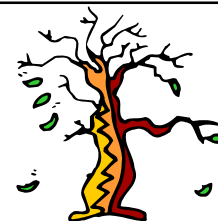


LANDSCAPE NEWS

BY LINDA B. LANDRUM

January – February 2004



“GARDENING FLORIDA STYLE” Course for Home Gardeners

“Gardening Florida Style”, a four-class course covering techniques and tips for successful gardening in Central Florida, will be presented by the Volusia County Extension Service beginning in February, 2004 at two locations.

Ormond Beach Public Library 1 p.m. - 4 p.m.
on four consecutive Tuesdays. February 3, 10,
17 and 24.

New Smyrna Beach Public Library 1 p.m. –
4:00 p.m. on four consecutive Mondays.
February 16, 23, March 1 and 8.

Classes will be taught by Volusia County Master Gardeners. **Pre-registration is required.** The materials fee is \$20, which covers the course and lab materials, including the handbook, handouts, University of Florida Insect Identification Guide, propagation materials, and magnifying glass.

Programs are open to all regardless of race, color, sex, disability, religion or national origin. Persons in need of special accommodations should call a week in advance of the program.

LOOKING GOOD FROM YOUR FRONT WINDOWS TO THE BACK OF THE STORE!



Make your sidewalk area outstanding by:

- 1.) Improving the pavement in front of your store. If zoning laws permit, how about a red brick path or ‘mat’ at the entryway?
- 2.) Adding color to the entry with seasonal flowers or flowering shrubs and trees.
- 3.) If zoning permits, install seating near the curb, but facing your store.
- 4.) Always keeping the sidewalk clean, as a dirty sidewalk is a turn-off.

First in a series based on the book “1,001 Ideas to Create Retail Excitement” By Edgar A. Falk.

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RECENT RESEARCH ON THE MANAGEMENT OF CYCAD AULACASPIS SCALE

By Dr. Catharine Mannion, IFAS/Extension

The research objective was to evaluate insecticide treatments for the control of cycad scale. King sago (*Cycas revoluta*) were planted in 1 gallon containers. Plants were maintained in a greenhouse at approximately 78°F and irrigated as needed. Plants were infested with scale eggs and crawlers prior to application. At the onset of the test, cycad infestation among plants varied from low to high but in general was moderate.

Plants were distributed so that varying infestation levels were in all treatments. Foliar treatments were applied with a CO₂ backpack sprayer with an 8003 flatfan nozzle; 25 lb psi. Plants were sprayed until runoff (approximately 200 ml spray solution per plant). All foliar applications were made at 3 week intervals (0,3,6,9 weeks). All drench applications were made once (no repeat applications). The test was evaluated every two weeks for 12 weeks. Female scale mortality, egg mortality and scale infestation on the foliage were evaluated for each plant.

The products that achieved excellent control of female scales were the foliar application of Organocide, the foliar application of Organocide in combination with a drench application of Merit, the foliar application of Distance, and the foliar and drench applications of dimethoate. Most of the mortality of the combination treatment of Organocide and Merit was likely due to the Organocide because the drench application of Merit alone provided poor control. The above treatments caused significantly greater mortality at 4,6,8,10 and 12 weeks after the initial application. The foliar application of dimethoate provided the quickest control with the highest percentage of mortality two weeks after application.

The foliar application of dimethoate provided 100 percent mortality of the eggs. The foliar application of Distance caused 99-100 percent control starting 4 weeks after the initial application. The drench application of dimethoate caused 100 percent control after 6 weeks. The foliar application of Organocide and the combination treatment of Merit

and Organocide provided more than 97% control after two foliar application of Organocide.

There were no significant differences in infestation rating at 2 and 4 weeks after the initial application. After 8 weeks, the infestation level was significantly lower (less infestation) in the Organocide, Merit in combination with Organocide, the foliar application of Distance, and both applications of dimethoate.

ATTENTION WATER GARDEN ENTHUSIASTS



Giant salvinia, *Salvinia molesta*, was recently found in Volusia County. This aquatic fern is prohibited in the United States by Federal law.

This aquatic weed is currently invading sites in Texas and Louisiana. It has the potential to infest aquatic habitats, wetlands, and rice fields across severe economic and ecological problems in many countries including New Zealand, Australia and South America. Finds in Africa and Papa New Guinea are also reported.

The main concern with this plant is the rapid growth rate. Giant salvinia thrives in nitrogen rich waters, with high temperatures and sunlight. It forms floating mats that shade and crowd out important native plants. Thick mats reduce oxygen content and degrade water quality for fish and other aquatic organisms.

What does this plant look like? It has oblong floating leaves, ½ to 1 ½ inches long. Young plants have smaller leaves that lie flat on the water surface. As plants mature and aggregate into mats, leaves are folded and compressed into upright chains. Leaf surfaces have rows of cylindrical hairs topped with four branches that are joined at the tips to form a “cage” (view with a hand lens). These hairs give a velvety appearance and repel water. To determine the difference between our native species, *Salvinia minima*, look for leaf hairs that branch at the tip.

Giant salvinia may be introduced with aquarium or water garden plants. If you have seen this plant in cultivation or in the wild, please contact the Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Toll Free Hotline: 1-877-STOP-ANS In Florida: Department of Environmental Protection at 1-850-245 -2809.

Other Plants of Concern:

The plants contained on this list are prohibited by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to be possessed, collected, transported, cultivated, or imported (without special permit) in the State of Florida. These species however may unintentionally appear in wetland and natural areas because of wind born dispersal of seeds and/or animal carriers. It is important that professionals monitor for the occurrence of these plant species.

Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Swamp stonecrop	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Water spinach	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> <i>Ipomoea fistulosa</i>
African elodea	<i>Lagarosiphon</i> spp. All
Sawah-flowering rush	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Monochoria	<i>Monochoria hasta</i> <i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Nechamandra	<i>Nechamandra alternifolia</i>
Wild red rice	<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>
Tropical pickerelweed	<i>Pontederia rotundifolia</i>
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia</i> spp. All species except <i>S. rotundifolia (minima)</i>
Exotica burreed	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>
Water soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>
Water chestnut	<i>Trapa</i> spp. All species (Not Chinese water chestnut)
Hippo gras	<i>Vossia cuspidate</i>
Hygro, Green hygro	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>
Ambulia	<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>

One kind word can warm
three winter months

-Japanese proverb



SPANISH REFERENCES

Hundreds of extension-related documents in Spanish are now available on the Internet for users to view and download free of charge. The web site will include bilingual news reports, columns and feature stories, links to other extension web sites with Spanish language materials, educational materials to learn more about Hispanic communities and reaching out to Spanish-speaking audiences, and an online forum to consult with other specialists about Spanish language materials. In addition, EEE will offer free translation services for those who have documents that may have substantial use nationally, providing they meet other established criteria. You can visit this resource at: <http://extensionenespanol.net/index.cfm>

LIST OF ALL-AMERICAN SELECTIONS 2004

For sources of plants check out AAS website www.all-americanselections.org

‘Gypsy Deep Rose’ Gypsophila
 ‘Queeny Purple’ Hollyhock
 ‘Fresh Look Red’ Celosia Plumosa
 ‘Fresh Look Yellow’ Celosia Plumosa
 ‘Limbo Violet’ F1
 ‘Amy’ Melon F1
 ‘Sunshine’ Winter Squash F1
 ‘Sweet Beauty’ Watermelon F1

PUBLICATIONS

“Organic Lawn Care”
 Trenholm ENH 883



“Birdfeeders: What to Consider when Selecting”
 Hostetler, Main & Voight WEC 162

“Managing Pythium Blight in Overseeded Turf”
 Datnoff, Stiles & Cisar PP-66

“The Nine-banded Armadillo” (*Dasypus novemcinctus*)
 Schaefer & Hostetler WEC 76

“Aphid Damaging Seashore Paspalum” –
 Nuessly, Nagata, Beiriger, Scully & Halbert
 UF/IFAS Pest Alert 11/03

Dates To Remember

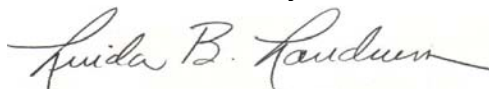


- Jan 10 Turf and Ornamental Pest Control Workshop Orlando CEU's (407) 836-7570
- Jan. 15-17 Tropical Plant Industry Exhibition, Fort Lauderdale. Call (800) 375-3642
- Jan. 21 & 28 Irrigation Workshop – Design , Orlando \$30.00 call (407) 836-7570
- Feb. 3,10, Gardening Florida Style, Ormond Beach Library 1-4 p.m.
- Feb. 12 Pesticide Training/Testing for Private & O&T license, Tavares Call (352) 343-4101
- Feb. 17, 24 Gardening Florida Style, Ormond Beach Library 1-4 p.m.
- Feb. 16, 23 Gardening Florida Style, New Smyrna Beach Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
- Mar. 1, 8 Gardening Florida Style, New Smyrna Beach Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
- Feb. 21 Urban Farming Workshop Sanford (\$10.00) Call (407) 665-5554

If you would like more information on upcoming programs or want to receive publications please call, fax, or e-mail me.

All Extension Service programs and information are free and open to the public regardless,
of race, color, sex, disability, religion, or national origin.

Sincerely,



Extension Agent IV - Horticulture