New Law Addresses Florida Friendly Landscaping

With Florida in a multi-year drought, it’s critical that everyone does his or her part to conserve water resources. Florida-Friendly Landscapes are great water and money savers. By choosing plants appropriate for the site and maintaining them with correct cultural practices (irrigation, fertilization, mowing and pruning), one can significantly reduce not only the amount of water a landscape needs to thrive, but also the chance of plant disease and pests associated with overwatering. Other Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ techniques will reduce the amount of water lost to evaporation or runoff. Mulching a garden bed helps keep the soil moist for longer. Using pervious pavements like crushed shell or gravel allows rainwater to soak into the ground rather than running into storm drains.

Florida native wildflowers provide a colorful Florida landscape
Photo Credits: Theresa Friday, Santa Rosa County
Applying Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles helps protect Florida’s surface and ground waters. Using UF/IFAS recommended application rates and timings of pesticides, fertilizer and irrigation can help prevent nonpoint source pollution (water pollution that is associated with everyday human activities and driven by rainfall, runoff and leaching) from urban landscapes.

When combined with low-impact design principles such as rain barrels, cisterns, swales and berms, and pervious pavements, these correct cultural practices can reduce the flow of stormwater, which can carry trash, pet wastes, plant clippings, and loose soil into storm drains and water bodies.

On June 18, 2009, Florida Governor Charlie Christ signed into law SB 2080. The new law (together with SB494) will change the way municipalities, green industry personnel and the homeowner address landscape maintenance issues. SB 2080 deletes references to “xeriscape”.

It requires water management districts to provide model Florida-Friendly Landscaping ordinances to local governments and each district to use materials developed by FDEP, UF/IFAS, and the Center for Landscape Conservation & Ecology/Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program, as well as coordinate with FDEP & UF/IFAS if revisions to the educational materials are needed. A local government ordinance, deed restriction or covenant may not prohibit any property owner from implementing FFL on his or her land. Additionally, local governments must use the standards and guidelines when developing landscape irrigation and Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ ordinances.

SB 494 requires that all commercial fertilizer applicators have an FDACS license by January 1, 2014. Passing the Green Industries Best Management Practices (GI-BMP) training is mandatory to obtain that license. FDEP, in cooperation with UF/IFAS, shall provide training and testing programs in urban landscape management practices and may issue certificates demonstrating satisfactory completion of the training. After receiving a certificate of completion, a person may apply to FDACS to receive a limited certification for urban landscape commercial fertilizer application. A person possessing such a certification is not subject to additional local testing. Beginning January 2014, any person applying fertilizer to an urban landscape must be certified. A limited certification expires 4 years after the date of issuance. Before applying for recertification, the applicant must complete 4 classroom hours of acceptable continuing education, of which at least 2 of those hours are fertilizer best management practices.

Be sure to watch for upcoming classes in your county.

Growing Blackberries, Blueberries, Grapes, and Muscadines at Home

There are many types of temperate fruits that can be successfully grown in the Florida Panhandle. Growing your very own fruit in a home garden can be an interesting and a rewarding hobby. Growing fruits in the home garden can also be an attractive and uniquely different addition to the surrounding landscape.

When deciding to grow blackberries, blueberries, grapes, and muscadines at home there are two things to keep in mind. Properly selecting suitable varieties (Table 1) along with maintaining plants appropriately are crucial in order to produce a bountiful fruit crop at home.

Blackberries can be one of the easiest fruits to grow. Some varieties are trailing and require support using a trellis system while others have upright growth and may not require support. Although many blackberry varieties have thorns, there are several thornless cultivars as well. It is good practice to plant several different blackberry cultivars together to promote cross pollination. Blackberry fruit is produced on the current year’s growth. This is something to keep in mind when pruning all fruit crops. When growing fruits, always base fertilizer application on a soil test. A rule of thumb is to fertilize blackberries in late spring or early summer using a complete balance fertilizer like a 10-10-10 at 1/4 to 1/2 lb per plant. For more information on growing blackberries visit: http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/HS104.
Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blackberries</td>
<td>Brazos, Cheyenne, Comanche, Cherokee, Araphao, Navaho,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberries ¹</td>
<td>Early Season: Beckyblue, Bonita, and Climax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mid Season: Brightwell, Powderblue, Tilblue, and Woodard</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Late Season: Chaucer and Bluegem</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>Blue Lake, Conquistador, Daytona, Blanc Dubois, Lake Emerald, Stover, Suwannee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscadines</td>
<td>Black: Black Beauty, Black Fry, Polyanna, Southern Home, Supreme, Nesbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bronze: Carlos, Doreen, Fry ², Granny Val, Higgins ², Summit ², Welder, Tara, Sweet Jenny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Blueberries are self-unfruitful, so plant multiple blueberries varieties (for the same season) for cross pollination
² Requires pollinator; self-unfruitful

In Florida, blackberries typically ripen during May and June.

Photo Credits: Theresa Friday, Santa Rosa County

Blueberries will form a bush with canes that will produce fruit for several years. Like blackberries, a good practice is to plant several different blueberry cultivars together to guarantee adequate cross pollination. Plant multiple cultivars together that fruit during the same season. A good design is to plant early season varieties with other early season and mid to late season varieties. Blueberries should be fertilized in February, April, June, and then again in August using a 12-4-8 fertilizer or some type of camellia/azalea fertilizer. Fertilize at a rate of 1.0 to 1.5 oz per plant per application during the plant's first year. During the second year apply 2 oz per plant per application. In year three and in later years use 3 oz per plant per application. For more information on growing blueberries visit [http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/MG359](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/MG359).

Grape and muscadine fruit are produced on the previous year’s growth. Grapes are self-fruitful and do not need another variety for pollination. Whereas, muscadines are self-fruitful and self-unfruitful, so multiple varieties should be planted to establish good pollination. Fertilize using a 10-10-10 in April, June and again in August. During the first year of establishment apply 1/4 lb per plant per application. In the second year apply 1 lb per plant per application. In the third year on apply 3 lbs per plant. For more information on growing grapes and muscadines visit [http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/MG105](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/MG105) and [http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/HS100](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/HS100).

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Recycle By Cleaning Your Container Pots

Most likely, we all have them—garden pots. These typically are made of plastic, clay or wood. Garden pots should be sanitized if they were previously used or if they exhibit signs of mold or fungal growth. Whether they are used as garden boxes, planters, or hanging baskets, the surfaces of garden pots can harbor disease organisms, along with unsightly stains and mineral salts deposits. Salts from hard water and fertilizers can leach through clay pots leaving a white film on the pot’s outer surface. Salts accumulation can become flaky and encrusted around the rim and drainage holes of plastic and clay containers.

Mold or fungal growth on an unglazed terra cotta (clay) pot
Photo Credits: Alex Bolques, Gadsden County

To clean clay or plastic containers, use a brush or fine steel wool to remove dirt and debris and wash with a liquid soap detergent. If stains persist, consider using a 50:50 solution of water and vinegar. To sterilize clay or plastic pots, soak them in a mild solution of bleach, 1:10 bleach to water, for about 30 minutes. Then, immerse them in clean water and allow them to dry completely. Containers made of wood are different. If the timber that they are made of is not treated properly, they tend to rot and can harbor disease spores or bacteria. It is best to replace these as they show signs of wear or deterioration. Sanitizing your garden pots will help you avoid unwanted disease problems and unsightly garden container pots.

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Keeping Wasps in the Garden

Gardens are still in full bloom with many of our favorite late summer and fall flowers. The abundance of flowers also brings many wasp visitors to the garden. Wasps are still busy gathering nectar from flowers and you definitely want to keep these insects around.

We often associate wasps with a painful sting but the majority of wasps that visit gardens are very helpful in pest management. Even the dreaded yellowjacket will eat other insects that feed on our favorite plants. When wasps are visiting flowers, they should not be considered a threat. It is always good to be cautious so not to accidentally contact a stinging wasp when gardening but many that you see are males which do not even have a stinger.

Several species of scoliids can be found in most every
One interesting yellow and black wasp common in gardens is the Tiphiiid wasp. We only see the male flying around flowers because the females are wingless. The male has an upcurved spine that appears to be a stinger but is not dangerous at all. These wasps help manage beetle grubs by parasitizing them as food for their young.

Another grub hunter is the Scoliid wasp. It is usually large and hairy with yellow bands on the abdomen. The female wasp burrows in the ground to find a grub for egg laying. She will sting the grub and then construct a cell below it to rear her young. The good part for gardeners is that several grubs may be stung before the wasp lays an egg. To see several species of Scoliid wasps visit http://entnemdept.ifas.ufl.edu/creatures/misc/wasps/scoliid_wasps.htm.

Learn a new appreciation for wasps in the garden and they will play an important role in natural pest control of garden pests.

We Never Promised You A Rose Garden

Northwest Florida's high light intensity, warm temperatures and mild winters allow roses to grow year-round. For the gardener, this means year-round maintenance.

By late summer, many rose bushes are not at their best. It's sometimes hard to believe that the blackspot ridden bushes of summer have any potential for beauty. But as temperatures moderate, roses will begin to flourish and produce the lush new growth that will nourish their fall flush of blooms. Our job now is to give them the help they need to make that transformation.

The leaves on my rose bush have turned yellow and are dropping off. What's wrong?

If it’s the upper leaves that are mostly affected, it is probably a fungus disease called blackspot. A weekly application of a fungicide is vital. This will provide a “protective shield” over the new growth. A good spray program is like brushing your teeth. Preventing disease is the key. Once you have an established fungus (or cavity) it is a much more painful experience to get rid of it. In addition to routine fungicide applications, pick off all the affected leaves you see and dispose of them.

If only the lower leaves are affected then it may be that the leaves are aging and the yellowing is sometimes triggered by heavy rains or excessive watering. Other reasons for yellow leaves include heavy infestation of spider mites or spray burn from frequent or improper spraying with insecticides.

How much water do my rose bushes need?

Roses are very fond of water and require one to two inches of it every week. In periods of hot, dry temperatures, even more may be needed depending on the size of the bushes as well as whether or not they are appropriately mulched. In spite of their need for an abundance of water, roses hate standing in water so it is important that the gardener provide adequate drainage for the rose bed. Remember soggy roses are sick roses.
My hybrid tea roses are leggy with weak, long stalks. What can I do?

To stimulate fall blooms, early September (around Labor Day) is the time to cut back bushes by about one-third. On average, it takes six weeks from this pruning until new blooms appear. The new growth that appears will produce healthier foliage and bigger, more colorful blooms in October.

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Landscape Ideas: A Gallery of Possibilities

September marks the start of Florida’s fall gardening season. Despite the fact that September can be hot and humid, make no mistake, the number of warm days is counting down. October typically brings drier weather and cooler temperatures.

Princess flower (Tibouchina spp.) flowers all summer, but it really peaks in fall. Plant it in full sun anytime from March through October.

Photo Credits: David W. Marshall, Leon County

Red Star cordyline (Cordyline australis) has showy foliage all year long. Plant in full sun to partial shade, in the ground or as a container plant. Don’t worry, cordyline holds up well to our north Florida winters.

Photo Credits: David W. Marshall, Leon County

September and October are the culmination of the gardening season as many warm-season plants, such as this yellowbells (Tecoma stans), are in full bloom. Yellowbells need full sun to flower best. Plant April-September.

Photo Credits: David W. Marshall, Leon County
Garlic vine (Cydista aequinoctialis) blooms in the fall. The vine will be covered with flowers if in full sun. The plant's name comes from the fact that the leaves, if crushed, smell like garlic. Plant anytime from spring through fall.

Photo Credits: David W. Marshall, Leon County

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Invasive or Just Great Fall Foliage

With autumn fast approaching, many landowners are looking to add fall color to their landscapes. Unfortunately, many will choose tree varieties based on their fall foliage rather than the possibility of it being an invasive species. One tree that provides beautiful fall color is the Chinese tallow tree (Sapium sebiferum (L.) also known as the popcorn tree. The Chinese tallow is a fast growing deciduous tree. It can reach heights of 30 feet and its seeds resemble popcorn, so that is where it gets one of its common names. These popcorn shaped seeds, which can be spread by animals, and the root system sprouts make it very hard to control this non-native tree. It has spread to every coastal state from North Carolina to Texas, and as far inland as Arkansas. In Florida it has been found as far south as Tampa. The Chinese tallow was listed in Florida as a noxious weed in 1998, which means that possession with the intent to sell, transport, or plant is illegal in the State of Florida. Unfortunately, this invasive tree is still being found in home landscapes due to its ability to create great shade and beautiful, reddish fall leaves. So even though the Chinese tallow has great fall foliage there are many problems that come along with it. If fall color is important to you, there are many native species to choose from. To read more on how to control Chinese tallow visit http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/FR251.

Photo Credits: Jarnes H. Miller

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Prepare Your Trees Well Before a Hurricane

With tropical systems swirling, this is the time of year many people begin to question the safety of trees around their homes.

For the last couple of decades, almost every time a hurricane hits Florida, the University of Florida has sent out crews of researchers to evaluate the damage to our urban forest.

One consistent reason for trees falling during high wind events is restricted root space, such as parking lot islands or big trees in small yards or confined areas. These trees are more likely to blow over in hurricanes.

Trees that have had construction activities within about 20 feet of their trunk also are more likely to blow over. The construction activity and resulting root damage may have occurred over a decade before. The tree may appear to be fine before the storm. But its stability will still be compromised in a storm.

Root defects are a common problem and make the tree more likely to fall over in high wind events.

Photo Credits: Theresa Friday, Santa Rosa County

It was also found that compacted soils, with a shallow rooting zone, make for poor root environments and can make a tree more likely to blow over. This is all the more reason not to compact soil under trees by parking cars or equipment under them.

It also makes a difference on how good a job you do when planting a tree, as root defects like girdling or circling roots cause trees to blow over.

Finally, even healthy looking trees can blow down if supportive roots have decayed or the soil becomes soft from water saturation.

Much more information on trees and storms can be found at the University of Florida's webpage http://treesandhurricanes.ifas.ufl.edu.

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Planning Your Landscape to Conserve Water

Water conservation in a landscape is important all of the time, whether in the midst of hurricane season or during serious droughts. One way to save water is by selecting plants that suit your site. This principle is called "right plant, right place." By selecting plants whose needs match the conditions of your landscape, you'll save yourself money and effort. Putting the right plant in the right place involves more than placing a sun-loving plant in a sunny spot or a shade-lover in a shady spot. You also need to consider other site conditions such as soil pH and plant needs such as water.

Drought-tolerant plants are adapted to regions with frequent drought, or to soils with low water-holding capacity (such as sand). Once established, they can be waterwise additions to a landscape—but not if they’re planted in low-lying areas where water tends to pool. In these conditions, they can quickly succumb to root diseases and other pest problems. These plants tend to thrive in elevated dry or windy spots, exposed areas, along unshaded southern and western walls of buildings, and other hot, dry places. Many of our native beach/dune plants are good examples of drought-tolerant plants that will also do well in a home landscape. Save the low spots, water-adjacent areas, and places with poor drainage for plants that love moist conditions.
A drought-tolerant landscape at the University of West Florida is not only beautiful, but conserves water.

Photo Credits: Carrie Stevenson, Escambia County

For a detailed list of Florida-friendly plants and their drought tolerance, sun/shade conditions, and other specifications, visit http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/materials/list.pdf or try the plant database at www.floridayards.org.

Information courtesy University of Florida/IFAS

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Florida Betony Weed, A.K.A. Rattlesnake Weed

Florida betony weed, commonly called rattlesnake weed, is a Florida native plant. It’s thought to have been confined to Florida until it was moved to other Southeastern states during the 1940s or 1950s in nursery containers. It is now found from Texas to North Carolina. Its square stems are characteristic of the mint family of which it is a member.

Underground white, fleshy tubers, which resemble a rattlesnake’s rattle in shape, provide the main means of reproduction. Pinkish-purple flowers are followed by a dried fruit that splits open releasing tiny seeds, which are a lesser means of reproduction.

The tubers make Florida betony tough to control. Even when above ground foliage and stems are killed due to herbicide use, the tubers allow the regeneration of the plant repeatedly. When attempting to control this weed, it helps to be more persistent than the plant. Many people give up.

Even though it is a perennial, the aboveground portion of the plant grows during fall and spring and becomes dormant during hotter weather.
You can remove the weed by digging, making sure to remove the entire root system (including the tubers). But persistence and patience is required. Herbicide control usually involves repeat applications of atrazine or 2,4-D products in centipede, St. Augustine and zoysia lawns. But do not use atrazine on bermuda or bahia lawns. Glyphosate herbicides such as Roundup can be used to control Florida Betony in plant beds. But do not get the herbicide on any green portion of desirable ornamentals.

**Always refer to the product’s label for specific uses, application rates and turfgrass tolerance when using any herbicide.**

Fig rust usually does not kill a fig tree. To help keep the tree healthy, mulch the tree with a 4 to 6 inch layer of leaves, pine needles or compost. Spread the mulch beneath the tree starting from 4 to 6 inches out from the trunk. Spread the mulch just about 1 to 2 feet past the drip line of the branches.

Figs can also be fertilized with small amounts of fertilizer monthly starting around March and ending at the first of September.

**Source:** The Fig, factsheet HS 27, T.E. Crocker, professor, Horticultural Sciences Department, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville FL 32611, Revised May, 2003.

**Fig Rust Fungus hits leaves early this year**, Jacksonville News.com, July, 2009, Raymond Zerba, UF/IFAS-Clay County Horticulture Faculty

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**Fig Rust- A Grin and Bare It Disease**

Fig trees are popular in the home landscape because of their delicious fruit and ornamental value. They are easy to grow and have few problems. But one of the problems we find in the Florida Panhandle is fig rust.

Fig rust is a fungus disease that attacks young leaves. At first the fungus appears as small, yellow to yellow-green spots on the leaves that enlarge and produce a brownish tinge as they spread over most of the leaf. On the undersides of leaves are small blisters or pustules. Over time, the leaf will yellow then turn a rusty brown at the leaf margin, curl up, and then the plant will defoliate.

Rainy weather will cause the disease to be worse.

Spraying fig trees for rust is a problem in Florida. Currently there are no EPA approved fungicides that can be sprayed on edible figs in Florida. Since there are no chemical solutions, sanitation measures are used. Collect the fallen infected leaves and remove them from the area. They will harbor the disease and if left on the ground they will infect new leaves. Pruning the tree will increase air movement inside the foliage. When watering the tree, be sure to avoid getting the leaves wet, this favors infection.
Things Were Tough Down on the Farm in 2009

Every growing season brings challenges to Northwest Florida farmers and so far this one has been a doozy! Following is a checklist of things that went wrong during the spring of 2009.

Flood Destroys Early Plantings: Three days of rain during the last days of March killed or washed away the earliest planted spring crops. Other fields were flooded, eroded and required reworking. Eighty two claims were made to the Farm Service Agency (FSA) pertaining to physical damage to property from flooding in Santa Rosa County.

A Cold Spring: Farmers like to get off to an early start and many vegetables are normally planted by mid-March in our area. However, a check of weather records at the West Florida REC through the FAWN Weather Network indicates that an exceptionally cold spring occurred. Between mid-March and mid-April there were seven dates and a total of 33 hours when temperatures fell below 45 degrees F. One of those cold nights occurred on April 15. As a result, spring air and soil temperatures remained too low for early planting, the corresponding earlier harvest and better prices at the market.

Then Came the Heat: Once the cold, wet spring passed vegetables and row crops were planted late and began growing. Excessive heat then began to occur in late spring and early summer. This was one of the few occasions that I have observed such high temperatures that photosynthesis ceased. Beginning on June 18 and continuing for about a week, little or no growth and development occurred.

Critters Also Take a Toll: Deer continue to be major pests, and have even expanded their diet to include cotton plants in addition to peanuts, soybeans and other crops. Now, add coyotes to the list. There are several ways that this prolific, intelligent species damages crops, but a good example is found in watermelon production.

Damage is occurring now in some watermelon fields. Generally coyotes locate the fields, bite open the melons, eat the flesh and leave the rind (see photo). In many cases they only take a few bites, leaving the remainder of the melon to rot. They often feed in packs or families and quickly learn evasive tactics. It is not unusual for an extra intelligent individual to chew the vine away from the fruit and then roll the melon to a safer, more concealed area for consumption.

Coyotes love watermelons! A common scene in panhandle fields.
Photo Credits: Dan Mullins, Santa Rosa County

Urban Pest Management New Feature on Web Site

Bees, bats, ants, cockroaches, head lice, mosquitoes, nuisance birds, rats and stinging wasps: this array of critters and insects can be pests if they're in or around structures where they're not wanted!

To the rescue -- Pest Management in and Around Structures, a new resource from eXtension (pronounced E-extension, http://www.extension.org ).

Urban Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a process that manages pests in a way that will reduce pests long term while minimizing the risks associated with pests and pesticides. IPM uses a variety of management prac-
Control strategies in an IPM program include structural and procedural modifications that reduce the food, water, shelter and access used by pests.

The eXtension resource links to some of the best urban IPM Web sites for each state and has a complete glossary. Have a question? Ask an expert, or search for your answer in the frequently asked questions (FAQs) that have been compiled from existing urban extension material. They address topics such as general household pests and wood destroying organisms.

Urban integrated pest management is one of many Web communities within eXtension, http://www.extension.org, a national project of the U.S. Cooperative Extension System.

Lynette Spicer
Iowa State University
lynette.spicer@extension.org

Mark Your Calendars: Upcoming Events

Santa Rosa County Events

October 9, 10 and 11: 3rd Annual Butterfly Festival. Come celebrate the wonder of nature's favorite quick-change artist, the butterfly, at the Panhandle Butterfly House 3rd Annual Butterfly Festival. Held at the scenic Navarre Park on Highway 98 in Navarre, Florida the festival offers fun for the entire family. From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. attendees can enjoy walking through the vivarium—a screened structure housing hundreds of butterflies and the plants they love. The festival shines a light on the needs and lifecycle of one of our most colorful insect friends. Admission is free but donations are encouraged and appreciated. Only through the generosity of our visitors are we able to provide the community this wonderful outdoor science lab. For more information visit our website at www.panhandlebutterflyhouse.org or call 850-623-3868.

Escambia County Events

October 10, 8:00 am - Noon: Green Thumb Jamboree. Join Escambia County Master Gardeners on Saturday, October 10 in the demonstration gardens for gardening talks, plant information, and a daffodil bulb sale. The featured program will be Preparing Your Vegetable Garden Beds at 9:00 a.m. For more information email Beth Bolles at bbolles@ufl.edu or visit http://escambia.ifas.ufl.edu.

Washington County Events

Thursday, September 24, 9:30-Noon: Growing and Cooking with Herbs. The Washington Extension office and the Washington County Master Gardeners will be hosting a growing and cooking with herbs program at the Washington County Extension Office. Featured programs will be "Growing Herbs" by Collin W. Adcock, Washington Co. Hort Agent, and "Cooking with Herbs" by Judy L. Corbus, Washington Co. FCS Agent. After the seminars lunch will be prepared and served with featured herbs by the Washington County Master Gardeners. There will be a $12 registration fee. Please RSVP @ 850-638-6180 by 4:00 on September 14.
## Northwest District Extension Offices

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bay County</td>
<td>647 Jenks Avenue, Suite A, Panama City, FL 32401-2660</td>
<td>(850) 784-6105</td>
<td><a href="http://bay.ifas.ufl.edu">http://bay.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calhoun County</td>
<td>20816 Central Avenue East, Suite 1, Blountstown, FL 32424-2276</td>
<td>(850) 674-8323</td>
<td><a href="http://calhoun.ifas.ufl.edu/">http://calhoun.ifas.ufl.edu/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Escambia County</td>
<td>3740 Stefani Road, Cantonment, FL 32533-7792</td>
<td>(850) 475-5230</td>
<td><a href="http://escambia.ifas.ufl.edu">http://escambia.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin County</td>
<td>66 Fourth Street, Apalachicola, FL 32320-1775</td>
<td>(850) 653-9337</td>
<td><a href="http://franklin.ifas.ufl.edu">http://franklin.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gadsden County</td>
<td>2140 West Jefferson Street, Quincy, FL 32351-1905</td>
<td>(850) 875-7255</td>
<td><a href="http://gadsden.ifas.ufl.edu">http://gadsden.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gulf County</td>
<td>200 North 2nd Street, Wewahitchka, FL 32465-0250</td>
<td>(850) 639-3200</td>
<td><a href="http://gulf.ifas.ufl.edu">http://gulf.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Holmes County</td>
<td>201 N Oklahoma Street, Bonifay, FL 32425-2295</td>
<td>(850) 547-1108</td>
<td><a href="http://holmes.ifas.ufl.edu">http://holmes.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackson County</td>
<td>2741 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 3, Marianna, FL 32448-4022</td>
<td>(850) 482-9620</td>
<td><a href="http://jackson.ifas.ufl.edu">http://jackson.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferson County</td>
<td>275 North Mulberry Street, Monticello, FL 32344-2249</td>
<td>(850) 342-0187</td>
<td><a href="http://jefferson.ifas.ufl.edu">http://jefferson.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<td>Leon County</td>
<td>615 Paul Russell Road, Tallahassee, FL 32301-7060</td>
<td>(850) 606-5200</td>
<td><a href="http://leon.ifas.ufl.edu">http://leon.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberty County</td>
<td>10405 NW Theo Jacobs Way, Bristol, FL 32321-0368</td>
<td>(850) 643-2229</td>
<td><a href="http://liberty.ifas.ufl.edu">http://liberty.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberty County</td>
<td>6263 Dogwood Drive, Milton, FL 32570-3500</td>
<td>(850) 623-3868</td>
<td><a href="http://santarosa.ifas.ufl.edu">http://santarosa.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<td>Okaloosa County</td>
<td>5479 Old Bethel Road, Crestview, FL 32536-5512</td>
<td>(850) 659-5850</td>
<td><a href="http://okaloosa.ifas.ufl.edu">http://okaloosa.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<td>Wakulla County</td>
<td>84 Cedar Avenue, Crawfordville, FL 32327-2063</td>
<td>(850) 926-3931</td>
<td><a href="http://wakulla.ifas.ufl.edu">http://wakulla.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<td>Walton County</td>
<td>732 N 9 Street Ste B, DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433-3804</td>
<td>(850) 892-8172</td>
<td><a href="http://walton.ifas.ufl.edu">http://walton.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<td>Washington County</td>
<td>1424 Jackson Avenue Ste A, Chipley, FL 32428-1602</td>
<td>(850) 638-6180</td>
<td><a href="http://washington.ifas.ufl.edu">http://washington.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<td>Gadsden County</td>
<td>2140 West Jefferson Street, Quincy, FL 32351-1905</td>
<td>(850) 875-7255</td>
<td><a href="http://gadsden.ifas.ufl.edu">http://gadsden.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberty County</td>
<td>10405 NW Theo Jacobs Way, Bristol, FL 32321-0368</td>
<td>(850) 643-2229</td>
<td><a href="http://liberty.ifas.ufl.edu">http://liberty.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<td>Santa Rosa County</td>
<td>6263 Dogwood Drive, Milton, FL 32570-3500</td>
<td>(850) 623-3868</td>
<td><a href="http://santarosa.ifas.ufl.edu">http://santarosa.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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