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# Pachysandra procumbens

By Gail Roos, Cherokee County Master Gardener

*Pachysandra procumbens*, which is native to the southeastern United States, has been a lovely addition to the very shady areas of my yard. Also called mountain spurge, Allegheny pachysandra, or Allegheny spurge, it grows in the woodlands from North Carolina and Kentucky to Florida and Texas. The deer, who roam freely and annoyingly in my yard, don't seem at



# Colorful Saddlebacks: Look, But Don't Touch!

*By Karen Garland, Cherokee County Master Gardener*

If asked to name a stinging insect, most people would answer bee, yellow jacket, hornet, or scorpion. However, if you have the misfortune of getting too close to a saddleback caterpillar you will quickly add another critter to that list! It is capable of delivering a painful sting that will rival or surpass that of a bee. Severity of the sting, however, is dependent on how many of the bristles come in contact with your skin and how sensitive you are to the toxin.



# LAWN TIPS

By Rachel Prakash, Cherokee County Master Gardener

(Bermuda, Centipede, Zoysia, St. Augustine)

Mow to a correct height and never more than 1/3 of the height of the blade length. If needed, start with the blade higher and gradually lower down to prevent stressing the plants and making them more vulnerable to disease.

Spot treat with a post-emergent weed killer for broadleaf weeds or hand pull before they flower to prevent seed production and a lot more work later.

Because of all the rain, aeration may be needed this summer to counteract compaction of soil.

(Tall Fescue, Kentucky Bluegrass, Creeping Red/Chewing Fescue)

Keep turf at a length of 2-3". Be careful not to mow more than 1/3 of the total length of the grass at one time.

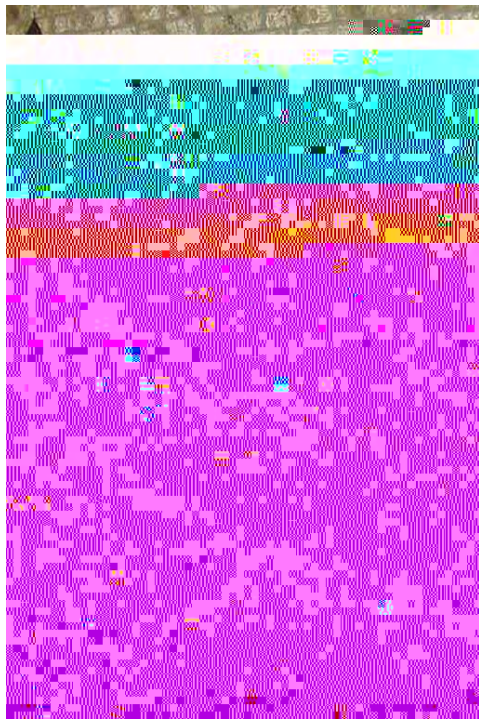
During hot weather, do not fertilize now. It will put extra stress on the turf and possibly cause dead spots.

Control weeds that are present by either pulling manually or treating with a post-emergent.

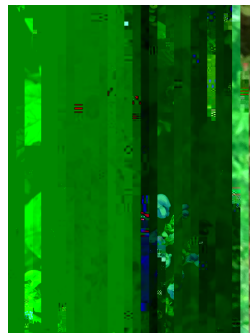
## Fall Plant Sale

September 9, 2017  
9 am— pm

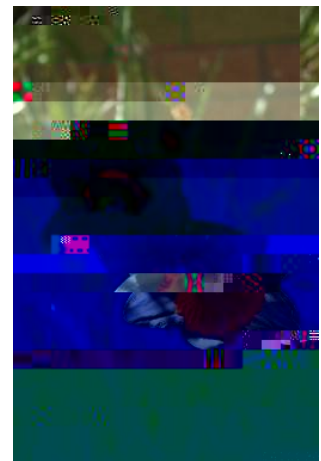
- Pollinator Plants
- Sun and Shade Plants
- Ferns
- Cannas
- Seeds & Bulbs
- Nat ve Bee Houses



[Herbert A. 'Joe' Pase III, Texas A&M Forest Service, Bugwood.org](#)



Marcia Winchester



[Lesley Ingram, Bugwood.org](#)

At the Demo Garden on Univeter Rd.

## Fall Daylily Care

By Marcia Winchester, Cherokee County Master Gardener

Daylilies are very low-maintenance plants, but no plant is “no maintenance.” To keep your daylilies vigorous, divide them every three to five years according to how full they appear and because it is easier to separate the fans when they aren’t grown together so tightly. They will also be healthier because they will not have to work so hard to get their share of nutrients and water. Daylilies put out their best blooms and have more buds with larger blooming scapes after two years in the same location. The best time to divide daylilies is in late September when it is cooler and they still have time to put out new roots before it gets cold.



Photo by Marcia Winchester

To divide daylilies, first cut the foliage back to 5 inches from the crown. Then carefully dig them out, being cautious not to pierce or cut into the crowns and damaging as few roots as possible. Tease apart the fans; if they don’t easily separate, wash the soil off the tubers and then shake or pull them apart. Pull off all the old dead remnants of leaves so water will not run off and to avoid creating a harbor for insects. Turn the fan over and remove any dead or damaged tubers. Replant by spreading the tubers out in shallow holes, planting in groups of three. The closer you plant together, the sooner you will have to divide, so allow at least 3 to 4 inches between plants. Be sure to replant at the same depth, and plant in a location where they will receive at least six hours of direct sun each day. Finally, fertilize and keep the plants watered until they are established.





Fall is a great time to plant and divide perennials and shrubs for next year's garden. Plants planted in the fall do not endure the summer heat during establishment and will form sufficient root systems before winter dormancy. [http://extension.uga.edu/publications/files/pdf/B%20944\\_4.PDF](http://extension.uga.edu/publications/files/pdf/B%20944_4.PDF)

# Recipes

Send recipes to Pat Bowen  
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