Has Spring Sprung?
As we enter the 2011 growing season, average monthly normal high and low temperatures for selective north Florida cities (Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and Pensacola) for the month of March is expected to be 72/50°F, according to the Southeast Regional Climate Center. As of the publishing of this newsletter, temperatures in the north Florida area have already reached the 80 degree mark. It is shaping up to be an early spring, evidenced by the flowering of late blooming magnolia cultivars at the North Florida Research and Education Center in Quincy.

The combination of extreme low temperatures in mid-January, somewhat normal lows in February and ending with a warming trend in late-February, has created favorable conditions for an early spring growth spurt. While March 20th is typically the first day of spring, it helps to remind us that winter is not over yet and protection of both growth and flower flush may be necessary should frosty temperatures comes back into the forecast.

In this issue, learn about what you can do to manage dead spots in the lawn, why timing is critical for the application of preemergence herbicide to the lawn, how to trouble shoot lawn irrigation systems, and so much more…

Spring Dead Spots in the Lawn
One of the most common springtime lawn problems is a “dead spot”. Spring dead spots can be caused by several factors and are very difficult to diagnosis correctly. The cause for spring dead spots is, in all probability, something that happened several months ago. There are many reasons for spring dead spots.
Fertilizing too late in the year can result in a spring dead spot. New, lush growth stimulated by a late fertilization doesn’t have time to harden off before the first frost. The chance of the lawn surviving cold temperatures, especially if a high-nitrogen fertilizer was used, is decreased. It is best not to fertilize after September.

Many of our lawn pests are at their peak population late in the growing season. A fall infestation of insects or diseases can often go unnoticed because the grass is beginning to go dormant. In spring, the fall pest problem results in very visible brown dead patches. The problem pest may or may not be currently active. So, don’t jump to conclusions and begin treating. If anything, mark the border of your dead spot with something like golf tees (something that you can push down into the grass and leave for a period of time). If the dead area creeps beyond your marked margin, then you do have an active problem and it needs to be diagnosed before an appropriate treatment can be started.

Poor cultural practices the previous growing season can also contribute to spring dead spots by weakening the turfgrass and making it more susceptible to cold damage. Overwatering, mowing too low and overfertilization are a few practices that will contribute to spring dead spots.

Regardless of the cause of the spring dead spots, lawns are slow to recover in the spring. Even though the day temperatures are warming, the night temperatures are keeping the soil temperature cool. The cool soil temperature keeps root growth slowed which, of course, slows shoot growth. Cooler soil temperature also affects the availability of nutrients. Centipedegrass that is yellow, and has not yet been fertilized, may be caused by an unavailability of iron due to low soil temperatures. Centipedegrass that is purple may be due to a decreased availability of phosphorus and potassium due to cooler soil temperature.

Rather than worrying about what chemical to apply to your spring dead spot, relax. Centipedegrass comes out of dormancy slowly and usually not uniformly. Give your grass several more weeks before you give up on it. If it still is not doing well then do some repair work. Rake out the dead areas and either seed, sprig, plug or sod the damaged area.

Preemergence herbicide timing is critical

There are two basic times per year to apply a preemergence herbicide in your lawn. February 15 to March 5 time frame targets summer annual weeds. October time frame targets winter annual weeds.

Timing of the preemergence herbicide application should be just before the weed seedlings emerge.

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days. This generally coincides with when azaleas and dogwoods first begin to bloom. Common summer annual weeds include crabgrass, goosegrass, spurge, Florida pusley, sandbur and poorjoe. There are others.

For winter annual weed control, apply a preemergence herbicide during the month of October when nighttime temperatures drop to 55° to 60°F for several consecutive nights. Common winter annual weeds include annual bluegrass, chickweed, henbit, hop clover, lawn burweed and wild geranium. There are others.

These are narrow windows of opportunity. So you may want to put these dates on your calendar and then pay close attention to temperatures to hit it right. For season-long weed control, a second preemergence application may be needed about six to nine weeks after the initial application.

Consider preemergence herbicides only if your lawn has had a history of winter or summer annual weeds.

Overuse of some types of preemergence herbicides can cause your lawn to produce short stubby weak roots. Only use preemergence herbicides on lawns that have been established for at least a year. These products may severely injure newly planted lawns.

It is the user’s responsibility to read and follow all label directions and precautions when using any pesticide, including herbicides.

For more information on how to grow a Florida lawn contact your UF/IFAS County Extension Office or visit http://hort.ufl.edu/yourfloridalawn/.
needed. However if it’s not deep enough or greater than ¾” of an inch, run times should be adjusted accordingly. If some of the cans receive a noticeably different amount of water than those adjacent to them, it is a signal that the reach of the spray head(s) are not adequately set and should be corrected to make sure the entire landscape has even coverage.

The primary goal of supplemental irrigation is for the plants’ root zones to be wet, but not saturated or too dry. Ideally, established lawns and landscapes should thrive on rainfall after initial establishment, and only take irrigation in longer periods of drought. However, this is contingent on the planting of Florida-friendly vegetation and a homeowner with a keen eye to the condition of one’s plants, who is willing to turn the sprinkler system to “manual” and wait for his or her plants to start drooping before turning on the water. In reality, most homeowners find it difficult to take this much time and care with their irrigation system, and opt for the “water every two or three days whether needed or not” approach, even in parts of the state with water restrictions. In fact, anecdotal evidence seems to show that homeowners only allowed to water lawns one or two days a week will overdo it just to make sure their plants survive.

Luckily, new technology exists that can take the guesswork out of irrigation for a homeowner, while keeping plants alive and conserving water at the same time. “Smart” irrigation systems include soil moisture sensors and evapotranspiration (ET) controllers. Soil moisture sensors (SMS) use electrodes buried within the root zone of turf, which are calibrated to a certain level of moisture in the soil. The system is only allowed to run when water levels drop below a preset threshold. ET (evapotranspiration) controllers monitor weather conditions on site or from a nearby weather station, using satellite signals to determine when plants will need additional water.

While there is a cost increase related to these newer technologies, the water savings can be significant. UF Irrigation specialist Michael Dukes conducted a study using SMS controllers that resulted in up to 70% water savings while still maintaining a very healthy, attractive turf. I’ll go into greater detail about smart irrigation technology in the next issue of Gardening in the Panhandle, so stay tuned for additional information!
Seasonal Color in the Garden

Spring is finally arriving in the panhandle! Along with the warmer temperatures comes much color. It’s time to really get busy in the garden!

Azaleas, such as the ‘Red Formosa’ in the photo, are putting on their annual springtime show. Enjoy it, for it usually only lasts a few weeks. If you need to prune azaleas heavily, just after the bloom period is the best time of year to do it. Start out by removing dead or dying stems. Then if the azaleas have been getting leggy (lots of long stems with not much underneath), you may cut the strong remaining stems back rather hard, as low as 2-3 feet tall if needed. This will force new growth to sprout out up to 12 inches or so below the cuts. If the plants are doing well, though, you probably don’t want to cut them back so severely. Instead of just cutting all the stems back to the same point, try to do some thinning also, entirely removing some branches back to the main stems. This allows more light to penetrate the plant, encouraging fuller growth and a more natural look.

Loropetalum (the pink-flowering shrub in the photo) blooms about the same time as the dogwoods. The bloom period of loropetalum is a good bit longer than that of azaleas. The foliage color on some of the cultivars is burgundy, at least when new. Loropetalum is more drought-tolerant than azaleas and does best in full sun, as opposed to the azaleas, which prefer partial shade. Most cultivars grow rather large over time, 8-12 feet tall, such as with this ‘Ruby’ in the photo. ‘Purple Pixie’ only grows to 1-2 ft. ‘Purple Diamond’ is supposed to grow to 4-5 ft. and ‘Emerald Snow’ to 4-5 ft. These three Southern Living releases are also supposedly “deer resistant”.

The native deciduous azaleas, such as the Florida flame azalea, *Rhododendron canescens*, also bloom during this period. Most of the native azaleas need an area with partial shade and well-drained, but not excessively dry, soil.

The cross vine, *Bignonia capreolata*, is a native, semi-evergreen vine that blooms in spring. The one in this photo is a cultivar called ‘Tangerine Beauty’. Cross vine is self-clinging, making it a good choice for growing on a fence, trellis, or arbor. It’s also attractive to hummingbirds. Give it full sun to light shade.

Orange justicia, Mexican honeysuckle, or whatever you want to call *Justicia spicigera*... it’s a reliable perennial that blooms in spring. The plant grows to 3-4 ft. tall and wide and is attractive to hummingbirds. Plant it in partial shade with morning sun.
What do you plant for bedding plants in early spring? One good choice is the Supertunia ‘Vista Bubblegum’. Plant them in full sun now, and they should hold up well until we hit the period of heavy rainfall and heat in late June to July. They call this petunia the supertunia because it is so vigorous. Each plant will grow to cover an area about 3 ft. wide and flower constantly.

Plant pentas now and it will be with you until the first hard freeze in late fall or early winter. There’s always the old standard red pentas, which some people claim is a better attractant for butterflies and hummingbirds. But there are also pink, lavender, and white forms. And some, such as ‘New Look’, are dwarf forms that only grow to about a foot tall. Plant in full sun for best flowering.

Be sure to include some of the low-maintenance shrub roses in your garden, too. This one, called ‘Carefree Beauty’, is a heavy bloomer. You can grow these low-maintenance roses without pesticide sprays. Just fertilize and water. Other good ones include ‘Mrs. B.R. Cant’, ‘Cramoisi...
Supérieur', 'Carefree Wonder', 'Cocktail', and of course, 'Knock Out'. All need full sun.

David W. Marshall
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Southern Crabapple: A Great Springtime Flowering Tree
If you are looking for a beautiful small flowering tree for small sunny locations, I suggest you consider the southern crabapple.

Southern crabapple (Malus angustifolia) is one of four species of apple, all of them crabapples that are native to North America. Southern crabapple is distributed throughout the southeast and is the only crabapple found in Florida.

It can grow as tall as 30 feet and generally has a wide spreading crown. The bark is gray or brown and furrowed into narrow scaly ridges on older sections of a tree. Smaller branches and twigs will often have a few thorns. It is deciduous and so loses its leaves in the winter. In the spring, an established tree in full sun can be covered with beautiful light pink flowers. From these flowers come small apples (botanically a pome) about an inch in diameter. They ripen in late summer and if eaten right of the tree, are quite tart.

Crabapples are tolerant of most of our upland soil types, including our droughty infertile sandy soils. While the tree can tolerate light shade, I recommend it be planted in full sun to enhance development of flowers and fruit. It generally requires little pruning. Pruning is generally done to remove sucker growth or cut undesirable branches and shape the tree.

The crabapple tree is good for wildlife in many ways. The apples are eaten by whitetail deer, bear, rabbits, squirrels, opossums, raccoons, skunks, foxes, quail and many small birds. Bees use the flowers and a large number of butterflies and moths, including the apple and blinded sphinx moths, lay their eggs on the southern crabapple’s leaves. Its dense branching habit provides cover and nesting sites for birds and other animals. Finally, if you are willing to do the work, you can make a delicious jam or jelly from the fruit.

Note, you do not want to plant the tree where the apples will make an unwanted mess. Best if the apples can fall into a mulch bed that you have designed below the trees branching crown. Also, it is good to note that it does get cedar apple rust and may play a part in reducing the quality of apples grown for consumption.

Remember when you plant a new tree to keep it well watered and mulched, especially in the beginning of its life. Mulch should be 2-4 inches deep, but not up against the tree trunk. Water the tree by soaking the root ball three times per week unless we are receiving good rainfall.

Stan Rosenthal
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A Future with Thrips
Gardeners may have heard of thrips (thrips is both singular and plural) as a pest of roses, daylilies, or annual flowers, but not many have actually seen this tiny insect feeding on their plants. There are many species of thrips but in most gardens, thrips feeding results in distorted or discolored flower buds and leaves.

Unfortunately, another thrips pest that is spreading through south and central Florida and causing serious damage to
many ornamental plants is the Chilli thrip. Originally from Asia, chilli thrips were first detected in Florida in 2005. They have been found to feed on more than 100 different species of plants. A few well-known host plants include roses, Indian hawthorn, plumbago, citrus, eggplant, pepper, pittosporum, and podocarpus.

The thrips adults are slender, pale yellow with black fringed wings. Despite their size of only 2 mm in length, the damage to plants can be severe if undetected. The insects wound tissue of new leaves, buds, and fruits, and then suck plant sap. The damaged areas then distort and curl, while some plants have new leaves that turn bronze. Heavy numbers of feeding chilli thrips result in plant stunting and dieback. The plant symptoms from chilli thrips feeding is often mistaken for fungal diseases or other plant problems.

Collection and identification of chilli thrips can be difficult because of their small size and since they are not often found on damaged, older foliage. Monitoring techniques include tapping leaves and buds over a white board or paper and then using a hand lens to locate thrips. Your local Extension office can assist with proper identification.

Currently, chilli thrips are not present in the Panhandle of Florida but with the movement of plants throughout the state, it is only a matter of time before they become established here. In order to slow the spread of this pest, do not transport plants from other parts of Florida to North Florida. Only purchase plants from reputable sources and seek help from your Extension Agents in diagnosing plant problems. There are management strategies for chilli thrips but accurate identification and proper treatments are necessary to prevent future issues. For more information, visit the Florida Department of Agriculture Pest Alert at http://www.freshfromflorida.com/pi/enpp/ento/chillithrips.html

Citrus Scab: The Good, the Bad, and the Real Ugly!!

Citrus scab is a common citrus disease found in the Florida Panhandle. The good thing about it is you don't have to spray unless you're selling the fruit as fresh fruit; if you are then it's bad, and it does make the fruit look really ugly! The disease affects all parts of the plant but only on certain varieties of citrus.

The leaves develop a small, pale orange, circular, elevated spots. As the leaves develop, these infections become warts on one side of the leaf. The wart-like growths usually become covered with a scabby, corky tissue pale in color but sometimes dark if colonized by other fungi. The leaves become crinkled, distorted, and stunted and do not resemble normal foliage.

The fruit has irregular scabby spots or caked masses, which vary from cream-colored to pale yellow in young fruits to drab or olive-gray as the fruit ages. When the disease is severe on young fruit, it often becomes misshapen. Scab will become less of a problem as trees grow older.

As with all diseases, water is needed to produce spores, dissemination, and germination. Spores are carried by rainfall, irrigation, and wind. Spore formation, germination, and infection occur between 75-82°F. But if a cold wave comes through and the foliage is wet, spores will infect the fruit. It only takes 2 to 3 hours for the spores to infect the fruit. Spores overwinter and then infect the young fruit. Leaves are most susceptible as they emerge from the bud, and they become immune by the time they have reached about 1/4 of their final width.

Scab can be particularly severe on summer growth flushes. Summer wet periods associated with rain showers and dew are highly conducive for spore germination and infection. It is impractical to try to control scab on the summer growth flushes by fungicide treatments.
The key factors to Successful Vegetable Gardening

Site selection of your vegetable garden is a very important part of vegetable gardening because if the appropriate site is not selected then one will not be as successful in gardening.

First, the gardener will want to place the garden in a convenient location near the house so it will be easier to maintain. The garden area also needs to be located near a good water source for watering the plants in the garden. Second, the gardener will want to determine how well drained the soil is in the area and make sure that the soil is not compacted. If it is compacted, the gardener will need to add an extra step. Tilling will be needed to lessen the compaction of the soil and help the garden plants root zone reach out into the soil to get the many nutrients needed for the plants to perform their best. Third, the garden needs to be located in an area that receives at least six hours of direct sunlight daily.

Vegetable plants can be added in the landscape with other ornamental plants with proper care. Garden sites along coastal areas are also suitable places for gardens. It is good,
when possible, to rotate the garden from place to place to prevent soil diseases and other pest from affecting the garden plants. One other thing helpful is for gardeners to have a vegetable garden plan drawn out including the names of the plants, their location, and the dates they were planted.

Stop by your University of Florida local extension office and pick up a Vegetable Gardening Guide. It contains the dates for planting vegetables crops and the time it will take them to mature. This guide will also help you decide if you prefer ordering seeds or transplanting bought plants. If using seeds, they need to be sowed 4 to 6 weeks before the recommended planting date to allow time to grow before transplanting. The vegetable gardening guide also includes a list of plants that do best as transplants and ones that do better planted by seeds. To learn more on this topic please feel free to stop by your local University of Florida Extension office or visit http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/.

### Upcoming Events

#### Okaloosa County

**Plant Clinics:** Plant Clinics to diagnose lawn, landscape and garden problems will be held March 17 and April 21 from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. in Fort Walton Beach at the Okaloosa County Extension Annex, 127 West Hollywood Boulevard. To participate, bring a fresh sample of the weed, plant, insect, etc., that you’d like diagnosed. This may include a plant stem with several leaves, a 4-inch square of grass with roots attached, etc. For additional information on the plant clinics, call the Okaloosa County Extension Office at (850) 689-5850, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

**How to Grow Tomatoes in Florida Seminar:** This seminar will provide the basics of how to grow tomatoes in Florida’s challenging environment. We’ll also cover tomato pest control options, including non-chemical choices of combatting the scores of tomato insect and disease problems. This seminar will be held March 31 from 9 a.m. to 12 noon in Crestview at the Okaloosa County Extension Office, 5479 Old Bethel Road. Please preregister by calling the Okaloosa County Extension Office at 689-5850 by March 28. There is a $5 cost to attend. Space is limited.

#### Santa Rosa County

**Gardening 101: Tomato Growing Tips:** April 2, 9am to noon. Learn more about how to grow tomatoes in North-west Florida. Extension Agents Dan Mullins and Theresa Friday will discuss tomato growing basics and insect and disease issues. Dr. Johanne Welch will demonstrate the new and exciting technique of grafting tomatoes. Santa Rosa County Master Gardeners will have a variety of tomato plants for sale including heirloom varieties and small-fruit varieties. Free to the public. Register online at http://www.eventbrite.com/event/1313780553 or call the Santa Rosa County Extension Office at 850-623-3868

**Plant Clinic:** Theresa Friday and the Santa Rosa County Master Gardeners host weekly plant clinics from 9am to 1pm. On Mondays, bring your plant problem to the Extension Office in Milton, located at 6263 Dogwood Drive. On Tuesdays, the clinic is available at the South Santa Rosa Service Center at 5819 Gulf Breeze Pkwy, Gulf Breeze.

**Putting the Community in Community Gardening.** UWF Honors, Manna and the City of Pensacola Parks & Recreation invite anyone interested in learning more
about community gardening to attend this event. Keynote presentations will be by community gardening experts from the Atlanta Urban Gardening Program and the American Community Gardening Association. Educational workshops will also be provided by local gardening experts and community leaders to teach participants how to start gardens or to get the most out of their existing ones. Saturday, March 12 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Bayview Senior Center. Admission: $8-adults $5-students. For tickets, call Manna at 432-2053. Ticket Sales will go towards stocking a portable garden tool shed to be housed at Manna and shared by the community

Escambia County

**Growing Your Own Tomatoes:** Saturday, March 19, 9-11 am, $5 registration. Felix Miga Senior Center, 904 North 57th Avenue, Pensacola. Contact Beth Bolles at 850-475-5230 or bbolles@ufl.edu to register.

**Limited Commercial Pesticide Recertification:** March 4, 8 am-noon. 4 CEU’s available. Contact Beth Bolles at 850-475-5230 or bbolles@ufl.edu to register. Cost is $10.

**Limited Commercial Landscape Maintenance Training for Landscape Applicators:** March 11, 8 am to 4:30 pm. For professionals seeking limited commercial landscape pesticide licenses. Contact Beth Bolles at 850-475-5230 or bbolles@ufl.edu to register. Cost is $10.

**Green Industries Best Management Practices:** March 24, 8 am to 4:30 pm. For professionals in the lawn and landscaping field who have not obtained the new fertilizer license required by FDEP and FDACS. Class will cover all relevant topics on the test, including irrigation, cultural practices, fertilizer updates, and more. Register and pay by contacting Beth Bolles (bbolles@ufl.edu) or Carrie Stevenson (ctstevens@ufl.edu) or 850-475-5230.

**Power Up Energy Expo:** April 11-13, Pensacola Beach Hilton. Featuring technical sessions and exhibits on energy, water technology, sustainable design and development, and more. For more information, visit [www.powerupenergy-expo.com](http://www.powerupenergy-expo.com) or call 850-855-2108.

**Compost and Rain Barrel Truck Sale:** April 16, 8 am-2 pm. Pensacola Civic Center. Contact Carrie Stevenson, 850-475-5230 or ctstevens@ufl.edu for more information.

**Bay County**

**American Red Cross Home & Garden Expo.** March 4, 5 and 6th, at the Old Walmart at 23rd and State. The Bay County Master Gardeners will have a plant sale and clinic. There will also be various seminars presented by the MG’s and the horticulture agent. For more information, call 850-784-6105.

**Rain Barrels/Rain Gardens.** Bay County Extension office, 2728 East 14th Street, February 26th, 8:30 am to 12 noon. Learn how to harvest rain water and turn wet areas into rain gardens. If you want to make a rain barrel, the cost is $25. There is a limit of barrels. To register call 850-784-6105.

**Home Lawn Care.** Bay County Extension office, 2728 East 14th Street, March 19th, 8:30 am to 12 noon. Learn how to care for your lawn and make your neighbors green with envy. To register call 850-784-6105.

**Orchid workshop.** Bay County Extension office, 2728 East 14th Street, March 26th, 8:30 am to 12 noon. Learn how to grow and care for orchids. Each participant will pot-up an orchid to take home and grow. Cost is $25. Class is limited to 25 participants. To register call 850-784-6105.

**Landscaping for Homeowners.** Bay County Extension office, 2728 East 14th Street, April 9th, 8:30 am to 12 noon. Learn how to create and maintain a Florida Friendly landscape. To register call 850-784-6105.

**Growing Citrus in Bay County.** Bay County Extension office, 2728 East 14th Street, April 16th, 8:30 am to 12 noon. Learn how to grow citrus in Bay County. To register call 850-784-6105.

**Bay County Extension Master Gardener Plant Sale.** Bay County Extension office, 2728 East 14th Street, April 16th, 8:00 am to 12 noon. For more information, call 850-784-6105.

**Growing Herbs.** Bay County Extension office, 2728 East 14th Street, May 7th, 8:30 am to 12 noon. Learn how to grow and use herbs. The cost is $5. To register call 850-784-6105.

**Bay County Extension Master Gardener Plant Sale.** Bay County Extension office, 2728 East 14th Street, May 21st, 8:00 am to 12 noon. The Bay County Extension Master gardeners will be selling plants to help establish a demonstration area at the extension office. There will also be a class on **Growing Olive Trees** at 9 am and **Alternative Techniques for Growing Vegetables** at 10:30. For more information, call 850-784-6105.

**Growing Olives in Bay County.** Bay County Extension office, 2728 East 14th Street, May 21st, 9:00 am to 10
am. Learn how to grow and cure olives. To register call 850-784-6105.

**Alternative Vegetable Gardening.** Bay County Extension office, 2728 East 14th Street, May 21st; 10:30 am to 11:30 am learn how to grow vegetables with nontraditional methods. To register call 850-784-6105.
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### Northwest District Extension Offices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone Numbers</th>
<th>Website</th>
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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>
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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>Okaloosa County</td>
<td>5479 Old Bethel Road, Crestview, FL 32536-5512</td>
<td>(850) 659-3850</td>
<td><a href="http://okaloosa.ifas.ufl.edu">http://okaloosa.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Calhoun County</td>
<td>20816 Central Avenue East, Suite 1, Blountstown, FL 32424-2276</td>
<td>(850) 674-8323</td>
<td>calhoun.ifas.ufl.edu</td>
</tr>
<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>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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<tr>
<td>Escambia County</td>
<td>3740 Stefani Road, Cantonment, FL 32533-7792</td>
<td>(850) 475-5230</td>
<td>escambia.ifas.ufl.edu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson County</td>
<td>275 North Mulberry Street, Monticello, FL 32344-2249</td>
<td>(850) 342-0187</td>
<td>jefferson.ifas.ufl.edu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walton County</td>
<td>732 N 9 Street Ste B, DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433-3804</td>
<td>(850) 892-8172</td>
<td>walton.ifas.ufl.edu</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>franklin.ifas.ufl.edu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leon County</td>
<td>615 Paul Russell Road, Tallahassee, FL 32301-7060</td>
<td>(850) 606-5200</td>
<td>leon.ifas.ufl.edu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty County</td>
<td>10405 NW Theo Jacobs Way, Bristol, FL 32321-0368</td>
<td>(850) 643-2229</td>
<td>liberty.ifas.ufl.edu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf County</td>
<td>200 North 2nd Street, Wewahitchka, FL 32465-0250</td>
<td>(850) 639-3200</td>
<td>gulf.ifas.ufl.edu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa County</td>
<td>6263 Dogwood Drive, Milton, FL 32570-3500</td>
<td>(850) 623-3868</td>
<td>santarosa.ifas.ufl.edu</td>
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