



Highlights in

Horticulture

Baker County

August 2014

Dear Extension Friends,

We hope you are enjoying your summer by taking the proper precautions to prevent sunburn and heat exhaustion. If you find yourself needing a break from the heat, you are welcome to visit Dr. Kyle Brown for gardening information and advice in the comfort of the air-conditioned office (1pm to 5pm, Monday through Friday).

Best Regards,

Alicia

Alicia R. Lamborn
Horticulture Extension Agent
Baker County Extension Service

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**CUBAN TREE FROG
HE'S A BAD BOY!!**

A Cuban Tree Frog has been found in Baker County recently. Please keep an eye out for this invasive pest as he eats native tree frogs and smaller lizards and snakes. Should you find one, bring to the Extension Office for positive identification.

Make a Tree Frog Hangout from a 3 foot length of 1.25 inch diameter PVC pipe, stand upright in ground near house or shrubs. Check it often to see if you have this Bad Boy!

For more information on the Cuban tree frog, see the following UF/IFAS publications:

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw259>

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw346>



Photo Credits: Steven Johnson, University of Florida



Citrus Species and Hybrids

By:
Dr. Kyle Brown
Interim Horticulture Agent

Florida is well known for citrus and for good reason. It is Florida's top agricultural product and the state is the leader in citrus production for the entire nation. But did you know that our most common citrus fruits, grapefruit, oranges and lemons are complex hybrids? Only three of the commonly known types, key limes, kumquats and mandarin oranges are true species. Below is a listing of some of the different types of citrus with their common and scientific names. Below that list are the somewhat complex details of those that are hybrids as indicated by the asterisks.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Varieties</u>
Citron	<i>Citrus medica</i>	
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus x paradisi</i> (a hybrid of pomelo and sweet orange) *	Duncan, Marsh, Ruby Red
Key Lime	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>	
Kumquat	<i>Citrus (Fortunella) japonica</i>	Meiwa, Nagami
Lemon	<i>Citrus x limon</i> (a hybrid of sour orange and citron) **	Eureka
Mandarin Orange	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Chinese Honey, Clementine
Meyer Lemon	<i>Citrus x meyeri</i> (a hybrid of lemon and mandarin orange) ***	
Pomelo	<i>Citrus maxima</i> (largest fruit in the genus)	
Ponderosa Lemon	<i>Citrus x ponderosa</i> (a hybrid of citron and lemon) ****	
Satsuma Orange	<i>Citrus reticulata ssp. Unshiu</i>	Owari
Sour Orange	<i>Citrus x aurantium</i> (a hybrid of pomelo and mandarin orange) *****	
Sweet Orange	<i>Citrus x sinensis</i> (a hybrid of pomelo and mandarin) *****	Blood, Hamlin, Navel, Valencia
Trifoliolate Orange	<i>Citrus (Poncirus) trifoliata</i> (used primarily as a root stock)	Flying Dragon
Yuzuquat	(A complex hybrid of three citrus species) *****	

Hybrid Details

In all cases seed parent is listed first and pollen parent last. () indicates first order cross, [] indicates second order cross, { } indicates third order cross.

* {*Citrus maxima* x [(*Citrus maxima* x *C. reticulata*) x *C. reticulata*]}

** [(*Citrus maxima* x *C. reticulata*) x *C. medica*]

*** {[(*Citrus maxima* x *C. reticulata*) x *C. medica*] x *C. reticulata*}

**** {*Citrus medica* x [(*C. maxima* x *C. reticulata*) x *C. medica*]}

***** (*Citrus maxima* x *C. reticulata*) Used primarily as a root stock for other citrus

***** [(*Citrus maxima* x *C. reticulata*) x *C. reticulata*]

***** [(*Citrus ichangensis* x *C. reticulata*) x *C. japonica* 'Nagami']



Bamboo Control



Bamboo is a large perennial grass that has been used as an ornamental plant for many years. There are several different species of bamboo that range in size from 1 to 70 feet tall, but only one species, known as cane or canebreak bamboo, is native to the U.S. Generally speaking, this native bamboo is not extremely “weedy” and is relatively easy to manage. However, there are scores of imported bamboos that are highly invasive and exceedingly difficult to contain. These invasive varieties have large underground rhizomes that store energy for the plant. In order to control these varieties, the entire rhizome network must be exhausted and killed. This makes management of bamboo intensive and difficult.

Mowing

Mowing is a technique commonly used for control of various weeds. But being a grass, bamboo easily tolerates occasional mowing. Intensive mowing is much more effective. However, a frequency similar to that used on home lawns will be required to deplete the rhizomes and control the population. It will likely take one or two seasons of rigorous mowing before control is achieved.

Herbicides

Considering the perennial nature of bamboo, the use of herbicide will often be needed to hasten and improve control. However, there are currently no herbicide labels that list bamboo as a controlled species. But there are herbicides that are relatively effective on this weed. Both glyphosate (Roundup and others) and imazapyr (Arsenal and others), used at high rates, will control bamboo.

Research has shown that for herbicides to be effective, the bamboo should be mowed or chopped and allowed to regrow to a height of approximately 3 feet, or until the leaves expand (shown right). Glyphosate at a 5% solution or imazapyr as a 1% solution can then be applied directly to the leaves.



It has been noted that imazapyr is more effective on bamboo than glyphosate. However, imazapyr has a great deal of foliar and soil activity and will potentially kill hardwood trees, shrubs, and all grasses if their roots extend into the vicinity of the application. Therefore, if the bamboo is growing near any desirable plant species, imazapyr should not be used. Glyphosate does not have soil activity and will only kill plants that are contacted with the spray solution. This makes glyphosate a more useful herbicide option for most areas where bamboo grows. It is important to note that one application of glyphosate will not eradicate bamboo. You will likely be required to mow and spray as many as 4 times for complete bamboo control to be achieved. Persistence is key when targeting this weed.

Additionally, glyphosate comes in many different formulations and concentrations. The 5% solution (or 6 fl oz per gallon) refers to glyphosate formulated at a 41% concentration. If the glyphosate product you intend to use does not contain 41% active ingredient, then the application rate should be altered to accommodate this difference.

Source: Ferrell, J., Czarnota, M., and Langeland, K. Document SS-AGR-75, Agronomy Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Original publication date October 2006. Reviewed September 2012. Visit the EDIS website at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.

The use of trade names in this publication is solely for the purpose of providing specific information. UF/IFAS does not guarantee or warranty the products named, and references to them in this publication do not signify our approval to the exclusion of other products of suitable composition. Use pesticides safely. Read and follow directions on the manufacturer's label.

Fruit Tree Calendar: August

All fertilizer recommendations are for optimum growth and production. Applying less fertilizer is also acceptable, but the total amount should not exceed these recommendations.

Blueberries: *Year 1:* Fertilize using 1 ounce (2 TB) per plant of 12-4-8 with 2% magnesium (Mg). If plants are mulched heavily, use 1.5 ounces (3 TB) per plant per application rather than 1 ounce. Spread fertilizer evenly over a circle 2 feet in diameter with the plant in the center. *Year 2:* Fertilize using 2 ounces (4 TB) per plant of 12-4-8 with 2% magnesium (Mg). Spread fertilizer evenly over a circle 3 feet in diameter with the plant in the center. *Year 3+:* Fertilize using 3 ounces (6 TB) per plant of 12-4-8 with 2% magnesium (Mg). Spread fertilizer evenly over a 4 foot diameter circle, or broadcast in a continuous band 3 to 4 feet wide, centered on the plant row.

Note: These are general guidelines and should be adjusted based on plant performance. Slightly more fertilizer may be required if plants are heavily mulched. However, more often than not, cultivated blueberries suffer more from over-fertilization than from lack of fertilization. Use ammoniacal nitrogen or nitrogen from urea or organic sources, rather than from nitrate sources. Chlorine levels should be low, preferably below 2%. Special formulations such as "blueberry special" and "camellia-azalea" fertilizers are available in Florida and meet these requirements.

Muscadine Grapes (Year 1): Fertilize this month using 1/4 pound (1/2 cup) of 8-8-8 or 10-10-10; apply the fertilizer in bands about 1 foot to either side of the vine. *Note: It is sometimes beneficial to apply fertilizer that has micronutrients added.*

Table 1: Citrus Fertilization Table

<i>Tree Age</i>	<i>Cups of Fertilizer per Application</i>			<i>Applications per year</i>
	<i>6-6-6</i>	<i>8-8-8</i>	<i>10-10-10</i>	
<i>1</i>	.5-1.5 cups	.5-1.25 cups		6
<i>2</i>	2-4 cups	1.5-3 cups		5
<i>3</i>	3.5-7 cups	2.75-5.5 cups		4
<i>4</i>	8.5-11.25 cups	6.5-8.25 cups	5.25-6.5 cups	3
<i>5+</i>	12-15.5 cups	9-11.5 cups	7.25-9.25 cups	3

**Year 1 starts at planting.*



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