

Southwind District



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Up-Coming Events

All Extension events have been suspended.

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Dear Gardener,

I hope you are enjoying our warmer temperatures! The cool, wet spring we had has brought out a lot of fungal disease - especially in our trees.

Our offices are now open to the public. I am excited to be back in my normal office. If I ever thought I wanted to work from home, the last 11 weeks certainly broke me of that! We do ask that if visiting our offices that you maintain social distancing.

If I can be of assistance to you, please don't hesitate to give me a call, stop by the office or send me an e-mail.

Sincerely,

Krista Harding
District Extension Agent

Anthracnose on Sycamore



I have received a lot of calls in regards to sickly looking sycamore trees. Thanks to the cool, wet spring we had,

anthracnose has made an appearance in our area. Anthracnose is a fungal disease. Young leaves may wither and turn black. On older leaves, look for brown areas that follow the major veins of the leaves. In some cases, the petiole (leaf stem) is infected, which causes leaf drop. The leaf may look perfectly fine, so look for browned areas on the petiole. In severe cases, the tree drops heavily infected leaves and may be completely defoliated. Healthy trees will releaf in a few weeks. Defoliation this early in the year does not affect overall tree health. Trees have plenty of time to produce new leaves and make the energy reserves needed to survive the winter. Other types of trees that are affected by anthracnose include birch, elm, walnut, oak and especially ash. Anthracnose seldom causes significant damage to trees in Kansas, so chemical controls are usually unnecessary. Fungicides do not cure infected leaves, so applying them after symptoms are seen will not help.

Slug Damage



Slugs have been causing damage; likely due to all the wet weather. The most common slug in the Midwest is the gray garden slug and is about 3/4 to 1.5 inches long.

Slugs feed on a wide variety of plants including flowers (annuals and perennials), vegetables and ground covers. They are especially fond of hostas. They can devour seedlings completely and cause large holes or tattered edges on larger leaves. Damage occurs at night as these organisms are nocturnal and hide during the day.

A number of strategies can be used for control. Handpicking can be effective but is most effective if done after dark with a flashlight. Alternatively, rolled newspapers or boards placed near where slugs are feeding will serve as a hiding place for slugs during the day. Check the traps in the morning and destroy any that are found. Placing slugs in a jar with soapy water will kill them.

Baits can also be used. Gardeners have found that a pie tin, buried to the rim and filled with beer will attract and kill slugs as they crawl in and either cannot or will not crawl out. Commercial baits are also available with the most common active ingredients being metaldehyde and iron phosphate. Products with metaldehyde can be toxic to cats and dogs if ingested in large quantities so place this product in spots the slugs can reach but pets cannot. Iron phosphate is safe for pets and also does a good job of killing slugs though it may take 3 to 6 days to work.

Join K-State Research & Extension Agents and Specialist each Wednesday during the month of June & July for the "Garden Hour." All sessions are FREE! You can register by following this link: [Garden Hour](#)



K-STATE GARDEN HOUR

June Calendar

June 3rd at 12:00PM: "Making and Supporting Pollinators in the Garden"

June 10th at 12:00PM: "Indoor Plants for Health and Happiness"

June 17th at 12:00PM: "Bugs Galore! Bagworm, Japanese Beetles, Mosquitos, and other Bug-Related Pests"

June 24th at 12:00PM: "Identifying Garden Insects – Integrated Pest Management Steps for the Garden"

THERE IS NO COST, BUT WE DO REQUIRE REGISTRATION:



REGISTER HERE:



Controlling Bagworms



Bagworms are a serious pest. Horticulture Agent Krista Harding provides tips for Bagworms.

Woolly Aphids

Woolly aphids have made an appearance in our area. It has been several years since I have seen them. I took this



picture a few days ago on a maple tree in Fort Scott. As you can see, the branch was literally covered.

Woolly aphids start out kind of brownish gray in color. However, at some point, they begin producing white strands that resemble wool which provides them with their "wooly" appearance.

So are woolly aphids harmful to trees? The answer is no. The only real complaint leveled against woolly aphids revolves around the "sticky mess" which they are responsible for. The aphids congregate on twigs and branches of the different varieties of sugar maples. They insert their piercing-sucking mouthparts to withdraw the sugar-rich sap of the tree. The excess juices are eliminated/excreted in the form of "honeydew". The honeydew "rain" will coat anything beneath woolly aphid infested trees - vehicles, sidewalks, driveways, house decks, picnic/patio furniture, children's swing sets and toys,

and so on. But other than that, trees easily withstand wooly aphid infestations.

Handy Chart for Side-Dressing Rates

Top or Side-Dressing Nitrogen Fertilizer

By Gregg Eyestone
Riley County Extension Agent, Horticulture

Soils that have been enriched with organic matter and particularly with manure annually may not require much to any additional nitrogen. Monitor your crops growth and determine if additional nitrogen is needed.				
Crop	Approximate pounds needed of any one of the examples below per 100 feet of row.			Time of application Sprinkle the nitrogen fertilizer in the row and water in with up to 1/2 inch of water.
	Ammonium Sulfate (21-0-0)	Urea (46-0-0)	Blood Meal (12-0-0)	
Annual flowers	0.5	0.25	1	Over the course of each month until frost.
Asilbe, daylily, garden phlox, lupines, mums	0.5	0.25	1	Apply after bloom.
Asparagus	2.5	1	4	Before growth begins in spring or after harvest.
Rhubarb	0.75	0.33	1.5	When plants are 2—10 inches tall.
Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli	1.5	0.5	2	Three weeks after field transplanting.
Cucumber, cantaloupe, pumpkin	1.5	0.75	2.5	One week after blossoming begins. Three weeks later.
Onions (mature)	0.75	0.33	1	Two to four weeks after planting.
Peas and beans	1.25	0.5	2.5	After heavy bloom and set of pods.
Peppers, eggplants	1.25	0.5	2.5	After first fruit sets.
Potato	2	1	4	When plants are 4—6 inches tall.
Spinach, kale, mustard and turnip greens	1.5	0.75	3	When plants are about one-third grown.
Sweet corn	1.5	0.75	3	When plants are 8 to 10 inches tall. One week after tassels appear.
Sweet potatoes, watermelons, herbs	None	None	None	Excessive amounts of nitrogen will reduce yields or lower quality, or both.
Carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips and lettuce	None	None	None	Side-dressings of nitrogen not needed if soil is fertilized well before planting.
Tomato	1.5	0.5	3	One to two weeks before first tomato ripens. Two weeks after picking first ripe tomato. One month later.

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Crop	Approximate pounds needed of any one of the examples below per 100 feet of row.			Time of application Sprinkle the nitrogen fertilizer in the row and water in with up to 1/2 inch of water.
	Ammonium Sulfate (21-0-0)	Urea (46-0-0)	Blood Meal (12-0-0)	
Strawberry, June bearing	2.5	1	4	June at renovation
	3	1.5	5	Mid-August
Strawberry, ever bearing	2.5	1	4	Spring, as growth starts
	3	1.5	5	Early-August
Brambles	1.5	0.5	2	April, as growth starts
Blueberries, bush should produce 6-12 inches of seasonal growth.	0.4	0.2	0.75	April
	0.25	0.1	0.5	May
	0.25	0.1	0.5	June
	0.25	0.1	0.5	July
Grapes	0.4	0.2	0.75	Spring

Approximate Conversion
 5 cups = 1 pound of Ammonium Sulfate
 8 cups = 1 pound of Urea
 9 cups = 1 pound of Blood Meal
 *16 tablespoons = 1 cup

Fertilizer price varies from season to season. Urea is the lowest cost nitrogen fertilizer product. Ammonium sulfate is around 6 times more than Urea. Blood Meal is around 10 times more than Urea.

Look for nitrogen only fertilizer products at local garden centers, farmers cooperatives and other retail outlets.

<u>Nitrogen Fertilizer</u>	<u>Estimated Cost per 100 foot row</u>
Urea (46-0-0)	\$0.30
Ammonium Sulfate (21-0-0)	\$2.00
Blood Meal (12-0-0)	\$3.00

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