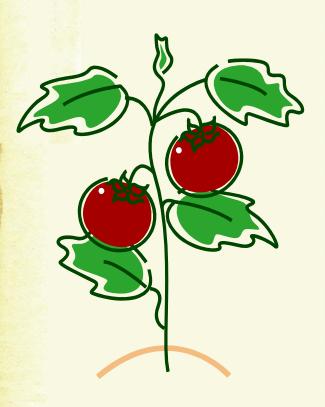
# Mulvane Community Garden Newsletter

July 2014



#### **Stay Connected:**

Join the facebook Mulvane Community Garden Group. Watch cable channel 7 for meeting reminders. Visit the website for photos and resources. Spread the word to your friends! VOL.1 ISSUE #5

Welcome to a new growing season! It is our mission to provide helpful tips and suggestions to make your garden a success and pass along any garden updates. In addition to this monthly newsletter, you will find further resources at our website.

#### In this issue:

- Tomato Troubles
- Still time to plant
- Squash Bug Treatment
- Monthly Planting Guide



Upcoming Garden Related Events: Tomato Day 2014 – Saturday July 26<sup>th</sup> Sedgwick County Extension Center Admission is free! Various seminars will be held. See their flyer posted on the garden facebook page or our website.

mulvanecommunitygarden.weebly.com

# **Tomato Troubles**

The majority of tomato issues can usually be resolved through diligent watering practices, care in handling and soil maintenance. Some of the common problems you may encounter are:

- Blossom End Rot
- Cracking/Splitting Skins
- Hornworm, Slugs & Fruit worms
- Blight
- Sunscald
- Flower drop
- Deformed leaves
- Fusarium Wilt
- Nematodes

**Blossom End Rot:** Presents as brown spot, ranging in size from dime to half dollar, leathery in appearance. Sign of calcium deficiency, often made worse by drought and/or excess nitrogen. Keep soil moist and mulched. Some sprays are available for treatment

<u>Cracking/Splitting Skin:</u> Usually due to a sudden increase in moisture following a dry period of time. Or can occur if fruit is overripe. Try to keep a balanced watering schedule.

**Hornworm:** Large 3-4 inch caterpillar w/white diagonal stripes and a horn at the rear. Present with holes in leaves or fruit. Hand-pick the caterpillars and drop in soapy water. If caught early Sevin can be useful or try companion planting with marigolds and / or dill.

**Slugs:** Also producers of holes in fruit. Treat with slug pellets and beneficial nematodes



**Fruit worms:** Moth larvae that consumes the fruit from the inside out. Fruit must be destroyed. Prevention can be done by starting plants with row covers until flowering occurs.

Blight: Two categories, Early or Late.

**Early** – Often due to fungus that survives winter on old vines. Presents as ringed spots on low leaves and stems. Limit spread by watering low (avoid water on leaves) and don't handle the plant when it's wet. Preventative measures include end of season cleanup and use of Actinovate or Copper Fungicide.

Late – Due to spores. Presents as water soaked patches and lesions on any portion of the plant. Track spore activity at <u>usablight.org</u> and treat with of Actinovate or Copper Fungicide.

**Sunscald:** sudden exposure of fruits to direct sunlight in hot, dry weather. Presents as yellow or white patches on the sun side of the tomato. Limit pruning to ensure leaves provide shade.

**Flower Drop:** Flowers drop before fruit production. Primarily due to flux in temp (at night above 70 or below 50°F; day above 85°F), stress from drought, excess nitrogen, or not enough sun.

# Tomato Troubles continued...

**Deformed, Sticky Leaves:** Aphids are the primary cause of this type of damage. They eat the sap and produce a sticky substance on the plant. Inspect the underside of leaves and new growth. Use of a strong jet of water and neem oil application helps.

• Leaf damage may also be due to spider mites or whiteflies. Weed around plants and consider insecticidal soap as treatment.

**Fusarium Wilt:** A fungal disease that inhibits water and nutrient flow throughout the plant. When choosing seeds or plants for your garden, buy resistant varieties (labeled VFN). Prevention by rotate crops and avoid planting tomatoes, potatoes, or peppers in the same location for 3-4 years. Be sure to remove and destroy all diseased plants, don't compost.

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<u>Nematodes:</u> Nearly impossible to see, they live under the soil and attack root system. May lead to stunted plants and discolored leaves, however will still produce fruit. Planting Marigolds with tomatoes helps.

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## What to Plant Outdoors:

November Continue to Harvest Spinach Turnips

December Enjoy your bounty & plan for 2015

### Fall Lawn Care Classes

August 19 & 26, 2014 7:00-8:30 p.m. Sedgwick County Extension Education Center 4-H Hall

- The entire series costs \$5.
- Participants may attend as many or as few of the classes as desired.
- Register online at http://lawncarefall.eventbrite.com or call 316-660-0100.
- Registration deadline is August 18th.

August 19 – Basic Lawn Care

This class will cover basic lawn care principles that will keep your lawn healthy as well as how to deal with a few of the most common lawn problems.

August 26 - Dealing with Lawn Weeds Learn how identify and control problem weeds in your lawn.





## **Still Time to Plant!**

As we continue into the summer, it's a good time to plan ahead to what we'd like to grow more of while time permits. We're lucky to consider the following:

\*Snap Beans \*Cabbage \*Carrots \*Broccoli \*Endive \*Cauliflower \*Kale \*Lettuce \*Potatoes \*Radish \*Spinach \*Turnips \*Beets

## **Squash Bug Treatment at Various Stages of Life**

Life Stage	Most Effective	Moderately Effective	Least Effective
Young Nymphs	Spinosad	Carbaryl Pyrethrins Permethrin	
Old Nymphs	Spinosad	Permethrin	Pyrethrins Carbaryl
Adults	Lambda-cyhalothrin Cyfluthrin Pyrethrin	Esfenvalerate	Spinosad Permethrin Carbaryl

Carbaryl - Sevin

Cyfluthrin - Bayer Vegetable & Garden Insect Spray

Esvenvalerate - Monterey Bug Buster II

Lambda-cyalothrin - Bonide Beetle Killer; Spectracide Triazicide

Permethrin - Bonide Eight Garden Dust; Bayer Complete Insect Dust; HiYield Garden, Pet &

Livestock Dust

Pyrethrins - Monterey Bug Buster-O; Fertilome Quik-Kill Home, Garden & Pet Spray

Spinosad - Fertilome Borer, Bagworm, Leafminer & Tent Caterpillar Spray; Bonide Captain

Jack's Dead Bug Brew

To see the complete study, go to <u>http://entomology.osu.edu/welty/pdf/VegIPMReport2005.pdf</u>

This Ohio Study Information courtesy of K-State Research & Extension