



The Baker Bulletin

A
Baker County
Extension
Service Monthly
Newsletter

Baker County Extension Service

1025 W. Macclenny Ave.
Macclenny, FL 32063

Phone: (904) 259-3520

Email: baker@ifas.ufl.edu

Hours: M—F 8:30am to 5:00pm
(Closed Noon to 1:00pm for Lunch)

County Agents

Alicia Lamborn
Horticulture Agent

Shaina Spann
4-H Youth Development Agent

(Position Vacant)
Agriculture Agent

Dear Extension Friends,

The Baker County Fair is coming early this year! Get ready to exhibit a plant or two (or three, or four...) in this year's horticulture exhibit. If you're not a gardener but enjoy arts and crafts, be sure to exhibit your work in the home arts show. Kids can show too and all exhibitors will receive a free entry pass into the fair to see the exhibits. So whether you have a unique art piece or a common plant—if it is special to you, we want to see it in the show!

Sincerely,

Alicia Lamborn
County Director / Horticulture Agent
UF/IFAS Extension Baker County



Sept 14-22
See page 6
for more
details

<http://baker.ifas.ufl.edu>

<http://blogs.ifas.ufl.edu/bakerco>

[Baker County Garden Spot](#)
[Baker County 4-H](#)

Search "Baker County 4-H" in your app store

Upcoming Classes & Events

Aug 17 **Growing Green Thumbs with Florida-Friendly Landscaping**, 10:00 am to 12:00 pm, Baker County Extension Office. Whether you are new to Florida gardening or not, we are offering some great resources to help you be successful in your yard. Topics include common mistakes made by gardeners, landscaping tips, and top performing plants recommended for our area. Participants will receive 2 gardening books (Florida-Friendly Landscaping & Guide to Plant Selection and Landscape Design) plus a plant of choice. \$10 per person. Please call (904) 259-3520 for more info. Pre-register in the office or online at: <https://growing-green-thumbs.eventbrite.com>

Sept 7 **Fall Vegetable Gardening Basics**, 10:00 am to 11:30 am, Baker County Extension Office. Learn basic gardening techniques for a successful vegetable gardening experience. Topics will also include raised bed gardening, growing organically, and tips for growing your favorite fall veggies. \$10 per person; includes take home information and a seed variety pack of broccoli, cabbage, carrots, kale, lettuce, and radish. Please call (904) 259-3520 for more info. Pre-register in the office or online at: <https://fall-veggie-gardening.eventbrite.com>

Highlights in Horticulture

By:
Alicia Lamborn,
Horticulture Agent

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Summer Fruit Pruning

While most fruit pruning jobs are completed during the winter dormant season, some fruiting plants also require attention during the summer and fall months.

Peaches/Nectarines/Plums: May - August

In the dormant season, major pruning involves maintaining the overall height of the tree canopy as well as maintaining the open center of the canopy which allows light in to stimulate growth of new fruiting wood and improve fruit quality. Lighter pruning for the same reasons can be accomplished during the summer after fruit is harvested. For videos on peach pruning and more, visit: http://trec.ifas.ufl.edu/fruitscapes/Fruitscapes-videos/peaches/playlist1/peach_tree_pruning.shtml

Figs: June - July (after fruit harvest)

Established plants can be pruned after fruit harvest to eliminate dead or diseased limbs, limbs that cross each other especially if rubbing together, and to remove long slender “water sprouts”. Larger plants can be trimmed back to maintain the bushy shape and make reaching fruit easier.

Blueberries: July – August

Established plants can be topped to control height and encourage branching after fruit is harvested. Depending on the size of the bush, the canopy height can be reduced by several inches up to a foot or more. This prevents plants from becoming too tall and will stimulate new growth that will become next year’s crop.

Blackberries: Late Summer to Fall

Blackberries produce fruit on one year old canes, known as floricanes. These were vegetative canes (called primocanes) the previous year. After fruiting, floricanes dry up and die. They should be pruned out and removed at the ground or crown level as soon as they die. In a healthy blackberry stand, five to six canes per foot of row is ideal after pruning, and blackberries can form a solid hedgerow.

Bamboo Control

If you find yourself with one of the scores of imported bamboos that are highly invasive and exceedingly difficult to contain. In order to control these varieties, the entire rhizome network must be exhausted and killed using the following methods.

Mowing

Being a grass, bamboo easily tolerates occasional mowing. Intensive mowing is much more effective. However, a frequency similar to that used on home lawns will be required to deplete the rhizomes and it will likely take 1-2 seasons of rigorous mowing before control is achieved.

Herbicides

Both glyphosate (Roundup and others) and imazapyr (Arsenal and others), used at high rates, will control bamboo. Research has shown that for herbicides to be effective, the bamboo should be mowed or chopped and allowed to regrow to a height of approximately 3 feet, or until the leaves expand (shown right). Glyphosate at a 5% solution or imazapyr as a 1% solution can then be applied directly to the leaves.

Imazapyr is more effective on bamboo than glyphosate. However, imazapyr has a great deal of foliar and soil activity and will potentially kill hardwood trees, shrubs, and all grasses if their roots extend into the vicinity of the application. Therefore, if the bamboo is growing near any desirable plant species, glyphosate should be used since it will only kill plants that are contacted with the spray solution. Be prepared to mow and spray as many as 4 times for complete control. Additionally, the 5% solution (6 fl oz per gallon) refers to glyphosate formulated at a 41% concentration. If the glyphosate product you intend to use does not contain 41% active ingredient, then the application rate should be altered to accommodate this difference.

Adapted and excerpted from: Ferrell, J., Czarnota, M., and Langeland, K. (2006). Bamboo Control. University of Florida.

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aq266>

The use of trade names in this publication is solely for the purpose of providing specific information. UF/IFAS does not guarantee or warranty the products named, and references to them in this publication do not signify our approval to the exclusion of other products of suitable composition. Use pesticides safely. Always read and follow directions on the manufacturer's label.

Winterizing Your Lawn

September is the final month to fertilize your north Florida lawn and prepare it for the winter ahead, also known as “winterizing” your lawn. You have probably heard about using a “winterizer” fertilizer on your lawn to enhance winter hardiness. But is it true? It is if you use the right fertilizer. Lawn winterizers should contain low amounts of nitrogen (N) and higher amounts of potassium (K), and contrary to some claims should not be applied during winter. With shorter days and cooler temperatures just around the corner, the lawn will begin to slow its growth and by applying a high nitrogen fertilizer this late in the year, the natural cycle of the lawn will be disrupted by the nitrogen forcing the lawn to grow. When fertilizing this late in the year, potassium is the most important, since it has been shown to alleviate stress, including the effects of cold temperatures, drought, and traffic. It will even help your lawn green up faster come spring.



It is important to note that not all winterizers have an increased potassium to nitrogen ratio. Fertilizers generally have three numbers on the label which represent nitrogen (first number), phosphorus (second number), and potassium (third number). Unless your soil test results indicate a phosphorus deficiency (soil testing is available through the Baker County Extension Office) then you will want to select a fertilizer containing no phosphorus. Examples of an appropriate winterizer for your lawn include a 5-0-15, 10-0-14, and 12-0-15. An alternative option is to apply potassium in the form of potash at an application rate of 1/2 to 1 pound of potassium per 1,000 square feet of lawn. Avoid winterizers such as 24-0-12, a common analysis marketed by some major companies. The high nitrogen will green your lawn up quickly, but will leave it more susceptible to problems.

Fertilizers should be applied at a rate determined by the amount (%) of nitrogen present in the fertilizer. Use the chart below to determine the approximate weight of fertilizer to use for a given lawn area in pounds (first number) and also in cups (second number) to deliver the recommended rate.

Area (sq ft)	6% Nitrogen (ex: 6-0-12)	10% Nitrogen (ex: 10-0-10)	12% Nitrogen (ex: 12-0-15)	15% Nitrogen (ex: 15-0-15)
100	13.3 oz 1 ¾ cup	8 oz 1 cup	6.7 oz 14 TB	5.3 oz ¾ cup
1000	8.4 lbs 17 ½ cups	5 lbs 9 ½ cups	4.2 lbs 8 ¾ cups	3.3 lbs 7 ¼ cups
1500	13 lbs 26 ¼ cups	7.5 lbs 14 ¼ cups	6.5 lbs 13 cups	4.9 lbs 11 cups
3000	25.2 lbs 52 ¼ cups	15 lbs 28 ½ cups	12.6 lbs 26 cups	9.8 lbs 21 ¾ cups
5000	42 lbs 87 ¼ cups	25 lbs 47 ½ cups	21 lbs 43 ½ cups	16.4 lbs 36 ½ cups



Need to calculate the square footage of your lawn? It’s easy! Simply use your property’s site survey and subtract the footprint of the house, driveway and garden beds from the square footage of your property. Alternatively, you can measure the area yourself. Just measure a straight line distance of 100 feet. Then, at your average walking speed, walk the distance counting the number of steps you take. Repeat this process 2 more times and calculate your average number of steps per 100 feet. (Tip: Write this number down in a safe place for reference in future years.) Then divide 100 feet by your average steps to get a “feet per step” value. Next, hand sketch the layout of your lawn, breaking each area into square or rectangle areas. Walk the length and width of each area noting the number of steps on your sketch. When finished, convert those steps to feet using your “feet per step” value and multiply length by width to get the square footage of each area. Finally, add all of those areas together to get the total square footage of the lawn.

4-H Living On My Own Camp

Nine Baker County youth spent the week learning skills to prepare them for adulthood. The jam-packed week included lessons on how to coupon, grocery shop, write checks, how to budget, bank, and fill out a job application. Next, they learned about how to do laundry, wash dishes, set a table, and even fold a fitted sheet! On the third day, they learned basic car maintenance, proper tools for home maintenance, job interview prep, and they met Governor Scott! On the final day, participants learned about etiquette, proper table manners, and then had job interviews with Gibson McDonald owner, Joel Barber.





4-H Camp Cherry Lake

Camp Cherry Lake was a blast! Campers kayaked, swam, and made new friends among many



Copycat Kitchen Camp



Copycat Kitchen campers enjoyed learning how to prepare delicious foods from restaurants! They made recipes from Pizza Hut, Olive Garden, Cracker Barrel and many more!

Upcoming 4-H Events

Aug 7—Animal Feed Nutrition Clinic sponsored by Cargill. Bennett's Feed Store @ 6pm

Aug 13—Fair Board Meeting @ 6pm, Fairgrounds

Sept 14-22—Baker County Fair— See page 6 for more information

Sep 24—RSVP for 4-H Awards Banquet

Oct 01—4-H Annual Awards Banquet @ 6:30pm. Please bring a side

4-H Club Meetings

- Cloverleaf Cloggers—1st Monday at 7pm—Auditorium (Aug 6, 13, 20)
- Livestock Club— TBA for August
- Southern Farmer's Club—1st Thursday of the month at Celebration Park in Glen St. Mary @ 6:00pm
- Horse Club—TBA for August



FREEDOM, FLAGS AND FRIENDS ⁶

FAIR DATES 2018

September 14th - September 22nd

Livestock Fair Schedule

Open Swine Show: Saturday, September 15, 6:00 PM

Youth 4-H & FFA Poultry Show: Poultry Judging: Monday, September 17, 4:00PM **Poultry Showmanship:** Monday, Sept 17, 6:00PM

Youth Rabbit Show: Monday, September 17, 7:00pm (immediately after poultry showmanship)

Youth Goat Show: Tuesday, September 18, 6:00pm

Youth Registered Beef Show: Tuesday, September 18—Following the goat show

Commercial Heifer Show: Tuesday, September 18 – Following beef show

Steer Show: Tuesday, September 18- following beef show; Mandatory Final Weigh-in: Friday, September 14, 2:00 PM – 6:00 PM

Swine Show: Wednesday, September 19, 7:00 PM; Mandatory Final Weigh-in: Sunday, September 16, 2:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Steer & Swine Sale: Thursday, September 20, 6:30 PM

For more information on check-in times, parent meetings, record book deadlines, go to <http://bakercountyfair.com/resources/2018/2018-Livestock-Rules.pdf> or <http://bakercountyfair.com/participate/livestock/>

Horticulture Showcase

Competition is open to all growers of ornamental plants. Exhibitors are allowed 25 entries but not more than one of the same species, cultivar or variety. All plants and containers should be cleaned and groomed. Any plant with obvious signs of disease or insects will be disqualified from judging. All entries must have been grown by the exhibitor and in his or her possession for at least three months prior to the Fair. Entries will be accepted on Tuesday, September 11, from 12pm–7pm and Wednesday, September 12, from 9am to 3pm. Entries must be brought in by the Exhibitor. Plants will be judged Thursday, September 13, 2018. Each exhibitor will receive a single, one-day entry pass to visit the horticulture booth and view the plants on display. Exhibitors must pick up plants on Sunday, September 23, 2018 from 2pm to 5pm. Any plants left after that time will be donated to charity.

Premiums for Ribbons: White \$1 Red \$2 Blue \$3 Award of Merit \$5 Best of Show \$10

Horticulture Exhibit Guide — Two Divisions (Adult or Youth) — 7 Sections or Show Categories (Flowering/Fruiting Plants; Foliage Plants; Special Display; Bonsai; Cacti & Succulents; Hanging Baskets; Patio Plants)

For complete list of rules and information, see: <http://www.bakercountyfair.com/>

Home Arts Exhibit

Competition is open to all. All articles displayed must be the work of the individual exhibitor. Articles bought or borrowed will not qualify. No articles will be accepted for judging that have previously been exhibited at the Baker County Fair. Entries must be brought in by the Exhibitor. All entries must be clean and in good condition and must have been completed within the past twelve months. Rules concerning number of entries in categories have changed and are specified in the respective division listings (see <http://www.bakercountyfair.com/> for full details).

Entries will be accepted on Tuesday, September 11 and Wednesday, September 12 from 3pm–7pm. Baked goods and candies will be accepted: Wednesday, Sept 12 from 3pm to 7pm & Thursday, Sept 13 from 7:30-8:15am. Pick-up time will be Sunday, September 23 from 2pm to 4pm. Any items left after that time will be donated to charity.

Premiums for Ribbons: White \$1 Red \$2 Blue \$3 Best of Class \$4 Best of Show \$5

2018 Fair Theme Contest — *Freedom, Flags, and Friends* — 1st Prize \$25 2nd Prize \$15 3rd Prize \$5

What can you make to impress the Judges?