

[MUSIC] Hey, Wyoming. Welcome to the Lawn and Garden Podcast with the University Extension Specialist, Jeff Edwards, and his co-host, Jerry Erschabeck. Originally aired on KGOS and KERM in Torrington, Join Jeff, Jerry and all of the special guests as they talk all things Wyoming Garden, from plant variant to weather events, to pesticides and the pollinators. Our Lawn and Garden podcast helps you improve your home garden in every small acreage. Good day and happy gardening.

Good morning, everybody. This is Jeff Edwards and Jerry Erschabeck for the KERM Lawn and Garden program, not program [LAUGHTER] along with Emily Stein. Emily, we're really glad you're here today. Uh, you know, there's a lot of things happening in our area.

There are.

Uh, things are growing. I- I don't mean to brag, but I walked into my high tunnel yesterday and my sweetcorn is up to my armpits, so- [OVERLAPPING] [LAUGHTER]

Oh, I think that's bragging.

You mean just a little bit, just a little bragging.

So it's not- it's not, um, tasseling yet. I don't know what's going on, I think it's just gonna grow.

I do you know when you're not home.

I know.

Yeah, yeah, yeah.

[LAUGHTER] So, Emily, tell us about your background and- and, uh, what your transitioning to.

Who I am? [LAUGHTER]

And who you are, and- and then let's talk about growing stuff.

Okay.

Okay.

Um, so I am Emily Stein. I have my doctorate in Plant Health. Um, it's a practitioner degree rather than a research doctorate. Uh, so a lot more of my work is hands-on diagnosing and- and mitigating problems. Um, I'm originally from San Diego. Everyone goes, oh, that's so nice.

So just a minute. Everybody heard that she's a hands-on practitioner, right? So, uh, we might be relying on you a lot. [LAUGHTER]

I take all of that back. Um, I'm strictly online only. [LAUGHTER]

Okay. [OVERLAPPING]

No, no. [LAUGHTER].

No, please continue, but San Diego is a nice place. Yeah.

Yeah- yeah. Um, I grew up about an hour inland. So very arid, very dry.

Okay.

Very similar weather conditions. Uh, my family is originally from Nebraska, so I went back, did my undergraduate there in turf grass and landscape management, and then rolled straight into the doctorate of plant health program there at UNL. Um, and then from there I did a number of internships, I worked at Denver Botanic Gardens for a summer, came and did a, uh, Experimental science communication project with Geoff Bradshaw out of the Panhandle center, um, that then rolled into a full-time position. And then, um, this community environment educator position opened, I applied and here I'm.

Awesome, I think she might be replacing me on the program.

No. [LAUGHTER] No, I don't want that responsibility [LAUGHTER]

Definitely co-host material?

Yeah. Oh, yeah. Yeah. Substitute [LAUGHTER]. Only when your- when and if you're available.

Sure.

Excellent. So, you know, if your hands-on, you're doing diagnostic type things, you- are you doing research then for horticulture type of things?

Not- not explicitly research. Again, I am only three weeks into this position, and all the doors are still open.

Sure.

Uh, but I am not asked to do any research as part of my appointment, I'm 100 percent extension.

Okay.

So at- to my knowledge I'm a 100 percent extension, I better check that.

Until somebody changes that, right?

Exactly.

Yeah.

Uh, but a lot of what I do is talking to people, you know, they call, Hey, I have a

problem with my tree, it's turning really yellow. You probably need some more iron sulfate. Here's some- here's some documents on it, and where you can get it from. You know, I get calls about people's tomatoes, Why are my tomatoes curling? Well, right now it's probably heat stress.

Yeah.

Because it's so hot. Even if you have all your greenhouse doors open and you get air movement, you're still moving 100 plus degree air through, and the tomatoes are just like, No, thank you, I'm just going to curl up and hold as much water as I can in.

I'm gonna chill out as much as I possibly can.

Yeah. Pretty much, [LAUGHTER].

Yeah. And what's interesting about the tomato thing is, it can be that those symptoms can be confused with herbicide injury.

Yeah.

I actually had, uh, a conversation with somebody through- via email last week, 10 days ago, about that very same thing, and it turned out that it was particular varieties that they had, that they were growing out in their high tunnel that we're having the most problems. [OVERLAPPING] So, uh, we talked a little bit about the possibility of contaminated compost in the neighbors spring types of things, and- and I think what it came down to was sunlight.

Yeah- yeah.

And heat.

It's just that hot sun that, you know, they're just- they're not happy, and they tell you [LAUGHTER].

Yes, exactly.

So that's a good indicator for a little bit of shade cloth, yeah?

Yeah.

Yeah.

It could be. And- and one of the first questions that I ask when people say, Hey, my tomatoes are, you know, curling. Have you sprayed anything? Have you, you know- do you know if your neighbors sprayed anything? And so I kind of have a diagnostic checklist that I go through, and, you know, know they haven't sprayed. Okay. What about, you know, how hot is it been where you are? Well, you know, where are they growing? Are they under a tree or they in a- in a high tunnel, are they, you know, just at the backyard, because a lot of those- those factors change how the plants respond. And so understanding those- those nuances of the environment help me,

you know.

Sure.

Diagnose the problem.

So is it- is it actual heat stress or is it too intense sunlight?

Combination of both.

Okay.

Or not enough watering or-

It- it's-

Watering, yeah-

Inconsistent.

Inconsistently.

Inconsistent watering can cause it. Um, but a lot of it is a combination of sunlight intensity and heat. They kind of go hand in hand.

Okay.

You know, high sunlight is high heat. And what ends up happening is, the plant responds by curling to deflect as much sun as it can, because it- it gets enough as it's curled. There's- there's a small enough surface area on that leaf to get the light it needs, but not extra, and so it's not baking.

Yeah.

But not to be confused with verticillium wilt.

Right. If it's verticillium, well, we have an entirely different problem.

Yeah, that's a jerk [LAUGHTER] jerk control.

Yeah. And that's a- that's a, um, I'm very sorry, here's a plastic bag and the trash can.

Yeah.

I'm sorry. I was just willingly because it was too hot [LAUGHTER]. Sorry.

No. No. [OVERLAPPING].

Or a blight or those types of things.

Right. And so- and so one of the first questions I ask is, where are you seeing this

within the plant? If it's at the top on new growth, I can kind of estimate, you know, that's probably due to the environment that the new growth has come out in. If we're seeing it lower on the plant, that means either something is splashing up from the soil or it's coming up through the roots, or you're not getting airflow through your plants, and so there's, you know, issues with- with airflow and so things are just stagnating, and that's when you get, you know, all sorts of curling.

And- and sometimes it's just a varietal.

It is- it is, and-

Varietal issue.

And certain varieties respond in similar ways, but different severities. So it's- it's no different than how, you know, someone's allergic to pollen and someone's not. You know, this tree starts blooming and, you know, [LAUGHTER] you're over here sneezing your head off and I'm fine.

Yeah.

It's just- it's just a genetic difference in how they respond to different environmental.

I'm- I'm mosquito bite.

I'm sorry.

Kind of thing? [LAUGHTER] [OVERLAPPING]

Oh, my.

Yeah. Okay. Yeah. That kind of thing, right?

Yeah. Yeah.

So besides tomatoes showing heat stress or environmental stresses, are there other plants in your garden that show-

Turf?

Okay, let's talk about turf dress.

Turf- Turf is one of those things that can show stress, but it doesn't usually show it immediately. So a lot of times you'll see your turf kind of browning. It just- it looks tired. That's the best descriptor I have for it. [LAUGHTER] You just- it's that August tired.

If you walk across it and it doesn't spring back.

Exactly. That's one of my first- that's one of the first things I check when I- when someone calls and says, Hey, can you come look at my lawn. You know, we walk across and I turn around and look, Okay, do I see footprints- do I see clear outlined

footprints in the dirt or in the- in the turf? Because that means, most likely, the turf is heat stressed or not getting enough water. The second thing I do, Gary taught me this, was take an eight inch screwdriver and I stab the ground. If it goes in really easy, there's enough water in the soil right now for the grass to take up, if it stops about an inch in, well, we need to look at, you know.

Giving it more- more of a drink.

Maybe we need a little more water.

Yeah- yeah.

Or you hit a hard pan and that's a whole different problem.

Or you have really sandy soil [LAUGHTER] If it goes in really deep easily.

Yes- yes. But most of the time, I mean- I'm in housing developments, I'm in areas where [OVERLAPPING]

Where it's mostly the stuff they dug for the basement, right?

Yeah.

Yeah. Okay.

So sometimes, you know, you try two or three different spots. You try within the dry patches and then you try within the green patches and compare.

We had a house built in, uh, Indiana when we move there, and I had a circ- I had a circular place in my yard, in my house, oh, I don't know, uh, 18 inches across.

Mmh.

Where the grass would just die. So I did a little investigating and it was a paint bucket [OVERLAPPING] buried about three inches down.

Yep- yep. So that's something- I mean, in that case, if you had a very clear circle, you had an indication that something.

Weird.

In that area wasn't-

Yeah.

You know, with a little FU drought, stress is a little bit more sporadic and [OVERLAPPING]

Sure.

And a little more widespread of an issue

Or there's other self induced things to choose, right?

Oh, absolutely.

Yeah. So [OVERLAPPING]

You know, if you- if you have a pet that chooses to use, the corner of your lawn as a bathroom, you're going to see something come out of it and, you know, it's- it's a fairly concentrated spot versus something that's a little more widespread, like drought-stricken.

Sure.

And I know a lot of people don't do this, but fertilizers kill.

Yeah.

Carries a lot of harvest.

Yes.

That doesn't ever happen[LAUGHTER].

Wait. Oh shoot. How can reset this back, I've got the vacuum cleaner.

Yeah.

You know, and- and nobody does that, you know, typically.

No. It is you jus- you sweep it in, calling in.

You really have a [OVERLAPPING]

If you can't see it, it's not gonna be a problem.

Right. Exactly. [OVERLAPPING]

Yeah. [LAUGHTER]

[LAUGHTER] Ought to plant tomato right there.

Right. [LAUGHTER]

Te- too, Jerry, are you sure used a lot of fertilizer this last time? [LAUGHTER]

We were- my neighbor had gone on a road trip for a week, and we offered to water his lawn. And a lot of times we would just leave the sprinklers in the same spot because that's the spot that seemed to dry out. And you know, two days later, turn the faucet back on and no- not move him right away.

Right.

You know, it was rather difficult this- and it was during that really kinda hot spell-  
[OVERLAPPING]

Yeah.

- where we had 101, 101-

Yeah.

-99.

Yeah. [LAUGHTER] That tomato [OVERLAPPING] wilting or tomato leaf turning weather.

Human molting weather? [LAUGHTER].

Yeah, human melting weather, yeah.

You, this is great, you fit right in.

Yeah. Yeah. I get it.

Okay. So garden stuff, what's going on in your garden, Jerry?

Weeds. Weeds, weeds, weeds, the cantaloupe. Gosh, dang. Mana has replanted cantaloupe now uh, two more times, so that makes a total of three. Some have come up and-

You have to water them.

Yeah. We do a good job of watering.

Okay. Alright.

We sprinkle. And I know that there's pros and cons about sprinkling, but it's easy for us. And it's not a problem of having it not wet enough. There might be an issue of too wet- [OVERLAPPING]

Too wet.

-because we don't have a timer on it.

Oh, yeah.

And we probably need to rectify that- that problem right then and there, but we haven't yet.

Okay.

But, you know, and one thing, especially when it's so hot, I- I buried the length of hose because, you know, if you have the sprinklers and you can connect them together. There's a length of hose there that is subject to sunrise- the sun rays, and

you- your first 20 gallons, 15 gallons is scalding hot water. So I buried that part of that horse just to give us a little protection, but-

Sure.

- won't be much but a little.

A little bit. Sure.

I had a question the other day, and in my mind, it doesn't seem to matter. But if you put a timer on your sprinkler system, what- what is the order from the hydrant of uh, pressure, reducer, filter, timer or is it timer, filter, pressure, reducer? Does it matter what that order is?

I am out of my league in that question.

Jerry, do you know if there's-

I think you'd want.

I think you'd want the filter first-

Okay.

-to trap anything so it wouldn't mess up the timer.

Okay.

-or anything like that. And then the other two, I don't think it would matter.

Then it wouldn't really matter. Okay? Alright.

Filter first.

Filter first.

Alright.

Okay.

Put your mask on.

Yeah. Let's see. Oh gosh, I'm trying to think- I'm trying to think how I have mine set up.

Yeah, I'm filter- it's filter first.

So my job- we- we mow with the neighbor, but my job is to use the rider and- good gosh. I got into some wind and it kinda circled and I didn't have a mask on and I started sneezing and its thing and I'm like, Oh my gosh, is this- is this my [LAUGHTER] hay fever season. And- but it was just the dust and dirt and the grass and-

Yeah.

You know, I'm like on, I think this is a mask type of situation. And I think I probably might continue to use that.

Yeah.

I think it'd be- this year for whatever reason my allergies have been on high alert basically. [LAUGHTER].

Yeah.

And it's the- it's the grasses that are pollinating.

More- more stuff getting into your nose?

Yeah.

Yeah.

Yeah. So yeah. Mask up when you're doing those things right now, we are replacing the siding on our house. And I never thought that I- or the last couple of years didn't really think I had a fly problem and it's because they'd been wedging up underneath the siding. [LAUGHTER] Uh, so, uh, I've been wearing a mask while I've been [LAUGHTER] removing the dead flies in the siding from my nose.

And the amount of dirt-

Oh, yeah.

-up underneath the siding and-

Yeah.

And so-

It's the fine- it's the really fine-

Really fine stuff. Yeah. Okay.

Really fine.

-soil that's up in there too. Yeah. So any type of activity like that protect your respiration system.

And wear safety goggles?

Yeah.

Or glasses.

Yeah.

In- in best-case scenarios. But-

Yes.

You know, if you're working with something that's gonna be flying at your face like grass, you know, the last thing you want are grass clippings in your eyes, you know.

My- my wife is a good weed eater. She likes to do weed eating. But holy cow got to stay away from her.

Yeah.

Yeah.

Yeah

Those rocks come flying into.

Oh, the do. And-

And like we have a- a- I was hanging out in the garage and Mara was caught by ping. [LAUGHTER].Onto a tin- tin building, it makes- it makes you really kinda jump.

Yeah.

Even when the- we had the rumbling storm, that rumbling thunderstorm and a little bit of rain, if you're inside of a tin building, holy cow, it seems like the world is coming to an end.

Yeah.

Next, you want to duck and cover.

Well, yeah. That's [OVERLAPPING].

Or a little twitchy. You wanted to do.

A little twitchy. So-

Yeah.

Yeah. It's- it's one of those deals.

Hearing protection when you're on your lawn mower as well?

Oh, yeah. I like that. I have one that- [OVERLAPPING]

Goes around your neck?

-goes around your neck when you're not using it and then you just- it's like kinda like a stethoscope putting it into your ears but you can't hear anything other than yourself.

Yeah.

So that's- that's when I'm not singing. [LAUGHTER].

I like that.

So this is a question for either one of you to- is it too late to put down pre-emergent wee- herbicides?

Why do you want to control?

In turf.

In turf?

Yeah. Sandbars and puncture vine?

I would say no. I mean-

Really.

I haven't- sandbars are just not coming on and puncher vines coming on. But- [OVERLAPPING]

Yeah.

I mean, you could still put it out knowing that you're probably going to have to spray those that are up.

Okay.

But- because up come on from now until it freezes.

But it's important that it gets watered in?

Yes.

Yeah.

Yeah.

Yes.

Can you use- there's a pre-emergent, it's in a shaker, plastic shaker can. Can you use that in the garden?

There are formulations that are labeled for the garden. Yes.

Read the label, Gary.

Yeah. Yeah. [LAUGHTER] That's the expert.

That's the expert, Gary.

That's what it is. Read the label.

Always read the label.

Yeah. Okay.

Yeah. That is- [OVERLAPPING]

If any doubt, read the label.

That is the answer. I actually had that question yesterday.

Did you really? [OVERLAPPING].

I did.

And if you think you know the answer, read the label. [LAUGHTER]

Yes. Yes. So-

Well, at least I answered partly correct. [LAUGHTER] I don't know. Read the label. I- I said that to him. And I said I- but I think that- that- I did- I said I didn't really know. I said I'll ask that on the next Lawn and Garden.

Yeah.

So hopefully that listener is listening.

And that's the other thing too. If we have colors there that want to ask questions 5322158. I think-

If- did I get that right?

Yeah. Okay. That's good news. Hey, and on that note, let's take a few moments and listen to our sponsors.

[MUSIC] Starting a garden, the University of Wyoming Extension has you covered. See our publication, Wyoming Vegetable and Fruit Growing Guide. To learn more about growing fruits and vegetables in Wyoming, visit the Wyoming Extension website at [uwo.edu/uwe](http://uwo.edu/uwe)

Did you know there are free online education courses on the University of Wyoming Extension website? We offer an animal science course for 4-H students, estate planning and information on taxes and fad diets plus much more. If we haven't covered a topic you're interested in, contact your local extension office for help. Our course list is growing throughout the year. Head to [wyoextension.org](http://wyoextension.org) and scroll to the online course catalog. While you're there, check out our Facebook feed or watch our extensive collection of from-the-ground-up videos for seasonal gardening tips. Looking for the best way to keep up with all the news from University of Wyoming Extension, the College of Agriculture and Wyoming Ag Experiment Stations, the [uwagnews.com](http://uwagnews.com) website features real-time education, research, and extension

events, and feature stories from across the state. Bookmark uwagnews.com today and subscribe to our monthly e-mail newsletter. uwagnews.com, growing people, knowledge and communities.

Hey, good morning. We're back. This is Jeff Edwards and Jerry Erschabeck for the KERM Lawn and Garden program along with Emily Stein and Gary Stone. Usually, when Gary's here and it's Jerry and Jeff, I have a hard time switching back and forth between Jerry and Gary. [LAUGHTER]

All those J sounds or G sounds?

Yeah, exactly.

Yeah. [LAUGHTER]

So you get off easy because it's Emily.

Yeah, because I can- it's a whole lot easier to think of Jerry and Emily. So, yeah. During our commercial break, I asked Emily what you want to talk about for the second half of the show and she said bugs.

Bugs.

So what about them? Where would you like to start? Well, let's start [OVERLAPPING]

Um, I didn't plan that far ahead. [LAUGHTER]

Lets - let's start this way. Um, uh, some new invasive things, uh, last year I think you had or um, Japanese beetles in Scove bluff, is that correct?

Three years ago.

Three years ago, but you have not seen them since? That's an awesome thing.

Yes.

We do not want them here.

No, thank you.

But they are at least in North plant- North Platte consistently, are they not?

The- the brown marmorated.

And is the brown marmorated stink bug in North Platte?

Yes.

Oh, brother. Okay.

Yes.

Well, we know the world changes at North Platte. Uh, so um, hopefully, uh, the brown marmorated stink bug. What do you- so what do you know about that other than it feeds on a lot of things and is a pain? We don't want that one here either.

I've- I've done a little bit of work with it.

Okay.

When I worked at an orchard, uh, they had me placing in traps for it and I worked over in Nebraska City. Um, I don't remember if we caught any because that was like five years ago.

Sure.

Maybe more.

Sure.

Time is weird now.

It is.

Uh, it's a pain.

So- [OVERLAPPING]

I definitely know that [LAUGHTER]

So let's talk about uh, some of the host plants that it feeds on?

Peaches.

Okay.

[NOISE] Shoot. Now you've put me on the spot and I'm completely dry  
[OVERLAPPING]

Well, that's part of this program is.

I know, I know. I wasn't ready [LAUGHTER]

Dump the excuse [LAUGHTER]

Uh, I mean.

So is it a- is it vegetables, is it tree fruit?

Just about all of that.

It's everything. Okay.

Dry- dry beans could be.

Dry beans.

Really?

Yeah.

Yes

Oh, so is it a problem in soybean fields?

No. Yeah. I don't know about the soybeans, but yes, dry beans are they- they're very worried that it could be a problem in dry beans.

Wow, okay. Good to know. Interesting. Uh and the nice thing about it is that it's a stink bug.

Yes.

It's a true bug. It has scent glands and it smells really bad when you smash it.

Yeah.

Yay.

Yah. [LAUGHTER] Yeah. I'm not so sure that's a yea but it's [LAUGHTER]

So [OVERLAPPING]

Yeah. Very interesting.

Uh yeah. Something stinked is the yeah. So anyhow, uh, uh, things that are happening um emerald ash borer, in Scott's bluff?

No.

Not yet?

No.

Okay. Good. I know we have it in Cheyenne.

Keep it.

Yeah. I know. Yeah. It's been showing up. It's been coming up from Fort Collins, um.

And emerald ash beetle. Isn't that- isn't that like spread by campers in firewood- firewood, uh, [OVERLAPPING]

Yep.

Yep.

Bringing firewood back home from that [OVERLAPPING].

From that area.

From the east. [LAUGHTER].

So if you- if you have firewood, leave it for the next guy. Uh, just be a good neighbor, pay it for it. Uh if you uh, haven't burned all your firewood that you purchased locally somewhere.

Isn't the rule three days, leave three days of firewood behind for the next day?

No that's not the rule.

Oh, sorry [LAUGHTER].

That would be the nice thing to do.

My brother-in-law does his utmost to leave empty handed, but uh you know, sometimes he just- it's- it's wetter or it isn't? Is it burning or not. Just whatever you had too much, good thing just to leave it there.

Yeah. Don't move it if you don't have to.

Yeap. Exactly.

You knew about the spotted lanternfly there that showed up in North West Kansas last year.

Well the [OVERLAPPING].

Very fare.

Brother. Did it land on somebody?

No it was uh, one of the 4-H students found it and put it in his bed as [OVERLAPPING].

Is it inside collection?

And send it to the State Fair and set the world on fire.

Nice.

Yeah.

But they figured it hitchhiked out on a car or truck or something.

Okay.

From Turkey.

So the spotted lanternfly, that is something that we don't want either.

No.

Uh eh a whole bunch of different hosts that it feeds on. Um and do we- where did the spotted lanternfly come from? I don't know.

I don't- I don't know that there's a one location yet.

Okay.

Or a specific. I don't know- I don't know the- I cannot immediately think of where it originates from.

Yeah. I can't think of where it came from either. And also so there's something else out there that is a new type of midge that it- that um affects cold crops.

Soybeans.

Soybean.

Is it soybean midge? But it- it- the larva of that will decimate cold crops.

Yeah.

So there's all kinds of things coming.

Now if you want to talk about Japanese beetles, I can talk about Japanese beetles.

What would you like to talk about- [LAUGHTER] About Japanese beetle?

Well is a really interesting thing um, when I worked at Denver botanic gardens, we worked um with CSU on a research project looking at control.

Okay.

Um they were looking at using a tachinid fly, um, that parasitized the adult Japanese beetles, laid an egg inside. The beetle dies, the larva consumes the beetle and then goes on to continue its life cycle. Um, I don't know the outcome of that because I was year 1 and so my job was to collect all of the Japanese beetles out of the traps.

Okay.

Um we were doing kind of a baseline population count. Um, trapping for Japanese beetles really isn't effective in eradicating them. All it does is throws up a sign that says free food here. [OVERLAPPING]

Yeah, exactly- exactly.

Come and get it. Um, and everybody and their mother will show up.

Well.

In the party.

And I've, I've- I've talked about this before. Uh Japanese beetle traps, trap a lot of beetles.

They do. They do.

Uh but you- when you put them out, you want to put them in your neighbor's yard, not in your own yard.

I mean, if you don't like your neighbor yes. [LAUGHTER] Yes.

Even still, you don't want to attract them on your own property.

No.

Sounds like flytrap as well. [LAUGHTER] They have a tendency to stink.

Yeah.

Yeah. Yeah.

So yeah. Put it on the edge of your property or.

Put it away from the things you care about. [LAUGHTER]

So- so [OVERLAPPING].

Bu- but the best way if you're in a landscape situation, you know, with a rose garden and you're concerned about it and you see one, the best way to manage it is pick the beetle off a flower, put it in soapy water. What that ends up doing is the soapy water, um, uh, releases the water tension of the water ends of the beetle is able to basically drown and you don't really have to get your hands too dirty. The other thing you can do, which I like doing, which is morbid, um, is I pull them off and throw them at the ground and that stuns them long enough that I can squish it.

Then you stop them. Yeah. Uh, well, and the- no. You wouldn't get, [OVERLAPPING]

I don't eat them.

Yeah you will not like that at all. [LAUGHTER].

I have known people to eat slugs and.

Intentionally?

Oh yeah. [LAUGHTER] And like- I'm like oh my- oh my.

Wait a minute do they- do they cook them first?

Oh, no.

Oh, man.

How do you get rid of those? [NOISE].

Well, you know uh, there- there are parasites that eat slugs too, so you can be eating the parasite as well. Wow.

Yeah.

No fun.

Escargot. [LAUGHTER].

In the raw.

Nothing yet.

What are you serving these snails for? [LAUGHTER]

Okay, So, um, the Japanese beetles that even though we don't have them yet, they're very attractive, pretty, colorful.

They are very shiny.

The adults are.

They're shiny coppery green.

Yeah. Um it's that car color that changes like four different colors. There you go. You're decent in color. Yeah.

Yeah.

It's not monochromatic.

No it's not.

It's chromatic.

Yes.

Um and so, uh, the larva of Japanese beetles are the s- so Japanese beetles and June bugs or June beetles that you were talking about last week. They're in the same family.

Oh boy.

So the larva are real, uh, heavy investors of turf.

Turf grass.

So.

Japanese beetles fly as well as the Junie bugs?

They fly similar, so they don't fly well. [LAUGHTER].

Yeah, I was going to say [LAUGHTER] I don't know that I'd use flying.

Yeah.

They kind of.

Yeah, it's kind of a- it's kind of- [LAUGHTER]

It's an attempt.

I really liked that sound effect for [LAUGHTER] the radio. That was awesome. Um, yeah. And they- they just don't disperse well flying, so they're passengers on things and- and, uh, those types of things, so anyhow. Um, some of the issues that we might have in our area, grasshoppers. We've started seeing some around, they're getting a little bit bigger now.

Yeah.

Still I don't think it'd be too late to treat for them if- if you wanted to, um, but soon take care of them. Um, I don't know, Gary, have you been paying attention to the grasshopper counts in Wyoming?

Uh, no, but, uh, last Saturday I saw our local aerial applicator doing some range land treatments up by Guernsey.

Oh, okay. Yep. So they are treating for grasshoppers. Yeah. Very good. Um, if you have a garden, how do you feel about this, Emily, leaving a trap crop for grasshoppers around your garden? Have you thought about that?

I- I- I think- I think it depends.

Okay.

I think it depends on what you're willing to do as a- as a garden manager, um, and I use the term manager rather than maintaining because managing, you're- you're dealing with the problems and not just holding it still. Um, if you're willing to sacrifice that trap crop, um, that can be really beneficial, you know, they stay away from, you know, your more desirables. But you also have the added complication of you now have a buffet for them.

Right.

You know, so- so it's a catch-22. Yes, they won't eat your prized, you know-

Carrots.

- carrots. [LAUGHTER] Thank you. I couldn't think of words. [LAUGHTER] You're planting things, but you do have that increased possibility of an- of a higher population, you know.

Sure.

Because you- you basically said, here's a buffet, please eat these- these- these French fries, and don't go eat my hamburger.

Yeah.

What- what about spraying that- that crop?

That- that would be an option.

And not spraying your vegetables or your plants.

Definitely, you could use that as part of your management practices. Using that as a trap crop to then spray, rather than having to spray everything. It would- that- that alleviates a little bit of the insecticide pressure as well, um, over long terms. You know, we're always concerned about insecticide resistance, um, which is where the insects develop, um, basically resistances, they become immune to or the- the insecticide becomes less effective. And so if we're able to have a population that is not, um, that is more susceptible to the insecticide, the likelihood that they breed and we don't have to retire that insecticide is- is- is higher.

One of the things about grasshoppers, since they're so mobile, you don't have to do a blanket treatment of everything.

Correct.

You can strip spray.

Yep.

You can spray the perimeter.

You can selectively.

And they jump in and out and they'll feed on those treated areas and it'll still be effective.

Yep.

So there's a bunch- and also, in addition to traditional chemicals or synthetic products, there are bait products out there, there's, uh, BP products, bacillus products, um, and Nosema, which is a- is Nosema a nematode? Or have they- is it one of those things they flip back and forth on what it actually is.

Yeah.

Okay. So Nosema locustae is the name of it.

An organism.

But it's an organism [LAUGHTER] and they seem to be flipping back and forth on what it actually is, but it is specific to grasshoppers. And it's one of those things that you have to put out every year and build that population up in your soil and those kinds of things.

And always read the label.

And always read the label.

Always read the label.

It doesn't matter what it is. Read the label.

You mentioned, uh, the insects getting accustomed to the- the- Jeff was talking about this last week about cockroaches, and that the cockroaches, you know, they used to always have a sweet bait and now they're trying to have to change that.

Uh, glucose-based bait. And they're- they're showing an aversion to that glucose-based bait because we've been feeding it to them so-

For so long.

- so many generations.

Sure.

But it's just a different type of resistance. They- it's not that they don't like glucose.

Right.

They just don't feed on it as much anymore.

So I heard an advertisement for a chemical corporation that they wanted people to sign up, they would release 100 cockroaches into your home, they would camera you, they would camera the- the work of the insecticide they were having, but then you had to continue living in the house while the insecticide was taking place. So I'm like go-

Do not sign me up for that program. [LAUGHTER] No, thank you very much.

Don't even recommend any of your friends.

That's- that's a little bit worse than a vacuum cleaner salesman showing up and pouring dirt on your carpet.

Carpet. [LAUGHTER]

Here, let me show you this.

[LAUGHTER] Oh, um, so let's see. We've- we've jumped around a lot. What do you got going on, Jerry?

Well, I just found a bag of gladiolus that didn't get planted and so I thought, well, I'll just plant these, and I figured that they'll probably still go ahead and make. Uh, I've been working on my pond. Anyone that has a pond knows that every so often you got to work on them. But now I'm- I'm trying to create a way to drain my pond by hooking up a- hooking up a hose and then just throwing a valve so I can do a half change easy.

That's called a siphon, Jerry.

Well, yeah. Or else another pump. [LAUGHTER]

Yeah, David.

We have a phone call.

Yeah. We do have a phone call.[BACKGROUND] Oh, yeah. That would be helpful. Go ahead. You're on the air.

Yes. We're talking about nematodes. There- and there is a nematode, right, that'll eat the grubs?

Yes, there is a nematode that will eat the grubs in, uh, turf. And Emily, do you know the-

Where do you get them?

Okay. I put her on the spot again. She'd also like to know where we- where she would get those. We're thinking.

I'm thinking.

I don't know where you can get them locally. Um, but it is a grub or it is a white grub, um, nematode, but you have to put them out every year. [OVERLAPPING] How about you-

Okay, well, ours lasted about three years.

Pardon me?

Ours lasted about three years.

Okay. Um, uh, we're- we're struggling with that name. How about if we do some research and we'll get back to you.

Okay. Sounds great. Thanks.

Thank you.

Bye.

Bye. This one?

Not yet. Waiting for them to enter.

Oh.

They'll put her on hold for some minutes.

Is that not on hold?

No.

When it's flashing it's hold?

Yes.

Okay. We're still learning stuff about the radio station. It's okay. [LAUGHTER]

Thank God we have some experts in the field.

No kidding. [LAUGHTER]

If only they would be here. [LAUGHTER]

If they were a little bit more reliable it would be okay. [LAUGHTER]

You got me.

Do you have your electronic device? You could look that up.

I do.

Okay. All right. So while she's doing that, um, you know, we kind of talk about things happening in the county. Do you know of things going on? Did we learn about the farmers' market?

We did learn more about the farmers' market. It is at Jordan Park.

Okay.

It's over there by the swimming pool.

And when does it start?

I think Thursdays, but I'm not sure and I'm not sure when it starts.

Okay. All right. Is the farmers' market going on in Scottsbluff?

I believe so, but I do not know the dates or any of that.

Okay.

My question for you up here is, when is your county fair? Because ours is like 5-6 weeks out, it's gonna come on fast.

Jerry should know when the county fair is.

I should, but I do- I should, but I don't. Uh, I was just-

I want to say it's the week of the 20th of July- June.

Okay. So it's-

That's not-

It's- it's coming up. It's coming up soon.

Well, the reason I say that, you know, I always encourage everybody to, you know, get your entries, you know.

Yeah.

You've got all this stuff. It's- and it's always fun to, you know, take your stuff and see what your neighbors are doing and just- just have a great time.

Just don't expect to get it back.

Yeah. [LAUGHTER]

I had grown wheat one year in my garden and I left a little section just to go ahead and ripen up. So I gathered a small shock. I got second place. If I would have had like more-

More of it.

- wheat, I could have- I could have been a first-place winner. Dryland wheat.

Do you have an answer, Emily?

So there's a number of products on the market for nematodes-

Okay.

-for grub control. They're found at most major box stores. Um, you can probably find them in your insecticide, uh, lawn and care section. Um, I couldn't find the exact name of the one that I was thinking of, but they are out there and they are commercially or local.

And these nematodes are alive, yeah?

So they're- they are- they are alive, but they're dormant.

Dormant.

They're dormant. And so you water it in and then the nematodes become active. They require water. Um, they then, you know, infiltrate into the soil and then the grubs and they end up finding each other. The nematode then feeds on the grub and

kills the grub.

So- so we won't give it a trade name?

No, I can't- I can't find the trade name.

Okay.

We had a caller. She had a question.

She left.

She didn't- she didn't want to be on the air.

Oh, we have those sometimes.

We have those, but what she's got are patio tomatoes and the leaves have started to get a purplish tinge. Is that normal? She's laughing, so I don't know.

No, it's- it's not normal. Most likely it is a nutrient deficiency.

What do you do about it?

Purple means?

Purple, oh.

Potash.

Potash.

Add potash, but I can't think what the- I can't think- potassium. Is it potassium?

Yeah. Yes.

Yes. Oh, man, yes.

Maybe John should do this show.

I'm out of- I'm out of practice. [LAUGHTER] Yeah.

See, we knew we were going to - you- you should have known.

I should have known.

But now you do.

Yeah, yeah.

You'll be prepared next time. So add potassium to the soil, it should help it. Throw a banana in it.

Yeah. [LAUGHTER] You know, I've heard- I've heard of people soaking their banana peels in water overnight and watering with that.

And watering with the water.

Yeah, that's a really easy way to do it if you have bananas. If you don't have bananas, don't do that.

We- yes, we have no bananas. But we are bananas.

Yes.

Okay.

Man, what else do we want to talk about today? What's on your list?

Well, the pond and the Gladiolus are on my list.

Oh, okay.

So Gladiolus, they generally get planted about 3 inches deep and we put it up against the garage so that if- in case that we planted way too late, we'll have some sunshine on the south side and hopefully not a frost issue.

So they'll bloom later into the season.

They'll still bloom. They'll bloom later. And, you know, Gladiolus are one of those kind of things that you can success and- you can plant in succession and it's kind of like corn. But, you know, when I was doing corn planting in succession like two weeks later-

They matured at the same time.

- they all matured at the same time. [LAUGHTER] I mean, hey, you were two weeks behind. What's up?

Right.

Yeah. So you can - you can do that with certain things, salad greens. What are some of the others that you could do successive planting with?

Peas.

Peas and beans. What else?

Good to know about the beans.

Raddishes, probably.

It's only two of them?

Yeah. Any - any root.

Two - two of mine germinated.

Yes. That's exciting. [LAUGHTER].

Of your bean crop?

Yeah.

How many did you plant?

Oh, I don't know. A dozen or so.

Well, at least you got two.

Yeah, that's 20 - 20 percent maybe. That's not very good.

The rest, I came over and snacked. I'm sorry, I got hungry.

Oh, okay.

Sorry.

All right.

Yeah.

Yeah. Okay. [LAUGHTER] .

New sprouts.

You know, I've tried the successive planting in the past, but I'm just not very good at the discipline of doing that, right?

Of coming back two weeks.

Yeah. I plant something and then it's like, Oh, look, it came up and oh I have food and I don't - I don't- I'm not good at planning and going back and doing that. And I'm really not a good planter for having a fall garden. When I- I like to plant it, eat it, and be done with it. And by September time I'm thinking, when's it going to freeze? I'm ready for it to freeze. To be done.

So - so you could - you could- not that you want to, but if you were looking at successive plants- planting in succession - succession.

Succession [LAUGHTER].

Words are not real today, I'm sorry. You could - you could look at doing a small fall crop with something like your - your kale crops or your cole crop. Words.

Yeah, exactly.

You know your broccoli and your - your -

Cauliflower.

- cauliflower and your lettuces and your spinach and go back to those cooler season crops because it gets cooler in the fall and then you kind of, you know, you'll have something to end on rather than, "Oh, I'm done with tomatoes. Were were?"

Yeah. Right. Exactly. Yeah.

That - that would be one - one way to kind of, rather than having an abrupt stop to your garden when you've eaten everything, you have a little bit to taper off into the winter.

Okay. And then things like carrots you can store through the winter and that type of stuff.

Let's go back to tomatoes. When should one try to maybe put a little bit of shade cloth on your tomato? Your tomatoes is looking healthy. It's just doing good. These are some very hot days and - and pretty intense sunshine.

I would look at doing it soon-ish, you know, when - when it's, you know. Shade cloth more to protect from solar rays and which reduces the temperature. But you don't want to get it to cool because then the plant will not detect the light. You know, you want - Don't want to get it too heavy. The plant won't detect that it's still summer and then it won't fruit and flower.

So maybe a 20 percent?

Yeah.

Well, I - I think the research says no more than 30 percent.

No more than than eah.

Okay. Yeah. So I think we're going to get busy.

You're going to start making shade, aren't you?

Making some shades.

Yeah, nice. [LAUGHTER]

We bought a We bought it tomato that it said on the label. No need to transplant this tomato. It'll do just fine in this pot.

Is it a little 4 inch pot? [LAUGHTER]

No. It's a pot about like this. Like this. It's a pot about-

Describe it for the radio listening audience, Jerry?

12 inches around and it's probably-

Twelve inches deep?

Twelve inches deep, I would guess. And the label says, Oh yeah, you can leave this in because it's a patio tomato. And I think they were fibbing.. I think that - I think this plant was going to start doing better once we get it into some larger pots.

Tomatoes like having space.

Yeah.

And watering it three times a day, would- might be the only way to keep it in that current pot.

Oh, I see.

Yeah. Because it'll - tomatoes require a high volume of water just naturally. But you don't want to water too much after fruit has set. If you water too much after fruit has set, that can lead to cracking or splitting-.

End rot.

End rot is actually a nutrient deficiency.

Not enough calcium.

Not enough calcium the plant was able to take up. And so you mend that by adding more calcium, but you don't want to over water or water too much when the fruits are setting because they will crack and then you get the splitting on the tomatoes and they're just - they're less party.

Do you know why tomatoes have a hardcore? Is that a variety thing? You know, sometimes they'll have a hard center to them.

Like a pithy center? Like where the seeds are attached?

Well, where the stem is attached, they'll be a hardcore all the way through sometimes.

That's probably a varieties difference.

Okay.

I will guess.

So we won't be growing those tomatoes anymore. Choose something else..

And here's just a odd APT on tomatoes. If you wish to freeze tomatoes, all you have to do is pick them, wash them, throw them in a - in a plastic sack, and freeze them. And then when you want to use them, and of course they won't be for BLTs or that sort of thing. But if you're going to use them for stews or sauce, all you have to do is run them under warm water and that skin just falls right off and plunk them into your - into your pot easy peezy.

You're ready to go.

Yeah, we love fresh tomato soup. We despise the soup that's in the can.

Yeah.

Sorry. There's a lot of people that love that [LAUGHTER] soup in the can. But it just tastes like they can to me.

Yeah, Diane makes a lot of different tomato soups and they're much better than the Canada variety. But yeah.

Oh, we're getting a - we're getting a call that we're out of time.

Holy cow. The last ten minutes just went like that.

They did.

Hey, Emily, thank you for being here. We appreciate you, we'll probably have you again.

Thank you.

We're going to test your knowledge.

I'm - I'm glad you - I'm glad you think I'm worth come- at bringing back. [LAUGHTER]

Okay. Diego, good to see you.

Yeah. Very good to see you and congratulations on your sort retirement but not retirement.

Withdraw from certain activities. Let's put it that way. Okay. Alright.

On the station next week we are having Bernie Lewis and Roberta Luke.

Okay. Yes, because Jeff will not be here.

Jeff has gone fishing.

Jerry is hosting the show. All right, everybody. Thanks for listening and Jerry, we'll see you next week.

You've been listening to Lawn and Garden with the University of Wyoming Extension specialist, Jeff Edwards and co-host Jerry Erschabeck, presented by KGOS and KERM Radio in Torrington and by the University of Wyoming Extension, we we're growing people, knowledge and communities by extending the land-grant mission across the state of Wyoming. Good day and happy gardening.