Good sanitation in the garden this fall will reduce disease problems next spring. Many disease-causing organisms can survive the winter in diseased plant debris. Reducing or eliminating these potential overwintering sites for pathogenic fungi, bacteria, nematodes and viruses will cut down on the occurrence of disease problems the following season.

Many common foliar diseases can be partially controlled through good sanitation. Iris leaf spot, black spot on rose, tomato early blight, Cercospora leaf spot of ligustrum, and apple and crabapple scab are just a few examples.

If leaf spot problems were a garden problem this year, remove and throw away plant debris and fallen leaves this fall.

Removing crop debris from the garden prevents the overwintering of vegetable pathogens and insect pests. Many pathogens can survive the winter in plant debris, culled fruit or plant stubble left in the garden. Removing or plowing under crop stubble helps to destroy overwintering populations of pathogens.

Equipment such as trowels and shovels that have been used in diseased areas of gardens and landscapes should be cleaned thoroughly before being used again.

Also, prune out dead or diseased branches from shrubs or trees. Remember to prune at least 6 inches below the diseased area to make sure all diseased tissue is removed. Disinfect pruners in rubbing alcohol or a 10 percent bleach solution between cuts, and oil pruners when finished to prevent rust. Severe or renewal-type pruning should be postponed until February or March.

A common question asked by home gardeners is whether pathogens on diseased plants can be destroyed through composting. The answer most often is “no.” If a compost pile reaches temperatures in the range of

Frank Watson recommends practicing proper sanitation. Removing plant and leaf debris now will contribute to a healthy yard and garden next year.

(Continued on page 7.)
When clients call the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension office for help because their lawn is thinning out or has dead patches, the first thing I recommend is a soil test. A routine soil test will help reveal any underlying issues relating to soil nutrition or pH. This is often the first step to ruling out any problems with the overall health of a lawn.

Lawns that are stressed due to nutrient deficiency are more susceptible to lawn diseases and less tolerant of insects. Many lawn care companies do not test soil and often prescribe the same fertilizers—mostly nitrogen—to all lawns on a routine schedule. They may have no clue if they are applying the right type of fertilizer to meet the nutritional needs of the lawn.

After testing the soil, the next step to finding a solution is submitting a turfgrass sample to troubleshoot for plant disease or insect issues. In some cases, a disease may be the primary cause of poor lawn health. It’s very difficult to get an accurate, on-site diagnosis of a disease without using a microscope.

Clients that are anxious for a solution will often submit a turfgrass sample when they submit a soil sample to their local UGA Extension office. More often than not, the turfgrass sample is inconclusive and may not reveal any obvious disease problems associated with the dead patches.

If we look hard enough at any stressed turfgrass, we’re likely to find a few secondary disease pathogens that are taking advantage of the dead or dying grass. However, the real problem is often environmental stress from poor drainage, overwatering, poor fertility, soil compaction or improper maintenance practices.

The No. 1 problem I’ve seen through recent soil tests for lawns is a lack of phosphorus. This is an essential plant nutrient for root development, new lawn establishment and overall plant health. When there is a lack of phosphorus, the roots are poorly developed and the plant is unable to take up the other essential nutrients.

Poorly developed, shallow root systems are unable to extract water from deep in the soil during dry spells and are less likely to be drought-resilient. Also, the roots are less cold-tolerant during abnormally harsh winters and less likely to recover from winter injury. Over time, the lawn slowly thins out and dies due to its inability to extract water and other nutrients essential for growth from the soil.

Lawns that are given mostly nitrogen fertilizer will quickly green up after each application and appear to be healthy for a while. But, without the other essential nutrients, such as phosphorus and potassium, the lawn will eventually thin out and die from malnutrition.

If you use a lawn care service, always ask whether or not they regularly test the soil as part of the service. If they do, they should provide a copy of the soil test results to the homeowner. Otherwise, it’s not clear whether they are fertilizing your lawn correctly.

If the lawn care company does not provide soil testing, take a soil sample from the lawn for testing every few years to make sure fertilizer is being applied effectively.

Soil test results through UGA are usually ready in about a week and can be delivered via regular mail or e-mail. For more information, contact your local UGA Extension office at 1-800-ASK-UGA1.

For more on lawn care in Georgia, see UGA Extension publications at extension.uga.edu/publications or go to www.GeorgiaTurf.com.

(Paul Pugliese is the Agriculture & Natural Resources agent for the University of Georgia Extension office in Bartow County, Ga.)
Pumpkins are a staple of fall-time cuisine and festivities. Whether canned, dried or pickled, there are some important tips to keep in mind when preserving this holiday favorite.

Due to natural acidity levels, pumpkins require certain precautions be taken when canning in order to make preserves that are safe to eat.

“Since pumpkins are a low-acid food, they require pressure processing for safe canning, just like vegetables and meats,” Andress said. “It’s important to follow the preparation steps just as described and to manage the pressure canner correctly, or you could still end up with unsafe canned pumpkin.”

Also, the U.S. Department of Agriculture does not have any tested recipes to recommend for safely canning certain pumpkin preserves and storing them at room temperature.

“There are no safe, tested home canning procedures for mashed pumpkins or pumpkin butters,” Andress said. “If you make something up yourself and guess wrong, the result could be botulism (a rare, but serious, illness caused by foodborne bacteria).”

**Canned, cubed pumpkin**

Only pressure canning methods are recommended for canning cubed pumpkin.

Smaller pumpkins with a hard rind and string-less, mature pulp are preferred, Andress said. The average amount needed is 10 pounds per canner load of 9 pints (an average of 2.25 pounds per quart). The preparation steps are as follows, but always read canning procedures and recipes in full (see the link below).

- Wash the pumpkin and remove the seeds.
- Cut the pumpkin into 1-inch-wide pieces and peel them.
- Cut the flesh into 1-inch cubes.
- Boil for two minutes in water. (Remember, do not mash or puree).

(Continued on page 8.)
Spotting an active gardener is easy – just check for dirt under their fingernails. Small, red sores on the hands above those dirty nails mean that gardener has braved the pain and misery of fire ant bites to remove encroaching weeds from their around cherished flowers and vegetables.

The red imported fire ant was introduced through the port of Mobile, Alabama, from South America in the 1930s. The stinging pest now infests more than 325 million acres from California throughout the southern U.S. and Puerto Rico. Early eradication efforts failed due to the ant’s biology and ability to rapidly reproduce.

Imported fire ants disturb native habitats and home landscapes and have created an enormous impact on the U.S. economy. In fact, fire ants are estimated to have a $1.2 billion impact on the state of Texas alone.

Fall is the best time to control fire ants, so start next year’s battle plan now. Fire ant colonies have been growing all summer and will have reached their peak size by the end of September. It is best to attack these colonies before cooler weather sends them deep into the ground.

For fall treatment, University of Georgia Cooperative Extension experts recommend using a fire ant bait product. Worker ants pick up the bait and transport it back to the colony. Because the active ingredient is relatively slow to act, there is time for the material to be fed to the queen. Baits are also effective at controlling mounds that are not large enough to be seen.

When using fire ant baits follow these steps:

- Do not disturb the mounds or apply baits directly to the mounds.
- Use a broadcast spreader and apply bait over the entire lawn.
- Treat the lawn in the late afternoon when temperatures are between 60 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Treat when no rain is predicted for 24 hours.
- Once a bag of bait has been opened, try to use the entire product within a few days. The oil carrier can degrade over time, and the ants may not take it if the product sits out.
- Follow the label on the product – it’s the law!

There are a number of home remedy treatments for controlling fire ants, but it should be noted that they rarely eliminate colonies. Some of the remedies are simply old wives’ tales.

(Continued on page 7.)
As the nights become cooler and the days get shorter, it is time for fall garden activities. Although our prime gardening season is over, many fall chores remain in preparation for next year’s gardening season.

Creating a checklist of chores to do now in the garden and yard is important. This way you won’t forget to complete important fall chores and cleanup jobs before the arrival of winter weather.

**Clean Up the Vegetable Garden**
Pull up and remove vegetable plants that may harbor insects or disease organisms and provide shelter for overwintering stages of diseases and insects. Pests will reproduce again next spring and add to next year’s pest problem. Add compost or organic matter and incorporate these material into the soil to improve aeration and drainage. Till in leaves and any insect and disease-free plants to improve soil tilth.

**Plant Bulbs**
Plant spring-flowering bulbs such as tulips, daffodils, narcissus and hyacinths. Cooler temperatures condition bulbs to grow healthy roots that help produce attractive blooms next Spring. After planting, place chicken wire over the beds to prevent squirrels and chipmunks from digging up your bulbs.

**Add Leaves**
Rather than bagging or burning leaves, take a few extra minutes and spread falling leaves as a layer of mulch in flower and vegetable gardens. Leaves serve as a barrier to help preserve soil moisture and add organic matter to the soil as they decay during the winter months. Chop up extra leaves by mulching with the lawn mower and then add the ground leaves to your compost pile.

**Trim Trees**
Look for insect or diseased damaged branches. Remove any limbs that are dead or dying due to pest or drought injury. Always make clean pruning cuts and do not leave stubs. Place an old sheet or tarp under the tree’s canopy while pruning to collect the trimmings and make cleanup easier and quicker.

**Check for Household Insects**
Be on the lookout for insects that may begin to migrate indoors. Watch out for roaches and crickets – the two that cause the most alarm. Spiders, box elder bugs and ants can also be a problem. Spiders are actually beneficial, but not inside the house. Try to keep mulch away from the base of your house. Spray or use granular insecticides around the foundation, paying particular attention to doorways and windows.

**Continue to Harvest Herbs**
Continue to harvest annual herbs such as dill and basil. Look into preserving your herbs through freezing and drying for use all winter long. Avoid heavy pruning of perennial woody herbs such as rosemary and lavender. Severe pruning late in the season can weaken the plant.

(Continued on page 7.)
Happy October! And for most of us, this also means Happy Halloween. However we choose to celebrate October, we will be celebrating our Worker Worms for all the hard work they do for us! This month’s article will discuss keeping our worms well housed in their worm bins.

When I give vermicomposting presentations, I am regularly asked questions regarding the maintenance of the bin, specifically about the bedding. I always like to share “worm-nalogies” to answer these questions. For example, for us to do our best work as human beings, we require a comfortable bed for sleeping and rest. Our bed includes not only the mattress but also the sheets. This requirement is also true for worms! Bedding is a major component for our worm bins to function to their best ability.

In this article, we will examine types of bedding, how to maintain bedding and why it is important to regularly add bedding to your worm bin. Let’s get started!

**What is the purpose of bedding?**
Let us start with the basics: what is the purpose of bedding? The “bedding” refers to carbon sources in the worm bin. They act as an absorbent material, balancing the items with high water content in the bin. In addition to absorbing and retaining moisture, bedding also enables oxygen to flow through the bin. Moisture and air are critical to the wellbeing of your worms and the bin. Of course, bedding also serves as a living habitat for the worms. Over time, bedding can even be a food source for the worms in addition to food scraps.

**Types of bedding**
I suggest including a few different types of bedding in your bin. One major reason I like to use different types of bedding is because the best components of one material will add value to the worm bin while any short comings can be negated by the another type of bedding used. For example, one material may be very absorbent but may not offer much air. If I can combine materials, I can get both! Bedding sources can be divided into two categories: primary and secondary.

**Some of the primary bedding sources are:**
- Cardboard
- Newspaper
- Paper

(Continued on page 2.)
Fall cleanup is important for disease control, continued...

110 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit, however, most of the disease-causing organisms should be killed.

A temperature probe can be used to monitor compost pile temperatures. If you are not sure if your compost pile reaches these high temperatures, it is best to discard diseased material by bagging and throwing it away or by burning if allowed. Simply maintaining a debris pile in the back of the yard will not effectively destroy plant pathogens.

In 1996, the state of Georgia prohibited the disposal of yard waste into landfills. Athens-Clarke County residents can participate in ACC Leaf & Limb pickup services. For the pickup schedule and instructions, visit the Athens-Clarke County Leaf & Limb site. If you are not an ACC resident, visit your county’s website to check yard waste regulations and services.

Extinguish spring fire ants by treating this fall, continued...

Boiling water poured on an active mound can be effective, but only if enough water is poured onto the mound to fully kill all ants. This method is time intensive and potentially dangerous to the individual carrying the boiling water. Boiling or hot water can also kill or damage nearby plants, turf and non-target soil organisms.

Ants are rumored to explode after eating grits due to the expansion of the dry starches. The truth is that only larval-stage ants digest solid foods; workers only feed on liquids or greasy materials.

For more information on controlling fire ants, see the UGA Extension publication "Managing Imported Fire Ants in Urban Areas" at extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.cfm?number=B1191.

Fall garden activities, continued...

and make it less winter hardy. Collect okra seedpods, gourds, sumac seed heads, rose hips and other plants from your garden that are suitable for dried arrangements.

Store Garden Equipment and Tools
Be sure to drain all hoses and store in the garage to avoid freezing and cracking. Empty the gas tank on your lawn mower, tiller, trimmer or other gas-powered equipment. Wipe and clean equipment and tools before storing inside over winter. If equipment is light-weight enough, try to hang on the wall to save walking space. Scrap dirt from shovels, hoes, trowels, etc. then clean with soapy water. Wipe metal surfaces with an oily rag and wooden handles with linseed oil and sharpen blades and replace cord in trimmers.

Inspect the Landscape
Walk around your garden and grounds and tidy up the landscape by removing any dead or unthrifty plants. Make written or mental notes of which plants did not grow well so you can try something new next year. Remove any late-growing weeds to prevent late seed production, and thus, more weeds next year.

(Frank Watson is the Agriculture and Natural Resources agent for the University of Georgia Extension office in Wilkes County, Ga.)

(Frank Watson is the Agriculture and Natural Resources agent for the University of Georgia Extension office in Wilkes County, Ga.)

(Bob Westerfield is consumer horticulturist and Extension coordinator with the University of Georgia.)

(Bob Westerfield is consumer horticulturist and Extension coordinator with the University of Georgia.)
Fill jars with hot pumpkin cubes and add hot cooking liquid to cover them. Leave 1 inch of headspace.

Adjust lids and process according to the USDA recommendations found at nchfp.uga.edu/how/can_04/pumpkin_winter_squash.html.

**Freezing**

This is the easiest preservation method, according to Andress, and does not sacrifice quality. First, select a full-colored, mature pumpkin with a fine texture, and then follow these steps:

- Wash and cut the pumpkin into cooking-sized sections.
- Remove the seeds.
- Cook until soft in boiling water, in steam, in a pressure cooker or in an oven.
- Remove the pulp from the rind and mash.
- Place the pan of pumpkin in a pan of cold water to cool, stirring the mash occasionally.
- Pack the pumpkin into rigid containers, leaving headspace, and freeze.
- Complete information about containers and headspace can be found at nchfp.uga.edu/how/gen_freeze.html.

**Drying pumpkin**

To dry pumpkin, follow these steps:

- Preheat an electric dehydrator to 140 degrees Fahrenheit while you prepare the pumpkin.
- Wash and peel the pumpkin and remove all seeds and fibers from the flesh.
- Cut into small, thin strips about 1-inch wide by 1/8-inch thick.
- Blanch strips for three minutes in steam above boiling water or for one minute in boiling water. Dip the pumpkin strips briefly in cold water to stop the cooking process.
- Drain any extra moisture from the pumpkin.
- Place the strips into the dehydrator by spacing them apart in a single layer. Remove when they are brittle.

To dry pumpkin seeds, follow these steps:

- Wash the seeds.
- Dry seeds in the sun, in a dehydrator at 115-120 F for one to two hours, or bake them at a warm setting (no more than 120 F) for three to four hours.
- Make sure to stir the seeds frequently throughout the process.
- Dried seeds should not be stored with any moisture left in them.

Pumpkin seeds can be roasted by tossing dried pumpkin seeds with oil and/or salt and placing them in a preheated oven at 250 F for 10 to 15 minutes.

For more information on pumpkin preservation, see the National Center for Home Preservation website at nchfp.uga.edu/tips/fall/pumpkins.html.

*(Haley Lacuesta is a student worker with the University of Georgia College of Family and Consumer Sciences.)*
Secondary bedding sources are:
- Dead leaves
- Straw
- Saw dust or bark

**Primary versus Secondary Bedding**

A primary bedding source like newspaper should *always* be used in a bin. Sometimes my bin contains only primary bedding sources, and that is fine. Just remember that if you want to include a secondary bedding source, you should add it only if the bin already has a primary source. For example, you would only add leaves if the bin already contains newspaper.

Secondary bedding materials such as leaves will typically break down more slowly than the primary bedding materials. Leaves also do not hold water as well as some of the primary bedding materials. However, leaves do offer a good bedding structure for the worms.

**Maintaining the Bedding**

One of the first big steps in starting a worm bin is to add bedding. However, over time it is easy to forget to replenish the bedding. Worms need fresh bedding as well as food scraps! Not restocking the bedding can have a negative effect on the worms and the bin. For example, worms may try to escape from the bin or die in the bin, and your worm bin can begin to have an unpleasant smell.

**Closing Thoughts**

Well readers, it is that time again! I appreciate you spending this time with me, and I hope these ideas will come in handy when working on your worm bin. As always, we have much appreciation for our hard working Wonder Worms! Let’s not forget that you, your worm helpers and your bin are making a difference. 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.)*
I have some cactus growing in my yard and I would like to propagate it so I can have it in other parts of my yard. When would be the best time to do this and how?

- Lauren M., Watkinsville

I am guessing that you have some sort of prickly pear cactus in your yard. The best time to propagate this cactus would be in the spring when the plant is actively growing. Your cactus is probably going semi-dormant with cold weather approaching. In the spring, use a sharp knife and cut off whole individual pads at the node (where the pads meet). Place these cuttings in a dry, shady area for one to two days to allow the cut to heal or scab over. Once, the cut has healed, place the cut end in shallow soil or sand for rooting. Make sure the soil does not stay too wet or the cactus will rot. It could take several weeks to a couple months to establish a healthy root system. Once the pad has rooted, dig it up and move it to the desired sunny area in your yard and enjoy.

(Amanda Tedrow is the Agriculture and Natural Resources agent for the University of Georgia Extension office in Athens-Clarke County, Ga.)

Propagate cactus by cutting individual pad

By Amanda Tedrow

To propagate cactus, wait until spring so that the plant is actively growing. Image credit: University of Florida Extension

Amanda’s Slice — Become a certified Georgia Master Composter!

In September, the EPA and USDA set a huge challenge for the country: to reduce the nation’s food waste by 50% by the year 2030. According to the EPA, the largest single source of landfill waste in the U.S. is food. Food scraps occupy landfill space and also produce methane, a greenhouse gas harmful to the environment.

Composting is a simple and accessible way to divert food scraps from the landfill. As the country embraces this new food waste reduction goal, I anticipate that composting will become even more popular among citizens, schools, restaurants and businesses. Compost made from food scraps can also be used as a soil amendment in your garden.

If you are new to composting or would like to enhance your composting skills, we are offering the perfect program for you—the Georgia Master Composter Program! A partnership between UGA Extension and the Athens-Clarke County Solid Waste Department, this nine-week course teaches participants the chemistry and microbiology of composting as well as composting methods for the backyard gardener, apartment-dweller, restaurateur and farmer.

Classes are taught by UGA faculty, small and commercial business owners, the U.S. Forest Service and Athens-Clarke County Solid Waste Department staff. Master Composters also share their knowledge with the Athens community through UGA Extension volunteer projects. To register and for more information, please visit the ACC Extension website at www.ugaextension.com/clarke/anr or call 706-613-3640. Happy composting!

- Amanda Tedrow
Understanding Garden Soil

We all know that a successful lawn and garden starts with healthy soil. But did you know that different plants require different soil nutrient and acidity levels? Attend this free workshop to get the “dirt” on garden soil. We’ll review the basic components of soil, how to test your soil and interpret your soil report results, the various types of soil amendments and more.

WHEN:
Wednesday, November 18
6-7:30 p.m.

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

TO REGISTER:
Register by Nov. 17 by contacting ACC Extension at (706) 613-3640 or atedrow@uga.edu.
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, October 30 and Saturday, October 31, Piccadilly Farm Nursery and Gardens in Bishop is holding its “Fall Conifer Weekend.” Join us for a tour of our conifer gardens on October 31 at 10:30 a.m. Dr. John Ruter will be doing a book signing of Landscaping with Conifers and Ginkgo for the Southeast, which he co-authored with Tom Cox from 10 a.m.-noon. Copies of the book will be available for sale during this event. For more information, call 706-765-4444 or email piccadillyfarm@att.net.

On Saturday, November 7, the State Botanical Garden of Georgia is holding the “Plants of the Desert: Growing Cacti and Succulents” class from 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Led by horticulturist Kevin Tarner, this class will provide an overview of desert plants as well as steps for successful propagation. Participants will create their own succulent dish garden. Cost is $50. To register, please visit botgarden.uga.edu or call 706-542-1244.

On Wednesday, November 18, Athens-Clarke County Extension will present the free gardening workshop “Understanding Garden Soil.” Held from 6-7:30 p.m. at the Athens-Clarke County Library, the workshop will discuss how to test and amend your soil to best ensure a healthy lawn and garden. To register, please call 706-613-3640 or email atedrow@uga.edu.

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.

Autumn is a second spring when every leaf is a flower.
- Albert Camus
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

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

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

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.

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
- New installations of plants and turf (with a permit)
- Soaker Hoses
- Grey Water, Rainwater and AC Condensation Reuse
- Hand Watering
- Golf Course - Tee and Green Irrigation
- Food Gardens
- 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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**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.

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**Find My Local Extension Office**

- **Georgia Turf**
- **Pesticide Applicator Info**
- **Georgia Certified Landscape Professional**
- **Landscape Alerts Online**

**Pest Management Handbook**

- **Upcoming Trainings**
- **Free Online Webinars**
- **Georgia Certified Plant Professional**
- **Extension Publications**

**SE Ornamental Horticulture Production & IPM Blog**

**Bugwood – Pest Images**

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