t occur much above ground level. Massive fruiting bodies start out as large, white, softball- to bowling-ball-sized “marshmallows” that ooze clear, yellow liquid containing spores. Wind and rain spread the spores in November and February.

Scouting for Inonotus requires a sharp eye. After the “marshmallows” dry, they turn into woody structures that are difficult to discern from tree bark. The fruiting bodies can be seen when they are fresh, but once they dry, they become camouflaged. The fruiting bodies are perennial and grow to astonishing sizes.

**Ganoderma root rot**
One of the most common buttress rots of Southern hardwoods is also one of the most beautiful native fungi of Eastern forests. Ganoderma lucidum is a fungus with fruiting bodies found on buttresses or exposed roots. It is active, aggressive and can seriously undermine tree integrity.

Affected trees usually show rapid decline. The symptoms include shortened twig growth, off-color foliage and branch dieback. Signs of the disease first appear as reddish-colored varnished stalks emerging from the soil around infested trees. These fruiting bodies eventually flatten out on the top into a half moon-shaped bracket.

Ganoderma invades physically damaged trees. Soil compaction, lawnmowers, vehicles, herbicides and other damage can expose trees to infection. Spores infect wounds and fungus spreads through the root collar and into roots, and it can spread through root grafts.

**Armillaria root rot**
Armillaria mellea, or the “shoestring root rot” or “oak root fungus,” is an aggressive tree pathogen. It causes 35 percent of tree deaths in North America. It is easily recognizable when it is fruiting by big bunches of 12-inch-tall, honey-colored mushrooms that grow from shallow roots or the root collar.

Armillaria causes reduced tree growth, undersized chlorotic leaves and death. The fungus attacks in conjunction with other pests, like wood-rotting fungi in the main trunk and wood-boring insects. It kills trees and makes them more susceptible to invasion by buttress-rotting fungi.

**Treatment**
Inonotus, Ganoderma and Armillaria are preventable but not curable. Stressed, damaged and weakened trees are more susceptible, so prevention is key.

Avoid planting trees in undersized spaces. Consider the ultimate size and choose trees that will not overgrow their space. Do not plant trees so close to structures that the roots will become restricted.

Use care to prevent trees from suffering wounds, which become the entryways for fungi.

Finally, care for mature trees properly and try to avoid poor tree vigor. Symptoms of decline include leaf drop, bark shedding, limb falls, poor leaf production, and size and cavities in the trunk.

Proper fertility and water management will do more for tree health than any pesticide.

If you find buttress-rotting fungal conks on your trees, call an International Society of Arboriculture-certified arborist and ask to have the tree evaluated for safety.

(Steve Pettis is the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Agriculture and Natural Resources agent in Rockdale County.)
best you can without blowing out your back. Pots can be stored for the winter in the garage or under any covered shelter, even under the eves of your house, protected from the weather. Ideally, the soil should be removed from the pots before storage (you can add this used potting mix to your compost pile, and then augment your new potting soil with compost next spring when you are ready to plant again).

If you are going to leave the pots outside where rain could get into them, turn them upside down so there are no puddles of water inside. If the ground or concrete where you store them will get wet from downspouts or rain, then stack your pots upside down on bricks, rocks or pieces of lumber. This will keep the rims from absorbing water. With little effort, your clay pots will be waiting for you in the spring, ready to contain flowers all summer long.

(Kate L. Pittman is a Georgia Master Composter and Master Gardener Extension Volunteer.)

Well, it has been my pleasure to share this time with you! I hope you have found value in this article. Once again, I wish you a very happy and safe Thanksgiving! And remember – do not throw away those food scraps from the Thanksgiving table. Consider feeding them to those hard working Wonder Worms. And remember this: your worm bin, even on a small scale, will make a difference and have an impact on your community. And the fact that we each get to contribute and make a difference…that is very exciting!

Happy Thanksgiving everyone!

(Lisa Sehannie is a Georgia Master Composter Extension Volunteer.)
Finding the perfect holiday gift for a gardener can be tricky. If you want to choose a high-quality product that they will use often and enjoy, then you’ll need to know a bit about their personal taste and gardening projects too.

If you’re looking to give a gardener a gift for the home, I would suggest a gardening book. It can be a comprehensive guide or reference, a book containing new project ideas or an illustrated coffee table book. Other aesthetic gift ideas are garden art (gazing balls, benches, stepping stones, statues) and a birdfeeder or bath. Also, if you know that your friend has a favorite nursery, a gift certificate is always a great option.

For the tech-savvy gardener, consider purchasing a smartphone app such as one of the Audubon field guides or Dirr’s Tree and Shrub Finder. Many gardeners will appreciate useful tools such as the drill auger and privet pull. If your gardener already has an ample stock of tools, a new garden cart might be just what they need! A rain barrel or a load of compost could also be an excellent gift for the right gardener. For more gift suggestions, read this great Georgia FACES article written by UGA College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences news editor Sharon Dowdy.

My final suggestions: be creative, and don’t forget to do some detective work when choosing the best gift for your gardener. Good luck and happy holidays!

- Amanda Tedrow

Q & A: Growing tea plant

By Amanda Tedrow

I am interested in growing my own tea. Is it possible to grow a tea plant in Athens?
- Ann S., Bishop

White, green and black teas are all made from Camellia sinensis or tea camellia. This camellia is hardy in Athens and is a very attractive evergreen shrub. There is even a large, beautiful multi-trunk specimen at the State Botanical Garden of Georgia in the Shade Garden. This plant is grown as an ornamental and is approximately 12 to 15 feet tall and flowers each year. Camellia sinensis is native to Asia but is now grown around the world. Plants used for harvest are typically pruned to about 4 to 6 feet tall for ease of harvest. White, green and black tea utilizes the young leaves and leaf buds of the plant. These leaves are collected every couple of weeks during the active growing season and contain about 4 percent caffeine. Older leaves also are collected, but are used for other types of tea.

For green tea, leaves are steamed or roasted briefly then dried in an oven. For white tea, leaves are briefly dried in the sun, brought inside and stirred hourly then dried in the oven. For black tea, leaves are rolled and crushed until they begin to turn red. They are then air dried for a few days and then dried in the oven.

Wait until your plant is older than 3 years before you begin harvesting, otherwise the plant may not be able to handle the constant stress of harvesting.

(Amanda Tedrow is the Agriculture and Natural Resources agent for the University of Georgia Extension office in Athens-Clarke County, Ga.)
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 through Nov 21. Saturday markets will resume for the month of December from 9 a.m.-noon. A downtown market is held each Wednesday from 4-7 p.m. through November 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 through Nov. 21. Saturday markets will resume for the month of December. A produce stand is held each Tuesday from 4-7 p.m. at the same location.

On Friday, December 4 and Saturday, December 5, Piccadilly Farm Nursery and Gardens is holding the Holly Days Christmas Open House from 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Purchase Christmas trees, greenery for decorating and gift certificates. Portion of the proceeds will benefit St. James UMC Mission Projects. For more information, contact 706-765-4444.

Lazy B Farm is holding a 2016 Beekeeping Series starting in January. The series includes six, three-hour classes held from 9 a.m.-noon. Any aspiring beekeepers are welcome to participate. The course will include hands-on learning in the bee yard for a portion of each class. The cost is $200 for the series. Discounts may apply. To register and for more information, visit www.thelazybfarm.com/beekeeping-series-2016 or call 770-289-2301.

On Sunday, December 6, the State Botanical Garden of Georgia is holding its Holiday Open House from 1:30-4 p.m. This free event includes a social hour at Donderos’ Kitchen inside the conservatory and then a group garden walk. For more information, please contact 706-542-1244.

“Dull November brings the blast, Then the leaves are whirling fast.”
- Sara Coleridge
# 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.*

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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.

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