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Extension Master Gardener Intern Class postponed
We only had one paid for class this fall. So now the plan is to try this winter. A detailed schedule will be worked out soon and we will let you know the plan. Also, if you know anyone interested in taking the class please let me know.

Editor’s Note:
At the time of publication the Plant of the Month article from the UT Gardens had not been posted. If a September plant is named it will be in the October issue.

MG Hours etc.

Stats for Selected Time Period 1/1/18 to 9/4/2018
Total Projects: 160
Total Project Hours: 346.5
Total Project Miles: 924
Total Hours Value: $7,681.76
Total Miles Value: $425.04
Total Value: $8,106.80
*Based on values determined by Independent Sector. Website: https://www.independentsector.org/resource/the-value-of-volunteer-time/
**Based on values determined by University of Tennessee mileage reimbursement.
Dates for 2018
• **SVMG Quarterly Meeting** November 3, 2018, 9:00 AM Dunlap

2018 All Bugs Good and Bad Webinar Series
  Presented by Molly Keck, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension
• **November 2, 2018** Title **[Lice, Scabies, and Mites](http://articles.extension.org/pages/74590/2018-all-bugs-good-and-bad-webinar-series)**
  Presented by Dr. Nancy Hinkle, University of Georgia
• **December 1, 2018** Title **[Pantry Pests](http://articles.extension.org/pages/74590/2018-all-bugs-good-and-bad-webinar-series)**
  Presented by Dr. Dan Suiter, Extension Entomologist, UGA Extension

Archive of 2018 presentations at:

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**Gardening Tips**

“Gardening requires lots of water - most of it in the form of perspiration.”
Lou Erickson

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**October Garden Tips**

**Shrubs and trees**
• You’ll find a good supply of trees and shrubs at local suppliers and October is just the beginning of the ideal season to install such plants in your garden. If you do plant in October, definitely water plants well until rainfall picks up in November and December.

**Perennials, annuals, and bulbs**
• One last effort at weeding will help to improve the appearance of your garden throughout the winter. Any weed which you can eliminate from the garden this fall will possibly prevent thousands of weed seeds from sprouting in the garden next spring!
• Garden centers and nurseries are well stocked with spring flowering bulbs and late October and early November is the ideal time to get them planted.
• Now is an ideal time to plant winter annuals in your garden for a great show of color from now until spring. Great plants to include in your winter garden are pansies, violas, snapdragons, and *Dianthus*. Such winter hardy herbs as parsley, thyme, and rosemary make great container companions with winter annuals. Also, consider interplanting your winter annuals with bulbs of daffodils, tulips, and hyacinths. Planting bulbs between such hardy annuals will bring a surprise burst of color in the spring. And when the fading bulb’s foliage begins to wither, the winter annuals are so colorful that one barely notices the bulbs’ yellowing foliage.
• It’s a good time to spruce up your garden by cutting-back withering perennial blooms and adding a fresh layer of mulch. If you do add new mulch, be sure to follow-up with a pre-emergent herbicide to prevent an invasion of winter weeds.
• Mums are here. A variety of sizes and colors await your garden. Some people grow mums as year-round perennials, often enjoying two seasons of blooms—a light display in late spring, and another show in the fall. Others opt for treating them as fall annuals, sinking pots in the ground or among their other garden plants. Either way, mums are a great way to add extra color to the fall garden.

• Keep your garden and lawn raked clean of a heavy layer of leaves and debris. Fallen leaves, old plant parts and grass clippings should be added to the compost pile.

Lawn care

• Fall is an ideal time to renew tall fescue lawns that have suffered during hot, dry summer months. Fertilizing with nitrogen-containing fertilizers will speed lawngrowth, thicken the lawn and improve its’ color.

• Seeding and mulching bare areas will provide erosion control and reduce the potential for weed problems.

• Core aerifying will help water and nutrients move into hard soils. If your lawn is weak and thin and you intend to seed, a power rake can be used to lift thatch and expose soil before planting. Now may be the time to introduce a new, improved variety or tall fescue blend. It is best to be done with seeding your lawn by mid-October but fertilizer can be applied as late as mid-December.

• It’s not too late to prepare your bermudagrass or Zoysia lawn for winter this fall. By increasing the cutting height now, you can help buffer these lawn grasses from extreme low temperatures in winter. The application of a potassium-containing fertilizer may also improve your lawns’ low temperature hardiness and drought tolerance. Several fertilizers are specially formulated to help “winterize” bermudagrass and Zoysia. Some may also contain a pre-emergence herbicide to prevent seeds of annual bluegrass and other winter annual weeds from germinating and competing with lawn grasses for light, nutrients and water.

Fruits and veggies

• Pumpkins, summer squashes, and gourds to be stored should be harvested before the first frost. Pumpkins that have begun showing color will continue to ripen after harvest. Use great care not to nick the rind during harvest since this will lead to more rapid deterioration.

• Apple trees can be planted now, too. Select disease resistant ones such as Redfree, Prima, Priscilla, Jonafree, Nova Easygro, and Liberty.

• Keep harvesting second plantings of the cool season vegetables including radishes, lettuce, Chinese cabbage, chard, spinach, broccoli, and the other cole crops. Some such as parsnips, Brussels sprouts, and kale actually have enhanced flavor after a frost.

• Plant individual cloves of garlic now for a crop of garlic bulbs next summer. Select very large cloves to produce the largest bulbs. Plant them 6” deep and at least 6” apart. Mulch them after the ground freezes for winter protection.

• Some root crops, such as carrots, onions, and parsnips can be left in the ground and dug up as needed. Apply enough mulch to keep the ground from freezing, and the crop will be kept fresh until it is needed.

• If diseases or insects wiped out your peach or other fruit crop this year, cleanup is definitely called for. Destroy any fallen fruit from under your trees, and remove any that have mummified on the tree. These fruits will be loaded with problems, and cause an early attack next year. Consider getting a home fruit spray schedule from your local extension office now, so you are prepared next year.

• After you have finished harvesting your summer vegetables, plant a cover crop of clovers, cow peas, soybeans, or vetches for the purpose of plowing under next spring. These nitrogen producing plants will provide good organic matter and food for your garden crops next year, as well as helping to control weeds over the winter.
Short Rows

Looking to add a little interest to your garden during the winter? I came across this list of plants that flower in the winter in an article of the UT Gardens Magazine.

- Hybrid Witchhazel
- Sweetbox
- Camellia
- Cornelian Cherry Dogwood
- Carolina Jessamine Vine
- Lenten Rose
- Hydrangea (dried flowers left on plants)
- Winter Jasmine
- Galanthus—Snow Drops
- Pansies and Violas
- Dianthus chinensis

Also, listed were plants with colorful foliage, here are a few that were mentioned

- Little Blue Stem Grass
- ‘Nana Aurescens’ Yew
- Blue Spruce
- ‘Aurea’ Japanese Elkhorn Cypress
- Variegated Holly
- ‘Lemon Drop’ Japanese Holly
- Variegated Boxwood
- ‘Goshiki’ False Holly
- ‘Ogon’ False Holly
- Oakleaf Hydrangea
- Azalea
- Thyme
- ‘Golden’ Feverfew
- Red Mustard
- Parsley
- Italian Arum
- Alexandrian Laurel, Poet’s Laurel
- Ornamental Cabbage, Kale
- Creeping Raspberry
- ‘Angelina’ Sedum
- ‘Feelin Blue,’ ‘Glacier Blue’ Deodar Cedar

You can find a full list of plants with winter interest in the article cited below