



January 2021

University of Georgia

Volume 1, Issue 14

Monthly Recommendations for Home Garden

Special points of interest:

- Monthly Recommendations for Home Garden
- When to spray pre-emergent
- Pruning Times

Inside this issue:

Monthly Recommendations for Home Garden	1
When to spray pre-emergents	2
Pruning Times	2
Calendar of Events	3
Ag Comic of the Month	4

January

- Make a garden plan. Plan the garden to include various vitamin groups.
- Consider planting a few new varieties along with the old favorites.
- Plant the amount of each vegetable to be planted, including enough to can and freeze. Allow about 1/10 acre of garden space for each member of the family. (Ask your county Extension agent about *So Easy to Preserve*.)
- Buy enough quality seed for two or three plantings to lengthen the season of production.
- Take soil samples if you have not already done so, and take them to your county Extension office for analysis.
- Apply manure or compost and plow it under if you did not do so in the fall.
- Apply lime, sulfur and fertilizer according to the soil-test results and vegetable requirements. Buy 100 pounds of fertilizer for each 1/10 acre to be planted (if manure is not available, buy at least half again more). Use 5-10-10 or 6-12-12 analysis, depending on [soil test](#) and vegetable requirements.
- Get plant beds or seed

boxes ready for growing plants such as tomato, pepper and eggplant. Have beds ready for planting in early February.

- Check on your compost pile and make sure it is ready for use in the spring.

Go by your county Extension office and get copies of Georgia Extension gardening publications.

February

- Plant seed boxes. Peppers and eggplants will take eight weeks to grow from seed to transplant size, while tomatoes will take six weeks. When the seedlings form their third set of true leaves, transplant them to individual containers.
- Prepare land for planting — winter and early spring plantings belong on a ridge (raised bed) for better drainage and earlier soil warm-up.
- If nematodes were a problem last year, make plans to plant another crop less susceptible to nematodes in the infected area.
- Make early plantings of your choice from the following: carrots, collards, lettuce, mustard, English peas, Irish potatoes, radishes, spinach and turnips.



- Use "starter" fertilizer solution around transplanted crops such as cabbage.
 - Replenish the mulch on strawberries.
- Seed herbs for April planting. Make a list of the ones that are best to buy rather than seed, such as French tarragon and rosemary. (See your county agent about *Herbs in Southern Gardens*).

<https://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.html?number=C943&title=Vegetable%20Garden%20Calendar#January>



*"In winter's chill
or summer's
heat, farmers
and ranchers
work so the
world can eat.*

-Unknown



When to spray pre-emergents

Timing of chemical application is crucial to weed management in pastures, hayfields, etc. There are many herbicides listed in the UGA Pesticide Handbook, but not all are sprayed at the same time.

Some are labeled as pre-emergent, others as post-emergent, and some as both.

Two popular pre-emergent herbicides that extend annual weed control are

Prowl H2O and Rezilon, if sprayed at the proper time and the appropriate amount.

For Prowl H2O the first application should be in late February at 2.1 quarts per acre. Then following up with a second application after the first cutting at the same rate.

For Rezilon the first application should be in late February at 3.5 Fluid Ounces per acre. Then

following up with a second application after the first cutting at the same rate.

Herbicide recommendations are updated yearly in the Pesticide Manual that can be accessed virtually or a hard copy is located at your county extension office.

If you have a question on a specific herbicide or on what to spray, contact your local ANR County Extension Agent.

Pruning Times

One of the most popular questions we get in the extension office is "When do I need to prune my (insert plant name here)?" Many want to prune in the winter months or when there is more time on their hands, but that is not necessarily the best time for the plants. The ideal time for pruning differs depending on the plant species.

In a publication written by Bob Westerfield, UGA Horticultural Specialist, he states the following.

"Many woody ornamentals are pruned according to their date of flowering (Table 1). For example, spring-flowering plants, such as dogwood or forsythia, normally are pruned after they bloom. Pruning spring-flowering shrubs during the dormant season will remove flower buds formed the previous fall.

Summer-flowering plants generally are pruned during the dormant winter season. If plants are not grown for their flowers, the best time for pruning is during the dormant winter season before new growth begins in the spring. Avoid heavy pruning during the late summer and fall because regrowth may occur and make the plants more susceptible to cold injury. Peach trees, for example, should not be pruned from October through January."

Here is a list of plants that prune after flowering: Azalea, Japanese Pieris, Beautybush, Lilac, Bigleaf Hydrangea, Mockorange, Bradford Pear, Oakleaf Hydrangea, Bridalwreath Spirea, Pearlbush, Clematis, Pyracantha, Climbing Roses, Redbud, Crabapple, Saucer Magnolia, Deutzia, Star Magnolia, Dogwood, Shrub

Honeysuckle, Doublefile Vibernum, Thunberg Spirea, Flowering Almond, Vanhoutte Spirea, Flowering Cherry, Weigelia, Flowering Quince, Winter Daphne, Forsythia, Wisteria Japanese Kerria, and Witchhazel.

Here is a list of plants that prune before spring growth begins: Beautyberry, Goldenrain Tree, Camellia, Japanese Barberry, Chaste Tree (Vitex), Japanese Spirea, Cranberrybush Viburnum, Mimosa, Crapemyrtle, Nandina, Floribunda Roses, Rose-of-Sharon (Althea), Fragrant Tea Olive, Sourwood, Grandiflora Roses, Anthony Waterer Spirea, Gloss Abelia, and Sweetshrub.

[https://
secure.caes.uga.edu/
extension/publications/
files/pdf/B%20949_5.PDF](https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20949_5.PDF)

January 2021

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14 MGCA Membership (Spalding)	15	16
17	18 Extension Office Closed (Holiday)	19 Cattle Market Update (*Monroe Virtual*)	20	21	22	23 WCG Steer & Heifer Show
24 31	25	26	27	28	29 Georgia Ag Forecast (online)	30

February 2021

Contact Monroe County for details on the Cattle Market Update Program (478)994-7014

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2 *Pesticide Credit* (pastures/hayfields)	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 Valentine's Day	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

Contact Upson County for details on the Pesticide Credit Program (706)647-8989

**Upson/Lamar Extension
University of Georgia**

Upson County Extension
305 S. Hightower St.
Suite 170
Thomaston, GA 30286
(706) 647-8989

Lamar County Extension
118 Academy Drive
Suite A
Barnesville, GA 30204
(770) 358-5163

E-mail: hrobinson@uga.edu



What is UGA Extension?

Through county offices throughout the state, University of Georgia Cooperative Extension offers reliable information and programs in the areas of agriculture, food, families, the environment and 4-H youth development. Let us help you learn, grow and do more!

<http://extension.uga.edu/county-offices/upson.html>
or
<http://extension.uga.edu/county-offices/lamar.html>

An Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action, Veteran, Disability Institution

Any person with disability who needs an accommodation to participate should contact the county Extension office to discuss their needs in advance.

Follow us on Facebook!!! <https://www.facebook.com/upsonlamarextension/>

AG Comic of the Month

