Avian influenza can’t make humans sick, but it has driven the cost of eggs up and will result in consumers paying more for their holiday turkeys.

Avian flu has affected 21 states and 48 million birds to date since the discovery of the current outbreak of the disease on North American shores in December 2014. Commercial and backyard poultry in Georgia have gone untouched so far, but the state’s agriculture industry is preparing for the potential arrival of the pathogen.

There have been no cases of human infection by birds because the H5N2 strain of the virus is not zoonotic, meaning it cannot pass between humans and animals (Zoonotic avian influenza, also referred to as “bird flu,” can be transmitted from birds to humans.).

Strictly an animal health issue and not a food safety or public health issue, avian flu still impacts consumers, especially those who enjoy eating eggs. The price of eggs has increased this year because the U.S. egg-layer industry has lost 10 percent of its average inventory to the disease.

The U.S. turkey industry has lost 7.45 percent of its average inventory. As a result, consumers can expect higher prices for this year’s Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys.

Commercially produced poultry is tested for avian flu in the U.S. prior to being processed, so poultry products are safe to eat.

(Continued on page 2.)
Agriculture is the largest segment of Georgia’s economy, and the poultry industry tops the commodity list. Georgia’s poultry/egg industry contributes an estimated $28 billion annually and supports nearly 109,000 jobs in the state.

Believed to have originated in Asia and spread through wild waterfowl to northern North America, avian flu has been spread across the U.S. by migrating birds.

The virus cannot survive above 65 degrees Fahrenheit for more than 10 days, which helps to safeguard Georgia poultry. However, as birds begin migrating south this fall, Georgia will become more susceptible. Before now, the disease has been concentrated in the Pacific Northwest and upper Midwest.

While Georgia’s commercial poultry industry has the greatest risk of potential for loss, it also has multiple safeguards in place and limits commercial birds’ exposure to migratory birds. However, avian flu can easily be introduced into Georgia through backyard chicken flocks.

For more information on avian flu, call the Georgia Department of Agriculture at (404) 656-3667 or see the UGA Extension website at extension.uga.edu/topics/poultry/avian-flu.

For information on keeping backyard poultry flocks healthy, contact your local University of Georgia Cooperative Extension agent or read UGA Extension publications at extension.uga.edu/publications.

(Josh Fuder is the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension agricultural and natural resources agent in Cherokee County.)

Backyard chicken owners should protect their flocks from avian influenza

By Josh Fuder

Avian influenza is not a problem in Georgia, yet. Commercial chicken producers are prepared to fight the virus that kills birds, and backyard chicken flock owners should prepare, too.

While the commercial poultry industry in Georgia has the greatest risk of potential for loss, it also has multiple safeguards in place and has limited exposure to migratory birds. Avian flu can more easily be introduced into Georgia through backyard chicken flocks.

There have been no cases of human infection by birds because the H5N2 strain of the virus is not zoonotic, meaning it cannot pass between humans and animals.

To protect backyard chickens, University of Georgia Cooperative Extension offers small flock owners these recommendations.

Keep Your Distance

- Restrict access to your property and your birds.
- Consider placing the birds inside a fence, and only allow those who care for the birds to come in contact with them.
- If visitors have backyard chickens of their own, do not let them come in contact with your birds.
- Game birds and migratory waterfowl should not have contact with your flock.

(Continued on page 3.)

The H5N2 strain of avian influenza doesn’t hurt people, but it can hurt chickens. Backyard chicken owners can bring the disease home to their flock if they are not aware of the potential threats or signs of sick birds. Image credit: Merritt Melancon
• Keep chickens inside a pen or coop, and do not let them run free.

**Keep Clean**
• Wear clean clothes when coming in contact with your birds; scrub your shoes with disinfectant.
• Wash your hands thoroughly before entering the chickens' pen.
• Clean cages, and change food daily.
• Keep stored feed in enclosed containers and protected from wild birds and vermin.
• Clean and disinfect equipment that comes in contact with your birds or their droppings, including cages and tools.
• Remove manure before disinfecting.
• Properly dispose of dead birds.
• Use municipal water as a drinking source instead of giving chickens access to ponds or streams. (The avian influenza virus can live for long periods on surface waters.)

**Don’t Bring Disease Home**
• If you have been near other birds or bird owners, at a feed store or bird hunting, for instance, clean and disinfect your vehicle’s tires and your equipment before going home. Shower and put on clean clothing before approaching your flock.
• Keep any new birds or birds that have been off-site separate from your flock for at least 30 days.

**Don’t Borrow the Virus**
• Do not share tools, equipment or supplies with other bird owners.
• If you do bring borrowed items home, clean and disinfect them before you bring them home.

**Know the Signs of a Sick Bird:**
• A sudden increase in deaths, a clear-sign of the N5NW strain of the virus
• A drop in egg production, or eggs that are soft, thin-shelled or misshapen
• A lack of energy or poor appetite
• Watery and green diarrhea
• Purple discoloration of the wattles, combs and legs
• Swelling around the eyes
• Nasal discharge

Early detection is critical to prevent the spread of avian influenza. If you suspect your flock is infected, call the [Georgia Poultry Laboratory Network](tel:770-766-6810) at (770) 766-6810.

For more information on avian influenza, call the [Georgia Department of Agriculture](tel:404-656-3667) at (404) 656-3667. To learn more about how to care for backyard flocks, see the UGA Extension publications on the topic at [extension.uga.edu/publications](http://extension.uga.edu/publications).

*(Josh Fuder is the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension agricultural and natural resources agent in Cherokee County.)*
If you have always wanted a home orchard, fall is the perfect time to plant one.

Small fruits like blueberries and blackberries are simple to grow, but tree fruits are more challenging. Begin with trees that are dormant and soil that has suitable moisture to establish the root system.

Location, location, location
First, select the location of your orchard. Fruit trees will grow and produce on a broad range of soil types, but the best yields and longest-lived trees are planted on loamy, well-drained soil.

Good internal drainage is essential. Do not plant trees on a site where water stands for more than an hour following a heavy rain. If a hardpan or poorly drained clay layer is present, the roots will develop poorly, and the plant may eventually die.

Avoid sites on the north side of tall trees or buildings. Fruit trees need a minimum of 6 hours of sunlight, but 8 to 10 hours is even better. Full sunlight is necessary for maximum tree vigor and fruit production.

Right variety for your area
Select varieties adapted to your soil and climatic conditions. Without sacrificing too much yield or quality, select varieties with insect and disease resistance.

Plant several varieties of the same kind of fruit that mature at different times to prolong your harvest. If you plan to freeze, can or preserve your crop, pick varieties that are best suited for those uses.

Cross-pollination is necessary for satisfactory fruit-set in many tree fruits. Plant at least two apple, pear, plum and blueberry varieties. Most peach, nectarine and plum varieties are sufficiently self-fruitful to set satisfactory crops.

Dwarf trees lend themselves perfectly to the home garden. They produce fruit earlier than standardized trees, occupy less space and can be more easily pruned and sprayed for pests.

Buy the best, get the best
Obtain the best nursery stock available. Buy only from reputable nursery operators who guarantee their plants to be true to name, of high quality and shipped correctly. Beware of “basement bargains.” High prices do not necessarily mean high quality, but good, well-grown nursery stock is not cheap.

If you mail-order trees, unpack the bundles immediately and inspect the trees. The roots and packing material should be moist, and the bark should show no signs of withering. If not planted immediately, put the trees in refrigerated storage to hold them dormant or “heel” them in a trench of moist soil in a shady location.

(Continued on page 7.)
Carrots have a reputation of being difficult to grow in Georgia’s clay soils. With a little knowledge and a few tricks, University of Georgia Extension experts say home gardeners can have success cultivating carrots.

Carrots are a cool-season crop, and now is the time to plant them. Begin by selecting a site where seeds will get eight to 10 hours of sunlight.

The key to growing carrots is to start with heavily amended, well-drained, organic soil, according to UGA Extension vegetable specialist Bob Westerfield. Carrots like a soil pH of 5.5 to 6.5.

**Till and amend soil**
Prepare the site by tilling to a depth of 10 inches. If your garden is made up of hard, clay soil, Westerfield recommends growing carrots in containers or raised beds at least 8 inches to 12 inches high.

Fill the beds with a rich mix of compost, manure and topsoil. If you prefer to grow carrots in a traditional manner, as in the ground, incorporate 6 inches of sandy topsoil or another organic amendment.

There are two schools of thought about how to plant carrot seeds: plant in traditional rows or define an area—e.g., community garden raised-bed plots—and broadcast the seeds. Either way, lay the seeds on the soil bed and sprinkle about a quarter-inch of soil on top. Consider mixing in a few radish seeds at planting.

Carrot seeds are very small. To ensure good seed-to-soil contact with such small seeds, it is a good idea to lightly tamp the soil down. A tamper is useful to put just enough pressure for contact without compacting the soil.

**Add water and wait**
Now, water the seeds and be patient. Carrots take several weeks to germinate. Carrots need to be irrigated on a regular basis if there is not consistent rainfall. Provide about one inch of water every seven to 10 days if possible. Carrots grown in raised beds or containers may need to be watered more frequently as they tend to dry out quickly. Overhead irrigation works, but drip irrigation or soaker hoses conserve moisture and help prevent foliage diseases.

Once carrot plants come up, thinning is essential. If the carrots become too crowded underground, they can become stunted. Thinning can be time-consuming, especially if you broadcast planted, but don’t skip this step. Instead of pulling up plants to thin your patch, use scissors to cut seedlings off at the root. This will minimize disturbance of the remaining plants. The goal should be about 2 inches between carrot plants.

When the carrot tops are about 3 inches tall, Westerfield recommends adding pine straw, wheat straw or other organic mulch around the plants to cut back on weeds and conserve moisture. Pay attention to the “days until harvest” total on the seed (Continued on page 7.)
As more families grow their own food, there has been an increase in the number of people collecting their own seeds. Home gardeners who save their own seeds know exactly what plants they will be growing next year. Saving seeds also gives people a chance to swap seeds with other gardeners.

The general concept of seed saving is allowing specific annual vegetable plants to grow to full maturity — until the fruit is over ripe — and then harvesting and saving the seeds from the fruit.

Which seeds should you save?
The primary thing to keep in mind with seed saving is to only collect seeds from healthy plants. If a plant appears diseased in any way, it will not be a good choice since some diseases are seed borne and could cause problems in the future.

Heirloom tomatoes, peppers, beans and pea plants are great for beginning seed savers because they self-pollinate and typically don’t collect genetic traits from nearby plants.

By collecting the seeds from plants that performed the best this summer, you can breed your own selection of vegetable plants and save many of the genetic characteristics that make those plants well suited for your particular garden.

For instance, if you grow a tomato plant that is resistant to a certain disease, allow that plant to reach maturity and save seeds from it so that this disease-resistant trait is passed along to future generations.

How and when do you harvest seeds?
If you are not familiar with the idea of allowing a vegetable plant to reach maturity, this is when the fruits are allowed to fully ripen on the plant. This will allow the plant to produce viable seed, which can be saved for planting in future years.

For peas and beans, maturity is when the pods have dried and turned brown on the plant, but before they split open and release the seeds. The pods can then be shelled or broken open to remove the seeds.

For tomatoes, maturity is reached when the fruits are slightly overripe. Slice these overripe tomatoes and put the seeded (Continued on page 8.)
One-year-old trees are usually preferred. A common mistake made by many homeowners is to select oversized or ready-to-bear nursery trees. Experience has shown that younger trees bear almost as soon, are easier to keep alive and develop into more healthy vigorous trees than do oversized stock. Older trees cost more to grow and are sold at higher prices, but are usually worth less.

**Till and amend the soil**

Prepare the soil the same way you prepare the soil in your vegetable garden. Take a soil sample to your local University of Georgia Extension office and follow the recommendations.

Deeply till the area to break up compacted soil. Place the tree so that the graft union is just above ground level. Begin filling the hole with pulverized or amended soil. Tamp backfill soil thoroughly to eliminate air pockets. Before the hole is completely filled, add 2 to 3 gallons of water to settle the soil.

At planting, the main shoot of fruit trees should be headed back to 30 inches above the ground. This procedure allows branches to form at desired levels, improves the strength of the tree and provides a balance between the top and the roots.

Do not apply fertilizer until the spring. Then use almost any type of fertilizer. Complete mixes used on lawns (i.e. 5-10-10) are satisfactory. Organic materials may be used, but it is important to provide the same quantities of plant nutrients.

Fruit trees can withstand long periods of drought, but irrigation is very beneficial during certain critical stages of growth. Bearing trees need irrigation during the six-week period prior to ripening. Young trees need irrigation during any dry period of the summer. Soaker hoses or drip irrigation are the best ways to efficiently irrigate fruit trees.

For more information on planting a home orchard, search the UGA Extension publication website at extension.uga.edu/publications.

*(Bob Westerfield is a University of Georgia Cooperative Extension consumer horticulturist with the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences.)*

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**With a little effort, carrots can be grown in Georgia’s clay soil, continued...**

packet. When close to harvest time, pull one or two sample carrots, Westerfield said. Carrots should be at least a half-inch in diameter when harvested. When harvesting, be very gentle so as not to damage your crop.

As the soil cools, carrots actually get sweeter. Some gardeners leave the carrots in the ground over the winter with good results.

**Not just long and orange**

The shorter or half-long varieties of carrots produce the best quality in gardens with heavy soils. The longer varieties prefer sandy soils.

When choosing a cultivar to plant, keep in mind that carrots don’t have to be orange. The Chantenay Red Core is reddish, while Purple Haze is obviously purple. Danvers 126, Scarlet Nantes and Nantes are all recommended orange cultivars. Look for carrot seeds at feed and seed stores, hardware stores and big box retailers. There are also several varieties available for order through seed companies like Burpee and Johnny’s Selected Seeds.

“With carrots, you are never quite sure what you have until you pull them out and see the golden nugget on the other end,” Westerfield said. “I have had years where I have produced outstanding carrots and other years where mice and voles ate my precious crop.”

For more information about gardening in Georgia, contact your local University of Georgia Extension agent at 1-800-ASK-UGA1.

*(Becky Griffin is an educational program specialist with the University of Georgia Extension in Cobb County.)*
portions in an open top container with enough water to cover in a warm environment for three to five days. Make sure to stir the mixture once a day. This allows the mixture to ferment and removes the gel surrounding the seeds. Add water to the fermented mixture, and the healthy, mature seeds will sink to the bottom. The immature seeds will float.

Use a combination of pouring off the pulp and a strainer to collect the viable (mature) tomato seeds. These seeds can then be dried on a flat surface for a few days. Do not dry them on paper or cloth because they will stick. Don’t dry them in the oven or in direct sunlight, since this can remove too much moisture.

Store the seeds in a cool, dry and dark place until they will be used. I often store my seeds in mason jars with a good air-tight lid and then place these in the refrigerator. If you place the seeds in paper envelopes for each type, many seeds can fit in the jars. The good news is that many vegetable seeds can last three to four years or more with proper storage.

Peppers are also easy to save. Allow the fruits to reach a wrinkled state on the plant. Then cut the fruit open and remove the seeds. They will need to dry before storing for the winter.

Advanced seed saving requires patience and space.

More advanced seed savers may want to save vegetable seeds from plants that cross-pollinate. This can be tricky because gardeners must isolate these plants, or at least the flowers, to ensure the seeds collected will produce the same or very similar plants they did this summer.

For instance, if you want to save seeds from your squash but have also planted cucumbers or pumpkins, you will need to have isolation measures in place to prevent cross-pollination. This isolation can be achieved through distance, time or physical barriers.

To isolate plants through distance you will need to have a good understanding of your crop. Distances required for isolation vary by crop. Contact your local Extension office for more information.

Time isolation is easy to accomplish. Just make sure plants of the same family flower at different times of the season to prevent cross-pollination. The resources below also have information on plant families in case you are not sure which plants are closely related.

Physical barriers can be anything from cages or bags, to large shrubs or walls. Shrubs and walls help reduce wind and insect-borne pollen transfer. Cages and bags are often used by growers who want to better isolate the plants and pollen for seed saving.

A bag can be placed around a flower before it opens to prevent cross-pollination. Keep in mind that pollination still needs to occur for seeds to be produced.

(Continued on page 9.)
I have small gnats in my bathroom that are hanging around the sink and on the walls. These bugs are fuzzier than the gnats I’m used to seeing in the kitchen when I leave food out too long. What do I have infesting my bathroom?
- Lydia K, Athens

I believe you are describing drain flies. These insects are approximately one-eighth to one-sixth of an inch in length and have a life cycle of about three weeks. The larvae live in moist areas. When the infestation is indoors, the larvae often live in sink or floor drains and rarely used toilets.

The larvae also can live outdoors in rain barrels, clogged gutters, bird baths or areas where air-conditioner condensate accumulates. To destroy the infestation it is best to clean the area where the larvae are living. This is most often accomplished by thoroughly cleaning the pipes and removing organic matter and extra moisture.

Once the area has been cleaned to destroy the larvae, the existing adult flies can be killed with a pyrethrin spray labeled for indoor use.

Keep in mind there are numerous surfaces and items in the bathroom that you may not want coming in contact with a pesticide.

If you are unsure where the flies are emerging, a simple trap may be created to pinpoint the infestation.

Coat the interior of a cup or container with petroleum jelly or cooking oil and invert the cup over the drain hole. Cover any gaps with tape to prevent escape and leave this cup in place for 24 to 48 hours.

As adult flies emerge from the drain they will touch the oil or jelly and become trapped. By placing these traps in suspected areas you will quickly determine which drains or toilets need thorough cleaning.

It's that time of year again—enrollment for the 2016 Athens Area Master Gardener Extension Volunteer Program is underway! If you are considering becoming a Master Gardener, I encourage you to apply. Keep in mind that the program is for both experienced and new gardeners. This year’s classes will take place on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at the State Botanical Garden from January through March. Classes are taught by UGA faculty and other experts.

If you’re wondering what Master Gardener volunteers do after they complete the course, check out the photos below. We currently have over 200 Master Gardeners serving the Athens area, and each year they make a tremendous contribution to the community! In 2014, our Master Gardeners volunteered more than 13,000 hours, providing educational outreach, supporting community and demonstration gardens and more.

You can find out more about the Athens Area Master Gardener Program by visiting www.ugaextension.com/clarke/anr. Applications are available to download from the site. If you have any questions about the program, please give me a call at the Athens-Clarke County Extension office: 706-613-3640. I hope you join us for this fun, educational program.

- Amanda Tedrow
The Woods in Your Backyard: Creating and Enhancing Natural Areas Around Your Home

Would you like to enjoy recreation, aesthetics and wildlife on your property? This free workshop will discuss ways to enhance existing natural areas in your yard as well as steps for transforming a section of your lawn into a natural or woodland area.

WHEN:
Wednesday, October 21
6-7:30 p.m.

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

TO REGISTER:
Register by Oct. 20 by contacting Athens-Clarke County 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. Saturday markets include live music, chef demos and kids’ activities. A downtown market is held each Wednesday from 4-7 p.m. at Creature Comforts Brewing Co.

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

The Athens-Clarke County Community Tree Council is holding its annual Tree Fair on Saturday, October 17 from 9 a.m.-noon at Bishop Park. Presale price of 5-8’ trees is $18 or $20 day-of. To view and order available trees, visit www.athenstrees.com/programs/tree-fair.

For more information, please call 706-613-3561. On Wednesday, October 21, Athens-Clarke County Extension will present the free gardening workshop “Woods in Your Backyard.” Held from 6-7:30 p.m. at the Athens-Clarke County Library, the workshop will discuss how to transform your yard into a natural or woodland area. To register, please call 706-613-3640 or email atedrow@uga.edu.

Oglethorpe County Bee Club is holding a Beekeepers Short Course on Saturday, October 24 from 8 a.m.-5 p.m. The program will include topics such as equipment and getting started, hive management, bee biology, diseases and pest management and more. The cost is $25 and includes lunch and a notebook. For questions, contact Glenn Galau at 706-207-8668. To register, visit www.ocbeeclub.org/workshops.

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.

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

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)
- Hydrosedding
- 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.

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.

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