



The Baker Bulletin

A
Baker County
Extension
Service Monthly
Newsletter

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FOR CATTLE**

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THE RESULTS ARE IN.....

**PEANUT BUTTER CHALLENGE !
& NEWSLETTER SURVEY GIFT
BASKET WINNER !**

ONLINE COURSES

WHAT TO PLANT IN DECEMBER

The UF/IFAS Extension Office is available to help you with your farming, gardening, landscaping, and 4-H youth development needs by providing educational programming, free consultations and information. Contact us at:

UF/IFAS Extension Baker County

1025 W. Macclenny Ave. Macclenny, FL 32063

Phone: (904) 259-3520

Email: baker@ifas.ufl.edu

Hours: M—F 8:30 am to 5:00 pm (Closed Noon to 1:00 pm for Lunch)

County Agents

Alicia Lamborn Horticulture Agent

Shaina Spann 4-H Youth Development Agent

Alicia Halbritter Agriculture & Natural Resources Agent

 [http://
baker.ifas.ufl.edu](http://baker.ifas.ufl.edu)

 [http://
blogs.ifas.ufl.edu/bakerco](http://blogs.ifas.ufl.edu/bakerco)

 [Baker County Garden Spot](#)
[Baker County 4-H](#)

 Check out our Livestock
Google Site!



*Wishing you all a
happy holiday season
from all of us at the
Extension Office!*

*From Alicia, Shaina, Alicia, Gloria,
Kailee, and Hunter.*

Highlights in Horticulture

By:
Alicia Lamborn,
Horticulture Agent



Bulbs for Winter

These commonly grown bulbs and bulb-like plants can be planted and/or enjoyed during the Florida winter months.

Name	Best Time to Plant	How To Plant	Bloom Season	Notes
Amaryllis <i>Hippeastrum spp.</i>	SEPT - JAN	Tip at soil surface; 10-12 inches apart; partial shade	Spring	If grown in pots, plant so half of bulb is out of soil.
Amazon Lily <i>Eucharis grandiflora</i>	FEB-MAY	Tip on soil surface; 3-4 bulbs per 8-inch pot; partial shade	Winter	Best grown in pots- blooms more freely with confined roots; keep very moist during active growth.
Aztec Lily <i>Sprekelia formosissima</i>	ANY TIME OF YEAR	3-4 inches deep; 8 inches apart; full sun	Spring & Summer	Will bloom several times if allowed to become crowded and dry out occasionally. Can be grown in pots.
Calla Lily <i>Zantedeschia spp.</i>	SEPT - JAN	3-4 inches deep; 1-2 feet apart; full or partial sun	Spring	Soil should be kept moist. Rhizomes can be potted in containers if moisture level is carefully controlled.
Crinum <i>Crinum spp.</i>	ANY TIME BUT WINTER IS BEST	Bulb neck above ground; 12-36 inches apart depending on species; full or partial sun	Spring & Summer	Soil should be well-drained although established plants can tolerate flooding.
Hurricane Lily <i>Lycoris spp.</i>	NOV - JAN	3-4 inches deep; 6-8 inches apart; full sun to light shade	Late Summer & Early Fall	Water at planting then again when growth slows. Should be dug when crowded.
Narcissus <i>Narcissus tazetta</i>	SEPT - DEC	4 inches deep; 8 inches apart; full sun to partial shade	Late Winter & Spring	Cultivars that do well in FL include Paperwhite, Erlicheer, Ice Follies, Soleil d'Or, Thalia, and others.
Snowflake <i>Leucojum spp.</i>	SEPT - NOV	4 inches deep; 4-6 inches apart; full sun	Late Winter & Early Spring	Enrich soil with organic matter at planting.
Zephyr Lily <i>Zephyranthes spp.</i>	SEPT - MARCH	1-2 inches deep; 3 inches apart; full or partial sun	Spring to Fall	Enrich soil with organic matter at planting. Can also be grown as potted plants.

Bulbs & Bulb-like Plants

We often refer to any plant which produces underground storage organs as bulbs. But not all bulbous plants are true bulbs. Some true bulbs such as narcissus, amaryllis, and onions are tunicate bulbs, meaning they are protected from drying and mechanical injury by dry and membranous outer scales called a tunic. Other true bulbs such as lilies are called non-tunicate or scaly bulbs because their outer scales are succulent and separate, giving the bulb a scaly appearance. Other specialized underground storage organs include corms (gladiolus), tubers (caladium), tuberous roots (dahlia and ranunculus), and rhizomes (calla and canna lilies).

General Care of Bulbs

Control weeds and retain moisture with a 2-inch layer of mulch over the bed at planting time. Fertilize once or twice during the growing season using 1 to 1.5 pounds of 12-4-8 per 100 sq ft of bed. Keep soil moderately moist at all times. Plantings should not suffer from lack of water during times of growth and flowering. A good cultural practice is to remove dead blooms before seeds are produced. Flowering the following season can be reduced considerably if seeds are allowed to set, and removing dead blooms may also prevent disease problems. Some bulbs will bloom poorly if they become crowded. Digging and replanting encourages more uniform flowering and larger flowers.

Barnyard Bulletin

By:
Alicia Halbritter,
Agriculture Agent



Heat Synching Protocols for Cattle

Heat Synchronization is the process of restarting the 21 day estrous cycle in heifers or cows with medicinal manipulations to tighten the calving season of a particular herd.

Benefits

1. Shorter Calving Season— More females calving within the first 21 days of the calving season.
2. Higher Value Calves—Females calving early in the season means larger, higher value calves at weaning.
3. Reduced Calf Management—A more uniform age of your calf crop reduces producer labor in calf processing.



Preparing the Herd

Heifers need to have a reproductive tract score assessment completed if they are expected to calve at 2 years old, this will ensure they are prepared to carry a pregnancy before heat synchronization is started.

Protocols often different for heifers, need longer time to recover after first calving.

Bulls or AI

If you are using artificial insemination, all cows could be synched at the same time. Clean up bulls can be utilized to breed cows that may not get pregnant with the synch protocol.

If live-cover is to be used, more bulls may be needed than for a typical breeding season. Synched herds should have at least 1 bull per 10-15 females in the first week of highly synchronized programs.

Protocols

PGF2 Alpha

\$1-\$2/female

One Chute Trip, one shot (less labor)

Cheap but not good for heifers, brahman influenced, or cows with poor nutrition.

*PGF2 Alfa will cause abortion in cows that are already pregnant, do not use this protocol on cows that have been recently exposed to bulls.

MGA Based

\$8-\$13/female

Synthetic progesterone added to feed for 7-14 days. Protocol can be improved with shots of GnRH (day 0) and PGF2 Alpha (day 14)

More effective than PGF2 Alpha alone, although not ideal way of drug administration (through feed).

CIDR Based

\$15-\$30/female

Intravaginal device that delivers progesterone.

Most effective protocol includes GnRH + PG shot and CIDR.



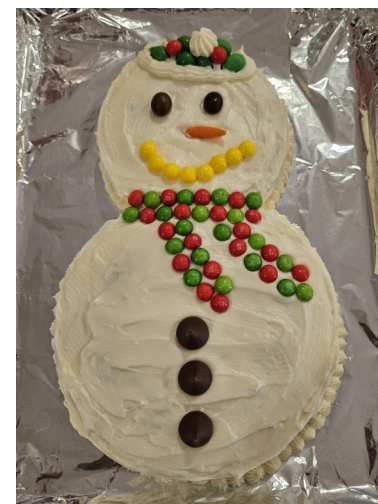
Holiday Bake-Off Winner: Abigail Iverson! Chili Cook-Off Winner: Courtney Brown

Congratulations to all of our Holiday Bake-Off and Chili Cook-Off participants! We had an awesome turnout for the Holiday Bake-Off and Chili Cook-Off. Below are the winners from each category.

Bread	Rylee Harvey	Amish Cinnamon Bread
Honey	Sadie Harvey	Honey Flan
Lite	Sadie Harvey	Chocolate Dipped Apricots
Brownies & Bars	Sarah Surrency	Christmas Tree Brownies
Candies	Olivia Lamborn	Christmas Tree Bark
Decorated Cake	Caroline Clark	Fireplace Cake
Cake	Abigail Iverson	Snowman Carrot Cake
Cookies	Autumn Dugard	Sugar Cookie Truffles
Cupcakes	Schaelynn Dugard	Smore Cupcakes



HAPPY HOLIDAYS



4-H Club Meetings & Events

- January 8– Cloverbuddies, 4pm, 4-H Classroom
- January 23– Livestock Club, 6pm, Ag Center Auditorium
- February 3– [Insectathon](#), Gainesville

We need volunteers for STEAM, Fitness, and Livestock Clubs! Please reach out if you're interested.

For Baker County 4-H to grow we need more opportunities for youth and for that to happen, we need more volunteers!

2023 Peanut Butter Challenge Success

Thank you for helping us collect and donate 126 jars or 124.5 lbs. of peanut butter! All donations remained local and were dropped off to Samaritan Food Bank.



*2023 Newsletter
Survey Winner*

Congratulations
Erica Weber

We appreciate everyone's support and feedback!

Online Courses

from UF/IFAS Extension Baker County

Butterfly Gardening

Learn the basic garden design elements for a successful butterfly garden.

[Register Here](#)



Free

Growing Strawberry Plants

Includes variety selection, planting, and care through the strawberry growing season.

[Register Here](#)



Free

Growing Backyard Blueberries & Blackberries

Variety selection, planting, and maintenance, plus a section on raspberries.

[Register Here](#)

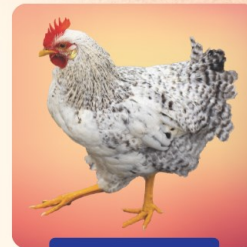


Free

Backyard Poultry Basics

A beginner's guide to raising chickens.

[Register Here](#)

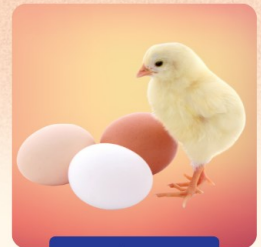


\$15

Selling Backyard Poultry Products

Learn how to start a business selling chickens, other poultry, or poultry products.

[Register Here](#)



\$20

EDIBLES TO PLANT IN December



North

Central

South

 <p>Easily Survives Transplanting</p> <p>Arugula, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chinese Cabbage, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Sugarcane, Swiss Chard</p>	<p>Arugula, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chinese Cabbage, Collards, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Sugarcane, Swiss Chard</p>	<p>Arugula, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chinese Cabbage, Collards, Eggplant, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Peppers, Sugarcane, Swiss Chard, Tomatillo, Tomatoes, Tropical Spinaches</p>
 <p>Transplant Carefully</p> <p>Celery, Mustard, Spinach</p>	<p>Celery, Mustard, Pineapple, Potatoes, Spinach</p>	<p>Amaranth, Calabaza, Celery, Long Squash, Luffa, Mustard, Pineapple, Potatoes, Seminole Pumpkin, Spinach, Seminole Pumpkin, Sweet Potatoes</p>
 <p>Use Seeds</p> <p>Carrots, Onions (bunching), Radish, Turnips</p>	<p>Carrots, Onions (bunching), Peas (English), Radish, Turnips</p>	<p>Beans (bush, lima, pole), Cantaloupes, Carrots, Corn, Cucumbers, Onions (bunching), Peas (English, southern), Radish, Squashes, Turnips, Watermelon</p>

