As we move into the cooler part of the year, be sure to take advantage of the great advice included in this issue of Gardening in the Panhandle! Tips on plants that provide gorgeous fall foliage, growing winter vegetables, lawn mower maintenance, and identifying invasive plants and new plant diseases are included. Please take a moment to participate in our online survey linked at the end of the newsletter—we value your input and use it to shape the content and format of our newsletter to make constant improvements. Also, if you haven’t subscribed to Gardening in the Panhandle via our new online subscription service, please do. You can control the content you receive and can make sure you don’t miss announcements about great upcoming events. To subscribe, go to http://subscribe.ifas.ufl.edu and create your own profile in 5 minutes or less!

Seasonal Color

The hickory is one of our most reliable trees for fall color. Its leaves turn a bright gold every fall. Actually, there are several species of hickory that are native to north Florida. Most hickories grow slowly to become rather large trees. The falling nuts can be a little messy, so you probably don't want to plant a hickory directly over your house or where you'll be parking.
Plant it further out in your landscape so that you can enjoy its fall color.

As we move into cooler weather, we find that fall has its own seasonal colors. Fall color in our deciduous trees is typically in November. Though we don’t have the striking color that can be found further north, we still find that some of our trees are quite showy in the fall. And we are fortunate in that we can plant a variety of cool-season annuals now. All photos taken by David W. Marshall.

The Chinese pistache is a medium-sized tree that also provides great fall color, though typically a little later in the fall. Chinese pistache is adaptable to a wide range of soil types and is drought tolerant once established, so it makes a very good landscape tree.

*Cassia bicapsularis* (also known as *Senna bicapsularis*), goes by common names such as winter cassia or Christmas senna because it blooms in late fall to winter. Plant it in full sun and it will grow to a height of eight feet or so with an equal spread and be covered with the bright golden yellow flowers at a time when not much else is blooming in the garden. Winter freezes may kill it back, sometimes even to the ground, but it will come back in the spring. This plant is sometimes confused with *Senna pendula*, which is considered to be an invasive plant further south in Florida. But *C. bicapsularis* is not considered a problem in north Florida.

When the weather cools down, it’s time to plant pansies. They’re available in a wide range of colors, some with “faces”, some in solid colors. Just plant them in full sun and plant enough of them to make a showy planting. Fertilize monthly, and don’t forget to water when we’re not receiving rain.

It’s not too late to plant petunias either. Petunias prefer the cool weather. They will make it through winter just fine. If you don’t have a sunny spot in the garden, they also make great container plants for that sunny spot on the patio.
An underused cool-season annual is diascia. Both diascia and nemesia, a very similar plant, are best planted in the fall. They will flower some now but will provide the most color in early spring. They will take full sun to filtered sun.

'Flambe' chrysocephalum, the yellow-flowered plant in the center of the photo, is considered a warm-season annual in cooler parts of the country, supposedly going from spring until the first hard winter freeze. But this planting in the Leon County Extension demonstration garden was planted in the fall. It served as a great background planting for blue pansies. Then when the pansies came out, we put in orange crossandra and croton. But the chrysocephalum suffered so badly in the heat and humidity of June and July that we finally took it out. We will probably be planting more this fall, though, to serve again as the background for the pansies.

Blame Ragweed, not Goldenrod, for Fall Hay Fever

Goldenrod is a recognized sight this time of year with its showy yellow flowers held high on stems moving back and forth by autumn winds. A field full of these vivid yellow blossoms is a sight to see with a bright blue fall sky as a background. But too often this plant is blamed for the sneezing, runny nose and itchy eyes that many people suffer while goldenrod is blooming.

Goldenrod in bloom
Photo Credits: Larry Williams

The common culprit causing these allergy symptoms is ragweed, not goldenrod. Ragweed blooms at the same time
as goldenrod, August to frost. Ragweed releases its bill-ions of tiny, lightweight pollen grains into the air this time of year. This windborne pollen causes much of the hay fever problems. Goldenrod pollen is too large and heavy and sticky to be windborne. It relies on insects to carry its pollen. I suppose if you put your nose right up into a cluster of goldenrod flowers and took a big sniff, you might be bothered by the pollen. But otherwise, it is not going to get into your nose.

Goldenrod is an innocent bystander as ragweed remains camouflaged releasing its pollen. Ragweed visually blends in with other green plants. Despite the fact that common ragweed, an annual, can grow three to greater than six feet in height, it just does not get your attention. It is quite common along roadsides, vacant lots and abandoned fields. Its inconspicuous flowers start out as green, similar in color to the leaves, turn a yellowish green and finally dry to a brown color. They are never showy.

Rake, Mow, and Store

The cooler weather and shorter days have slowed the growth of our lawns. Even though the grass may not need to be mowed every week, it does not mean we can put closure to our lawn mowing chores.

Keep the lawn clear of fallen leaves. This means either raking or picking them up with a mower. As we rake leaves from the lawn we often lift grass blades of unequal lengths creating an uneven turf canopy. Therefore, once the last leaves have been raked and the lawn has gone completely dormant, a final mowing slightly higher than the normal summer mowing height will leave a nice clean appearance to the turf canopy.

And once you have your leaves removed, think about performing some preventative maintenance on your mower. Following are a few easy steps that will have your mower ready to go when the grass starts growing next spring.

• Fuel only has a shelf life of about 30 days before it begins to break down. If near the end of a tank of gasoline, run the mower till it stalls. If you have a full tank, add some gasoline stabilizer and run the mower for a couple of minutes to distribute it throughout the engine.

• Drain and replace the engine oil since dirt and other contaminants can settle and build up on the engine.

• Remove the spark plug. Add a teaspoon of oil to the hole and replace the plug (but don’t connect the wire). Crank
or turn the engine by giving the cord a couple of pulls to distribute the oil. This will protect the engine from corrosion.

- Clean the air filter. Foam air filters should be cleaned with warm soapy water or other appropriate solvent. Before replacing the filter, pour a couple tablespoons of clean engine oil on the filter and squeeze to distribute. Paper filters can be shaken or blown clean or just replaced with a new one.

- Tighten fasteners and screws, bolts and nuts as needed.

- Give the entire mower a good cleaning. Clean off all debris and remove grass clippings from the engine area and the underside.

- If you have a battery, remove and clean. Charge if necessary and store in a cool, dry place where it won’t freeze.

- If your mower is scratched or roughed up, paint these areas to prevent rust and corrosion.

- Lubricate as necessary per the operator’s manual.

- Store the mower in a dry place or cover the unit to protect it from the elements. Note: Never store the mower in the house (living area) or basement where ignition sources may be present such as hot water and space heaters, clothes dryers and the like because gasoline and fumes are highly flammable, explosive and dangerous if inhaled.

If you have equipment that has seen better days and you doubt that it will make it through another season, now is a great time to purchase new equipment. Many dealers have some great bargains available.

Theresa Friday
Extension Faculty: Horticulture
UF/IFAS Santa Rosa County Extension
tlfriday@ufl.edu

Fragrant Tree Olive

Tea olive (Osmanthus fragrans) is a traditional element in the southern garden landscape and a whiff of its scent carried on a cool winter breeze makes a memorable impression. Planting one in an outdoor sitting area, along a pathway or near an open window will draw visitors to the discovery of this low maintenance plant.

Sweet olive, another common name used for tea olive, is a large upright shrub that can reach 20 feet tall and 6-8 feet wide. While it can be pruned to a tree form it is usually seen in landscapes as a 6-10 foot specimen shrub. The opposite leaves are a dark green with finely toothed to smooth edges. Fragrant tea olive (Osmanthus fragrans) has an exceptionally long bloom period, often for two months during the fall, with scattered blooming throughout the winter and into spring. It also blooms sporadically through the summer. While individual flowers are small, the clusters are usually large and numerous enough to be quite showy with a powerful fragrance. The most common flower color is creamy white, but there are several yellow orange colored cultivars.

Tea olive in bloom.
Photo Credits: Sheila Dunning, IFAS Extension

Tea olive is rather slow growing and is usually quite long lived. Growth rate is strongly influenced by soil quality and organic matter content, available nutrients and availability. They perform best when grown in partial shade with
well drained soil. Though native to Asia, not Florida, Tea olive is a wonderful performer with a sweet fragrance and virtually no pest problems.

Sheila Dunning
Commercial Horticulture Agent II
Okaloosa County Extension
sdunning@ufl.edu

Invader of the Roadside and Landscape

You have probably seen it along our Florida roadsides, but you may not have recognized just how dangerous it is. “It” is cogongrass, considered one of the ten most noxious plants worldwide. And it is now a major pest in the Southeast. So much so, that states and the federal government are all concerned about its spread.

The grass entered our country through the port of Mobile, Alabama, where it had been used as packing material in shipping crates. It was also once approved by the USDA for use as forage and for erosion control. But cogon had something else in mind. It is an aggressive invader which disrupts ecosystems, reduces wildlife habitat, decreases seeding of native plants, and alters fire regimes. The government is so concerned about this weed that it asks you to contact your state department of agriculture if you have it on your land.

At first glance, you might consider cogon to be an attractive grass. It sports a silver white plume, cylindrical in shape, which appears in late March to mid-June. The grass can be six feet long, although it is more commonly 3-4 feet long, and one inch wide. It’s a light yellowish green color and somewhat hairy.

Tightly packed huge rhizomes aid in its spread. It tends to infest in circular formations. It can reproduce from seed; in fact one plant can launch thousands of wind-borne seeds. Seeds stuck on equipment can also spread the weed.

It takes a concerted commitment to control cogongrass. It’s recommended to mow the area in late spring. Then wait six to eight weeks and disc deeply. Next step is to apply herbicide. Call your local extension office for information on new herbicides for control. Replant the area with a native grass to keep the cogon from reappearing.

It is also possible to use controlled fire measures to beat back the invader. The problem with the fire method is that cogongrass has a substance that burns exceptionally hot and makes fires harder to manage. The rhizomes can lay dormant for a long time just waiting to re-infest an area. Don't let this invader on your landscape or land!

Cogongrass that has been bushhoggled on the roadside.
Photo Credits: Eddie Powell

Cogongrass leaf blade
Photo Credits: Eddie Powell

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Disease Management in Winter Greens

For many in north Florida, cooler weather means it’s time to grow a winter garden. The promise of less insect and disease pressure are two good reasons to get some vegetables growing, but not even the cold weather will keep all pests away. Greens like turnip, mustard, and collard are easy crops to produce from seed or by transplant in a home garden, but even these crops can develop some diseases.

One of the most widely seen fungal diseases on turnip and mustard greens is anthracnose (Colletotrichum). Anthracnose tends to be a problem when temperatures are in the mid-70s to mid-80s and there is plenty of moisture. Anthracnose does not disguise itself very well—it shows up on leaves as small, pale gray to straw colored circular spots. It will show up on stalks as elongated, sunken, gray to brown spots that usually have a black border.

Cercospora leaf spot, Cercospora brassicicola, also affects greens, but this disease prefers temperatures in the mid 50s to mid 60s and moist conditions. This disease is also called frogeye leaf spot, and it shows up as spots that can angular or circular and the color of the spots can range from pale green, gray, or white. In severe cases, if the disease is left untreated, the plants may lose leaves.

There are a few options to control diseases. Be it summer or winter, every gardener should practice sanitation. Remove any diseased plants, weeds, and any old or volunteer plants. Starting with a clean slate is ideal. Secondly, rotate crops. Try not to plant the same family of vegetables in the same spot repeatedly. Next, keep overhead sprinkler irrigation at a minimum. Wet leaves are a haven for disease to develop. If watering is necessary, plan to water in the morning when the leaves will be able to dry relatively quickly. If all this fails and disease sets in, there are some fungicides that can be used. Before using any pesticide, check with your local county Extension office to verify the disease and discuss the proper method of controlling the disease.

Laurel Wilt Update

In a recent issue I wrote about Laurel Wilt, and in that article I mentioned it had not been found in the Panhandle. Laurel Wilt has now been confirmed in Bay County. It has been located in several areas in Panama City. Because of this discovery I am reprinting the article.

Laurel wilt is a disease that affects not only the redbay but other trees in the laurel family. Water flow is blocked by a
fungus that causes the tree to wilt. The fungus is introduced into the tree by the non-native redbay ambrosia beetle. The disease is spreading rapidly in Florida but has not been reported in the Northwest District.

The ambrosia beetle is small yet makes a big impact. Photo Credits: Dr. Jason Smith, UF IFAS Extension Forest Pathologist

The ambrosia beetle attacks trees that are usually stressed, dying, or dead. The redbay ambrosia beetle attacks healthy trees of certain species in the laurel family, notably the redbay. The beetle carries spores of fungi into the tree as it bores into the tree. The fungus grows inside the tree and serves as a food source for the beetles and their larva. When the beetles leave the tree and move to new trees they carry the fungus with them. The beetle will not kill trees unless the fungus is on the beetle.

The leaves of affected trees droop and have a reddish or purplish color. Wilted foliage can be seen in only part of the crown at first, but usually the entire crown eventually wilts and turns red. In redbay, the leaves eventually turn brown and remain on the tree for up to a year or more.

To reduce the spread of laurel wilt:

- Don’t use firewood or mulch from redbays (and other laurel family host species) from counties where laurel wilt has been confirmed.
- Do not transport dead and dying redbay wood (and wood from other laurel family hosts), leave it on site instead.
- Burn or chip infested host tree material.
- Sterilize saws and pruning blades after cutting an infested tree and before using them on uninfected host tree species.
- Report new finds to the Florida Division of Plant Industry (http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/) or Division of Forestry (http://www.fl-dof.com/).

A red bay tree affected by Laurel Wilt. Photo Credits: Dr. Jason Smith, UF IFAS Extension Forest Pathologist

Source: Laurel Wilt: A Threat to Redbay, Avocado and Related Trees in Urban and Rural Landscapes, March, 2008, Albert E. Mayfield III, Jonathan H. Crane and Jason A. Smith, A. E. Mayfield III, Forest Entomologist, FDACS, Florida Division of Forestry, Gainesville, FL; J. H. Crane, Professor and Tropical Fruit Crops Extension Specialist, Tropical Research and Education Center, Homestead, FL; Cooperative Extension Service, IFAS, University of Florida, Gainesville; J.A. Smith, Assistant Professor of Forest Pathology and State Forest Health Extension Specialist, School of Forest Resources and Conservation, IFAS, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Ken Rudisill
Horticulture Faculty
Bay
krru@ufl.edu

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Largest Green Roof in the State Installed in Escambia County

While the flat tops of most commercial buildings in Pensacola are hot, dry deserts of gravel and asphalt, the roof of Escambia County’s new “One-Stop” facility is awash in color and the frequent host to butterflies, bees, and dragonflies. Now the site of the largest green roof in Florida (over 30,000 sq. ft), the recently completed structure houses the county’s engineering, environmental, and building permit staff, and serves as a single stop for those applying for development and building permits from the county. Complementing the green roof, the building and grounds also include pervious pavement, Florida-friendly landscaping, drip irrigation, significant day lighting, and water-saving plumbing fixtures. LEED certification for the facility is pending. Construction was funded partially with grant money from the Department of Environmental Protection’s TMDL Urban BMP Research and Demonstration program, and is the final of three green roof projects funded by DEP around the state. For more information on the grants, visit www.dep.state.fl.us/water/watersheds/tmdl_grant.htm

A walkway around the clerestory provides good views of the Indian blanketflower and sand cordgrass planted nearby.

Photo Credits: Carrie T. Stevenson, IFAS Extension

During the design phase, Beth Bolles (Horticulture) and I accepted a request from county staff to help design the landscape for both the roof and surrounding grounds. We sought input from horticulture specialists and looked at the designs of other green roofs around the state, and settled on a mixture of native, sun-loving, drought-tolerant groundcovers, grasses, and shrubs. Knowing the conditions atop a roof would be relatively similar to those at the beach and maritime forests, we chose dune sunflower (Helianthus debilis), rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis), and sand cordgrass (Spartina bakeri). We also selected the more colorful Indian blanketflower (Gaillardia pulchella) and three tough but attractive groundcovers, powderpuff mimosa (Mimosa strigillosa), Stokes’ aster (Stokesia laevis), and perennial peanut (Arachis glabrata). The roof plantings are nearly complete and are rooted in a specialized growth media designed by Dr. Martin Wanielista, P.E., from the University of Central Florida. The roof will be open to the public for tours, enabling visitors to see the roof layout up close and hopefully incorporate similar features into future development projects.

The building will serve as a model of low impact development for northwest Florida, and a grand opening is scheduled for mid-November.

Native trees, drought-tolerant groundcovers, and drip irrigation are installed near the pervious parking lot of the new One-Stop facility.

Photo Credits: Carrie T. Stevenson, IFAS Extension

Carrie T. Stevenson
Coastal Sustainability Agent
Escambia County Extension
etsteven@ufl.edu
New Re-Blooming Azaleas Set for Release in 2011

Azaleas are one of the most popular springtime flowering landscape plants in the South. They provide a spectacular show of mass and color when they are in full bloom. Typically, azaleas flower in late February to early April in north Florida. However, blooming time and intensity will vary depending on seasonal variation. For example, blooms may appear early during warm springs or later for an extended cool season. Once spring blooming azaleas, also known as Spring Bloomers, are done wowing our landscapes with a profusion of white, pink, red, purple and orange blossoms, they are pretty much finished flowering for the rest of the year.

Azaleas in bloom traditionally hearken the arrival of spring, yet new varieties are blooming in the summer and fall. Photo Credits: Gadsden County, Florida, Chamber of Commerce

Today, as a result of plant breeding programs, you can enjoy azalea in bloom almost year round. Many wholesale and retail plant nurseries will tag their plants with growing and care information including blooming periods. Use this information to your advantage for selecting azalea varieties that will help you to extend color in your landscape. Consider selecting a few varieties that will provide early (late Feb. to Mar.), middle (Apr. to Jun.) and late (Jul. to Sep.) season blooms as well as those that can bloom from spring through fall such as the Encore® series. Tentatively scheduled for release in 2011 by Garden Debut® is a new line of evergreen azaleas that blooms in spring AND summer AND fall. Look for these container plants in your favorite retail garden center with the Garden Debut® hummingbird branding on the pot.

Garden Debut® Déjà Vu Red Azalea
Photo Credits: Greenleaf Nursery Company, Park Hill, Oklahoma

Déjà Vu Red Azalea: Single to Semi-Double 3-3 ½” red with dark red blotch; Blooms 4-6 wks in April/May; Again 12-16 weeks starting in late July; At least 6b (evaluation currently in 5b-6b test gardens); 3-4’ tall & wide compact habit

Garden Debut® Déjà Vu Lavender Azalea
Photo Credits: Greenleaf Nursery Company, Park Hill, Oklahoma

Garden Debut® Déjà Vu Lavender Azalea
Déjà Vu Lavender Azalea: 3” Dark Lavender Blooms; 5’ tall; same extended bloom as others (18-20 weeks); Spring and Fall flowering; At least 6b cold hardy

Garden Debut® Déjà Vu Double Pink Azalea
Photo Credits: Greenleaf Nursery Company, Park Hill, Oklahoma

Déjà Vu Double Pink Azalea: 4-6 weeks of double blooms in Spring; 14-16 weeks of color again starting in late July or early August; Dark green foliage; Outside whorl 5-6 undulating petals and inside whorl 10 petals; 3.5-4” medium clear pink flowers; Compact habit 3-4’ tall & wide; Will continue to bloom in fall until temps fall to 32 degrees; At least 6b cold hardy

For more information visit the Garden Debut New Releases Website: http://gardendebut.com/newsrelease

Alex Bolques
Extension Agent II
Gadsden County
ABOL@UFL.EDU

Not Just Another Fly

Through the fall and winter season, we often enjoy a respite from many of our nuisance insects, but one insect is at its peak at this time of year. The Stable Fly or Dog fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, can occur at all times of the year, but populations are heaviest in late summer through early winter along the Gulf Coast.

Resembling the common house fly, stable flies are persistent pests in their search for a blood meal and provide a painful bite to exposed skin. Luckily, most people do not have an allergic reaction following a bite.

Stable flies breed in many types of moist or decaying vegetation, including seaweed deposits along the beach. Each female can lay about 500 eggs and the typical fly maggots feed in the vegetation before pupating in to the adult. The entire life cycle takes several weeks.

Spraying a pesticide for adult stable flies outdoors is not very practical for homeowners. Direct your control methods at their breeding sites to reduce numbers. This includes allowing manures, plant debris, or crop residues to dry quickly by spreading them thinly over an area or composting them properly.

Following hurricane events, local agencies may manage stable fly populations with pesticides, but these flies do not often warrant the use of limited resources for control during most years.

Beth Bolles
Horticulture Extension Agent
Escambia County
bbolles@ufl.edu
Upcoming Events

Bay County

**Fall Plant Sale:** The Bay County Extension Master Gardeners will have their fall plant sale on November 6th, at the Bay County Extension office at 2728 East 14th St, from 9 am to 12 pm. There will be a tree planting demonstration 9:15 and 9:45 and a crape myrtle pruning demonstration at 10:15 and 11:00. For more information call the Bay County Extension Office at 850 784 6105, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday thru Friday.

Leon County

69th Annual North Florida Fair, Tallahassee. See exhibits from every county Extension office in the Panhandle! November 4-14, 2010. For more information go to www.northfloridafair.com

Okaloosa County

**Green Industries Best Management Practices Workshop:** A GI-BMP workshop will be held on December 7 from 8-3:30 pm for lawncare and landscape professionals. Successful completion of the course will allow participants to obtain state certification for applying fertilizer. Registration fee is $30, which includes lunch. To register, contact Sheila Dunning at the Okaloosa County Extension Office at (850) 689-5850. More information on the workshops can be found at: http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/professionals/bmp_training_schedule.htm

Santa Rosa County

**Plant clinic:** Need a plant identified? Want more information on how to care for your lawn? Theresa Friday and the Santa Rosa County Master Gardeners staff a clinic every Tuesday at the South Santa Rosa Service Center, 5819 Gulf Breeze Parkway, Gulf Breeze, FL. The clinic is open from 9am to 1pm, except on holidays.

Last Chance

With our last issue of the year, it's time for you, our readers, to let us know how you like the Gardening in the Panhandle Newsletter. Your feedback will help us improve our efforts and let us know if our information has made a difference to you. Please take a short survey. It's online at http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/5Z88HS3.
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### Northwest District Extension Offices

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bay County - Northwest</td>
<td>2728 E. 14th Street, Panama City, FL 32401</td>
<td>(850) 784-6105</td>
<td>(850) 784-6107</td>
<td><a href="http://bay.ifas.ufl.edu">http://bay.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
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<td>Holmes County</td>
<td>201 N Oklahoma Street, Bonifay, FL 32425</td>
<td>(850) 547-1108</td>
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<td>Okaloosa County</td>
<td>5479 Old Bethel Road, Crestview, FL 32536</td>
<td>(850) 659-5850</td>
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<td>Calhoun County</td>
<td>20816 Central Avenue East, Suite 1, Blountstown, FL 32424</td>
<td>(850) 674-8323</td>
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<td>Jackson County</td>
<td>2741 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 3, Marianna, FL 32448</td>
<td>(850) 482-9620</td>
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<td>Wakulla County</td>
<td>84 Cedar Avenue, Crawfordville, FL 32327</td>
<td>(850) 926-3931</td>
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<td>Escambia County</td>
<td>3740 Stefani Road, Cantonment, FL 32533</td>
<td>(850) 475-5230</td>
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<td>275 North Mulberry Street, Monticello, FL 32344</td>
<td>(850) 342-0187</td>
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<td>732 N 9 Street Ste B, DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433</td>
<td>(850) 892-8172</td>
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<td>Franklin County</td>
<td>66 Fourth Street, Apalachicola, FL 32320</td>
<td>(850) 659-9337</td>
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<td>Leon County</td>
<td>615 Paul Russell Road, Tallahassee, FL 32301</td>
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<td>1424 Jackson Avenue Ste A, Chipley, FL 32428</td>
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<td>Gadsden County</td>
<td>2140 West Jefferson Street, Quincy, FL 32351</td>
<td>(850) 875-7255</td>
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<td>10405 NW Theo Jacobs Way, Bristol, FL 32321</td>
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<td>Santa Rosa County</td>
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