Welcome to the September/October issue of Gardening in the Panhandle Newsletter

In this issue, you can learn preventative measures to suppress brown patch and winter weeds in your lawn, along with ways to prepare your lawn for winter. You can also learn how to spot and mitigate cane borers in the rose family of plants, identify potential toxic weeds in your landscape, and learn safety precautions relating to Africanized honey bees as you manage and maintain your landscapes. Most areas in the Panhandle have received their share of summer rains, so this issue includes tips on managing wet areas in your landscape and living through our ongoing mosquito season. As school gets back in session, we would also like to encourage our readers to volunteer at your local school gardens.

Most Homeowners Wait Too Late to Treat Winter Weeds

Despite the fact that winter annual weeds are not currently growing, we are approaching the best time to prevent them from being seen in our North Florida lawns.

Common winter annual weeds include annual bluegrass (Poa annua), chickweed, henbit, hop clover, lawn burweed and Carolina or wild geranium.

These and other winter annual weeds germinate from seeds in late fall and early winter. The little seedlings go unnoticed but continue to slowly grow through the colder winter months. Approaching spring, as day length becomes longer and soil temperatures warm, these previously inconspicuous weeds put on a growth spurt.

Photo Credits: UF/IFAS
During spring, the winter weeds may outgrow the lawn grass in our North Florida yards. They begin producing numerous flowers followed by thousands of seeds. For example, one chickweed plant can produce over 15,000 seeds.

In late spring or early summer with the onset of higher temperatures, the parent plants that started their lives from seeds the previous fall will die. But they leave behind a multitude of seed. These seed last the hot summer months dormant in your lawn. Then, in late fall and early winter, they germinate, beginning the entire cycle again.

Late September to early October, when nighttime temperatures drop to 55° to 60°F for several consecutive nights, is the time to apply a preemergence herbicide to interrupt the cycle of life for these winter annual weeds. This is just before seedlings emerge.

For season-long control, a second application may be needed about nine weeks after initial application. Not every lawn needs an application of preemergence herbicide. If your lawn has had no problem with winter annual weeds, there's probably no need to apply a preemergence herbicide. Use preemergence herbicides only on lawns that have been established for at least a year. Many preemergence products interfere with grass seed germination. So, delay reseeding 6 to 16 weeks after application. This also applies to overseeding a lawn with ryegrass seed. Always follow label directions and precautions when using any pesticide, including herbicides.

Take Steps Now to prepare your Lawn for Winter

Now is the time to think about preparing your lawn for winter. Summer is winding down, and chances are, it's taken a toll on your lawn. Weather conditions created the perfect environment for pests and diseases this year. As we move into the fall, it’s critical that you properly prepare your lawn for winter.

Be sure to check your lawn for insects and/or diseases. It’s important to find pests now because it’s difficult for grasses to recover from damage once temperatures cool.

Look for white grubs, sod webworms, mole crickets and chinch bugs. For more information on how to scout and control pest insects in turf, read the UF/IFAS publication titled “Insect Pest Management on Turfgrass.” It’s available online at http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/IG001.

North Florida lawns should not be fertilized after mid-September. The last fertilization should be done with a fertilizer containing higher or equal amounts of potassium (the third number on the bag) relative to nitrogen (the first number on the bag), such as 15-0-15. This helps to impart some stress tolerance to cold or freezing temperatures and may enhance spring greenup. In North Florida, avoid fertilizing from mid-September through mid-April.

Keep mowing height high year-round for additional enhanced stress tolerance. Mow 3.5” to 4” for most St. Augustinegrass cultivars and bahiagrass and 2” to 2.5” for centipedegrass and coarse-textured zoysiagrass lawns.

Timing is everything when it comes to weed control. If you had a problem with lawn weeds in January and February, be prepared to apply a preemergence herbicide. Preemergence herbicides form the basis for a chemical weed control program in turfgrass. They are used primarily to control annual grasses such as annual bluegrass.
Brown patch usually appears as a small circular brown patch in lawns during the milder weather of fall. These circular areas can grow together, forming irregular dead areas with borders that resemble portions of circles or arcs.

The patches start out small, a few inches in diameter, but can eventually be several feet across. The fungus is most active along the margin of the patch expanding into the healthy surrounding grass. Eventually, as the patch expands, it takes on a “doughnut pattern” with the grass recovering in the center of the circle. In shady moist areas, a circular pattern may not occur.

This disease is often confused with herbicide damage on St. Augustinegrass. Herbicide damage may cause the same overall symptoms of yellow or brown patches. The leaf may still pull out of the leaf sheath, but the base of the leaf is not dark and rotted. Instead, the leaf base is dry with a tan discoloration, and there is no distinct smell of rot.

The disease is most active at 73º F to 80º F. This is why it is common in fall. Adequate moisture is required for infection to occur. Moisture can be in the form of rain, high humidity or over watering. Infection can be severe where the leaf canopy is wet continuously for forty-eight hours and when the temperature is below 80º F.

The infected yellow leaves pull loose from the plant very easily. At the base of the plant, the leaf is tan to black in color and is rotted in appearance. This disease does not affect roots.

Controlling brown patch involves following good cultural practices in managing your lawn. Avoid over fertilizing during disease development periods. Do not use soluble or quick-release nitrogen sources just prior to or during disease development periods. Instead, use a slow-release nitrogen sources. Water the lawn only when needed in

Don’t let your Lawn fall to Brown Patch this Fall

Brown patch is a common lawn disease that is very active during the fall. This disease is caused by the fungus *Rhizoctonia solani* and is sometimes called Rhizoctonia Blight. All lawn grasses can be affected, but St Augustine grass seems to suffer the most.
the early morning between 2 and 8 AM. Lawn mowers can spread this disease. Mow diseased areas last. Wash the clippings off before mowing the lawn again.

A number of fungicides are labeled to control brown patch including Immunox and Bayleton, which are available at many garden centers. It’s critical to follow the product’s directions in application method, rate and frequency to achieve control.

A healthy Tea rose, Mrs. B.R. Cant, from the NFREC test plot in Quincy, FL.
Photo Credits: Matthew J. Orwat, UF/IFAS Washington County Extension

Brown Patch at the base of leaves.
Photo Credits: M.L. Elliott

Cane Borer: Vigilance Now Will Mitigate Damage

As the seasons progress from summer through fall, it is time to begin to plan fall-winter pruning and assess the condition of the garden. After a hot and humid summer, many gardeners notice dieback in their flowering shrubs, landscape shrubs, and shrub type fruits. This problem is particularly evident among fruits in the rosaceae, such as blackberries and raspberries and shrubs such as roses and hawthorns.

Split open rose cane showing borer and damage. Borer enters through top of stem through a previously made pruning cut and chews its way down the stem.
Photo Credits: Matthew J. Orwat UF/IFAS Washington County Extension

Although a variety of factors, such as drought, nematode infestation and root rot, may cause dieback in shrubs it is worthwhile to consider cane borers. Cane borers frequently show up in roses, usually caused by several different insects in larval form, including Sawfly, Small Carpenter Bee (Ceratina spp.) and some wasps. The adult insect lays eggs at the unprotected tip of a cut cane; the larvae hatch and begin eating their way down the vascular tissue of the cane. If borers remain unchecked, they will destroy the cane and possibly the bud union (if the planted is budded).

Cane Borer infestation is diagnosed by a pin-tip sized hole at the tip of a cane, usually where it has been previously pruned. Holes are often not readily visible due to leaves, dead tissue or healed tissue.

Oftentimes, after a cane borer infestation manifests, dieback will occur. The leaves that suddenly turn brown, on what was formerly a healthy cane, develop a shrunken
appearance. The shriveled appearance of affected canes usually mimics symptoms of drought stress. Sometimes no dieback occurs immediately, especially on older established canes and larger diameter canes. Although there are no immediate symptoms in these cases, such canes are weakened and subject to increased risk from disease.

There are no surefire chemical controls for cane borer, but the insect may be easily thwarted by cultural controls and preventative measures. Scouting the garden regularly for damage allows stem damage to be minimized. If borer damage is detected early, the cane should be cut below the damaged area and the affected portion disposed of. This stops the progression of the borer down the cane and saves the majority of the cane. When removing cane borers, always cut out small sections of the cane, so that as much of the cane is saved as possible. Once the damaged area is removed, seal the remaining tip of the cane with wood-working glue (most white and yellow glue types work well). This seal stops re-infestation and is a great preventative measure to regularly employ when pruning all roses and related species.

These measures will ensure the health of landscape and garden shrubs, particularly roses, and extend the productive life of plant stems. Happy Gardening!

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Managing Wet Areas in the Landscape

Wet areas in the landscape can be managed or improved by installing a water structure such as a french drain, berm, swale or converting the area to a rain garden system.

A french drain can be used to redirect surface water away from an area via subsurface flow to a designated discharge point. It is a trench covered with gravel or rock that often includes a buried drainage pipe used to collect and drain the excess stormwater along the entire length of the buried pipe in the trench. The drainage pipe is usually perforated with holes and can be covered with a porous fabric sleeve to keep out fine soil particles. For detailed instructions on how to install a french drain system search the World Wide Web using your favorite web browser. Here is one I found useful, “How to dig and install a French drain”.

Since water always flows toward the lowest point, another consideration includes using a berm or swale to manage surface flows. A berm can be used to manage stormwater flow, and helps to reduce or prevent soil erosion. It is a horizontal mound of soil made up of fill material, clay and top soil with vegetative cover to divert runoff flows. The University of Minnesota has good publication on “Building Soil Berms”.

A swale is low-lying/depressed and often wet stretch of land used to collect water from a rainstorm. It is usually wider than it is deep. Its main function is to allow surface flows to collect and infiltrate into the soil after a rain event. During the wet season, swales can be wet or marshy and act like a dry creek bed during time of drought, which can add extra interest to the landscape. Swales can be designed with landscape plants to help mitigate pollutants from landscape runoff via plant root uptake and microbial processes in the soil. The University of Florida’s Program for Resource
Efficient Communities (PREC) has an excellent fact sheet on “Bioswales/Vegetated Swales”.

Similar to a swale in its ability to remove landscape pollutants, a rain garden can be installed in a low spot or depressed area of the landscape. It either naturally collects or captures diverted stormwater runoff after a rain event. The garden spot is landscaped with plant material that can withstand up to 48 hours of soil saturation. For a list of plants recommended for rain garden use, please visit “Think about Personal Pollution: What to Plant Where in Your Rain Garden” and for detailed information on “Bio-retention Basins/Rain Gardens,” the University of Florida’s PREC also has another excellent fact sheet.

Depending on the severity and volume of stormwater runoff that you are trying to manage in your wet areas, a combination of berm, swale and rain garden uses should be considered. For example, a berm that leads to a swale designed with an overflow or discharge point, which can flow into a rain garden system.

Mosquito Season is Not Over Yet
Mosquitoes are certainly a nuisance in Florida, especially when rains are frequent. There is also the potential of certain mosquito species to transmit diseases to both people and pets. For both reasons, it is important for every homeowner to implement mosquito prevention practices around homes routinely while weather remains warm.

Many counties have a Mosquito Management division that plays an important role in monitoring for mosquitoes and performing treatments when necessary. These divisions recognize the importance of prevention in reducing mosquito numbers. Homeowners can play a significant role in mosquito prevention by monitoring landscapes for mosquito breeding sources.

A few of the most common mosquitoes found in landscape are considered container breeders. The female will lay eggs in shallow catches of water, which support the development of larvae and pupa before emerging as adults. These mosquito species do not need a significant amount of water but are capable of breeding in just a few inches of standing water. This can be found in flower pot saucers, buckets, boat tarps, clogged gutters, garden ornaments, and any numbers of ‘collectibles’ around a home. A mosquito control division cannot possibly monitor, empty, or treat all of the possible breeding sites, so homeowners can reduce some mosquitoes by emptying containers and washing out standing water every 3-4 days. Homeowners can also treat containers that consistently hold water with a product containing the bacterium (Bti) which is effective against larval mosquitoes. When used according to label directions, this product is not harmful to people, pets, fish, or waterfowl.

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One common mosquito management technique that is not a recommended University of Florida practice is the installation of mosquito misting systems in the landscape. The routine release of pesticides into the environment has potential to kill many beneficial arthropods that are keeping insect pests in check. Routine applications of pesticide without consistent knowledge of the pest can also lead to pesticide tolerance by mosquitoes.

Florida's weather and environment are very suitable for mosquitoes. Remember that a mosquito management plan involves many components including prevention, personal protection, and help from mosquito management divisions. For more information on Mosquito repellents, please visit http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in419 and Mosquito Control Devices visit http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in171. Read more about container mosquitoes by visiting http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in851.

Is a Toxic Weed Lurking in Your Yard or Garden?
The dry spring of 2011 made the return of July rains a joyous event. The grass and ornamentals perked up and everything returned to a pleasant shade of green.

Along with the desirable foliage, a bumper crop of weeds responded with vigor. Any weed seed, rhizome, or drought dormant perennial lurking in the soil responded with an evolutionary ruthless bent on conquering territory and consuming water. No petunia dare get in the way of this onslaught.

More than one homeowner/gardener was left scratching their head and muttering, “I never saw one of those before?” Alas, the entire rouges gallery of offenders responded to the liquid invitation delivered by the storm clouds. Some are well known, and some less so.

As with any collection of unexpected (and uninvited) guest, a few can always be counted on to have “problem causing” potential. In that tangled mass of leaves, vines and seed pods lurks a few that are toxic to mammals. Several of these, but certainly not all, are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Night Shade, sometime called Deadly Night Shade (hint, hint), is one of the weeds with the potential for problems. This herbaceous shrub grows to about 2 ½ feet tall, producing blue/black berries similar in appearance to small blueberries or huckleberries. A member of the Solanaceae family, it is related to tomatoes and other useful crops.

With the exception of the ripe berries, the entire plant is toxic to mammals. Consuming the plant would results in alkaloid toxicity. In acute cases, serious illness requiring
hospitalization or death can be the result. The berries, both green and ripe, can be attractive to small children and pets.

Another culprit is Crotalaria. This weed produces showy yellow flower clusters and seed pods that rattle when dry. The seeds and leaves when eaten contain an alkaloid toxin, but not as concentrated as Night Shade.

This plant usually grows in clusters, but lone plants may appear. At maturity, the plant can stand over six feet tall and produce thousands of minuscule seeds. The seed have the capacity to lay dormant in the earth for decades before germinating.

Senna, both Coffee Weed and Sickle Pod, contains toxin in all parts of the plant. Like Crotalaria, the alkaloid toxin is at lower levels, but ingestion can cause painful symptoms. These weeds can reach over five feet in height and have very distinctive seed pods, which produce thousands of tiny seeds.

Seed distribution can occur through a variety of natural ways. Birds and animals are the most frequent cause of delivery to a new sight, including yards, gardens and other disturbed areas.

Appearance in urban and suburban locations is many times caused by lawn maintenance or gardening equipment that has not been properly cleaned prior to use. Remember, these seeds are extremely vigorous handling the most adverse conditions and still germinate.

Small outbreaks can be handled by pulling, hoeing and proper disposal. For larger infestations or if you would like to learn more about control options, consult your local Extension Agent.

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Africanized Honey Bees: A Real Threat to Panhandle Residents

In October of 2010, a Dougherty County Georgia man was killed by Africanized honey bees. (http://www.ent.uga.edu/bees/personnel/documents/Berry211.pdf). The victim sustained 100 bee stings after his bulldozer disturbed a nest. The bees were confirmed as Africanized by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Africanized bees are a very real threat to panhandle Florida and the southeast. They are well established in south Florida and are gradually moving north to our area. Africanized bees breed and compete with the domesticated European strains of honey bees in our state. Gardeners, beekeepers, agricultural producers, hunters, anyone who spends time outside, must learn how to live with this potentially deadly invader.

Honey Bees are a uniquely critical link in the production of America’s food supply. Africanized honey bees are actually the same species as the managed European honey bees we rely on for pollination of food crops and for honey production. They are each a subspecies of *Apis mellifera*, and they each produce honey. Africanized honey bees (*Apis mellifera scutellata*) however, behave quite differently than our domesticated European honey bees.

**Africanized Honey Bees:**

- Respond and attack quicker and in much larger numbers than European honey bees when their colony is threatened. Their “aggressive” behavior is actually a result of their intense instincts to defend their colony.

- Send out several hundred bees to defend an area up to 120 feet around their colony, and when highly agitated can sting unsuspecting people and pets out to 150 yards (450 feet) from the colony. (European honey bees, on
the other hand, will send out 5-10 bees to defend an area about 20 feet around their colony.)

- Can pursue a threat for 1000 feet and remain ready to attack for up to 24 hours!

- When disturbed, can result in 100's of stings.

- Make their nests almost anywhere!

- Africanized honey bees can make their colonies underground in small spaces like water meter boxes and irrigation valves boxes. Sites that are potentially attractive consist of a small opening that enters into an open, shaded area. Please see the following document entitled Bee-Proofing for Florida Citizens for more information.  http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/IN/IN74100.pdf

- Swarm more frequently than European Honey Bees

- Are not always aggressive. When they are foraging on flowers away from the hive, the defense mode is not triggered as they are in feeding mode. As with any bee though, they will sting if handled or disturbed to defend themselves.

What Can You Do?

- Be alert outdoors while gardening, hiking, and hunting, etc.

- Inspect your gardens and property weekly from March-July (swarming season), for the presence of unusual bee activity

- Inspect outside walls and eves of your structures for swarms or new hives.

- Remove potential nesting sites from around your home and gardens (garbage, tires, other debris, etc). Please see the following document entitled Bee-Proofing for Florida Citizens for more information.  http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/IN/IN74100.pdf

- Wasp and hornet spray should never be sprayed on honey bees because it causes them to release alarm pheromone and become dangerously defensive.

If you are stung:

- RUN AWAY!

- Do not hide in water or thick underbrush as they remain agitated for a very long time!
• Do not attempt to remove the swarm yourself, call a certified Pest Control Operator.

• Do not stay in one place and swat the bees (this leads to more stings). Run Away!

• Seek shelter (building, vehicle, etc.) and stay there until help arrives. Even if some bees have come inside with you, do not leave the shelter, there will be 100s to 1000s waiting to attack you outside.

• Call 911

Learn more about the Africanized Honey Bee by contacting your local UF/IFAS county extension agent, or by visiting the following sites for additional information:

- The African Honey Bee Program's website at http://entnemdept.ifas.ufl.edu/afbee/

- The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services at http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/plantinsp/ahb.html.

Consider Volunteering at a Local School Garden

As the new school year begins for the kids in your county, think about volunteering at your local School Garden. School gardens may offer benefits to you and the students that go beyond the classroom. School gardens provide the opportunity for students, teachers, and possibly members of the community to interact in an outdoor learning environment. This type of interaction allows opportunities to improve on social skills and to teach students how to work cooperatively with each other and their elders.

It is essential that gardens are given proper care and maintenance or else the garden will decline and can become overgrown with weeds. So giving students the responsibility to water and care for the plants they grow may instill in them a sense of accountability. Patience is another obstacle that students may learn through garden participation, as plants do not grow, flower, or fruit overnight.

As the garden grows and becomes fruitful and beautiful, students can take pride in the efforts that they put forth. This pride can help bolster self-esteem and allow students to take pride in the beautification of their school. In this age of urbanization, children’s contact with nature is fading out.

A school garden allows students to work in a non-threatening outdoor environment where they can interact and learn about nature. Studies have shown that students who are allowed to learn in an outdoor environment, such as a garden, have improved environmental attitudes.

School gardens are a wonderful and exciting way to make school subjects more interesting and meaningful. School gardens create an environment that allows for creative thought, active learning, and social skills. The garden is a living image that can serve as an excellent resource to teach subjects while allowing students to learn in an environment that is atypical to the sterile classrooms to which most students are accustomed.

Teachers throughout the country are discovering how useful and educational gardening can be. School gardens can be used to teach practically every subject covered in an elementary school classroom. The garden is a perfect place for students to learn about plants, insects, weather, and many other science-related lessons.

For more information on helping a local school garden programs, your local University of Florida Extension Office should have a list of the schools in your area that are teaching gardening.
Upcoming events
Santa Rosa County

September 10: **Go Wild In Your Backyard!** A landscaping for wildlife workshop and native plant sale. Join Santa Rosa County Master Gardeners Carole Tebay and Carol Morgan and Extension Agent Theresa Friday to learn how to re-create a native ecosystem in your yard. This workshop will be held on Saturday, September 10 from 9am to 11am at the Santa Rosa County Extension Office located at 6263 Dogwood Drive, Milton, FL. The workshop is free but pre-registration is required. Go to [http://www.eventbrite.com/event/2058808953](http://www.eventbrite.com/event/2058808953) to pre-register or call 850-623-3868. Be sure to print and bring your ticket with you to the event for easy registration.

October 7 and 8: **5th Annual Monarch Madness Butterfly Festival**: October 7th and 8th from 10 am to 5 pm at the Panhandle Butterfly House, 8581 Navarre Parkway, Navarre, FL. Events will include tours of the butterfly house, tagging of monarch butterflies, release of butterflies into the vivarium and much, much more. To learn more, visit our website at [www.panhandlebutterflyhouse.org](http://www.panhandlebutterflyhouse.org).

Escambia County

September 17: **Victory Gardens: Growing a Fall Garden.** Learn about proper soils, vegetable selection, and care of cool-season crops from Horticulture Agent Beth Bolles. Program will be held from 9 am- 1 pm at the Escambia County Extension Office, 3740 Stefani Road, Cantonment, FL 32503. Cost $5 per individual/couple. Preregistration required, call the office at 475-5230 or email Colethia Lewis at colethia@ufl.edu. [http://escambia.ifas.ufl.edu/?calendar_events/VictoryGarden_Fall2011.pdf](http://escambia.ifas.ufl.edu/?calendar_events/VictoryGarden_Fall2011.pdf)

October 8: **Fall Garden Festival and Master Gardener Plant Sale.** This popular event will feature hundreds of locally-grown, Florida-friendly plants for sale

October 20-30: **Country Store, 4-H & HCE Exhibits and Extension Displays**, Building 3 at the Pensacola Interstate Fair. For information on 4-H booths contact Kay Brown at kdb@ufl.edu, for information on HCE exhibits or Country Store, contact Dorothy Lee at dclee@ufl.edu.
For More Information
Contact your local Extension Office

SolutionsForYourLife.com

Northwest District Extension Offices

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<th>County</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bay County</td>
<td>647 Jenks Avenue, Suite A, Panama City, FL 32401-2660</td>
<td>(850) 784-6105</td>
<td>bay.ifas.ufl.edu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes County</td>
<td>201 N Oklahoma Street, Bonifay, FL 32425-2295</td>
<td>(850) 547-1108</td>
<td>holmes.ifas.ufl.edu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okaloosa County</td>
<td>5479 Old Bethel Road, Crestview, FL 32536-5512</td>
<td>(850) 659-5850</td>
<td>okaloosa.ifas.ufl.edu</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>
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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>jackson.ifas.ufl.edu</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>wakulla.ifas.ufl.edu</td>
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<td>Escambia County</td>
<td>3740 Stefani Road, Cantonment, FL 32533-7792</td>
<td>(850) 475-5230</td>
<td>escambia.ifas.ufl.edu</td>
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<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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<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>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>Washington County</td>
<td>1424 Jackson Avenue Ste A, Chipley, FL 32428-1602</td>
<td>(850) 638-6180</td>
<td>washington.ifas.ufl.edu</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>gadsden.ifas.ufl.edu</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>liberty.ifas.ufl.edu</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>gulf.ifas.ufl.edu</td>
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<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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