



GN Gardening Magazine

September 2023



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Look at Me!

‘Cinnamon Girl’ Distylium

The Louisiana Super Plants program is an educational and marketing campaign that introduces gardeners to ornamental plants that grow well in the Louisiana environment. A

committee of university researchers and industry leaders field plant suggestions and organize trial experiments. These plants are then observed for two years where selections are made and released to the public. This information is shared with local producers and then to local consumers through extension related educational programing. The

local consumers learn about easy to grow plants and the local producers supply the demand created by the consumer. It's a win-win situation for all!

Every year the Louisiana Super Plant program releases 3 or 4 plants throughout the year. So far in 2023, we've seen *Evolvolus glomeratus* ('Blue Daze' and 'Blue my Mind') and 'Peggy Martin' rose in the news. Later in the fall you will see the release of 'Cinnamon Girl' distylium as the Louisiana Super Plant winner for the fall.

The genus *Distylium* contains 18 different species in the witch hazel family known as Hamamelidaceae. All species are native to Eastern and Southeastern Asia. *Distylium racemosum*, isu tree, or winter-hazel, is

starting to become very popular in current landscape programs. These plants offer evergreen foliage and respond well to pruning which makes them excellent choices for hedges, foundational plantings, and



The mature size of Cinnamon Girl is 2-3 ft tall and 3-4 ft wide with a spreading style growth habit

background uses. Some folks are even marketing them as a replacement option for Japanese boxwood hedges. The generic species can get tall, up to 10-15 ft tall. However, there are several hybrids within this group that stay much smaller and more compact.

'Cinnamon Girl' separates itself from the other distylium cultivars with its mature size and color of its new growth. It is considered a dwarf variety that can get 2-3 ft tall and slightly wider at 3-4 ft wide. The spreading style growth habit allows it to be used in mass planting as a ground cover plant. It would be a similar size to that of a Drift rose plant. However, it's also versatile and can be pruned for more of a formal look like you see in hedge and screen plantings. The

leaves offer a somewhat fine texture that contrasts well with coarse textured plants used in combination. The other interesting feature of ‘Cinnamin Girl’ is the copper-colored new foliage which is seen in early spring.

One of the characteristics of a Louisiana Super Plant is the ability to thrive in various environmental situations. Distylium plants in general are tolerant of a wide range of conditions from wet soils to dry soils. There are no major insects or disease pests to report. They prefer full sun but can tolerant some shade. When grown in more shade, plants will stretch a bit

and look thinner, but they’ll surprise you with how much shade they can take before failing. Once this plant is added to the garden, you’ll understand how it made it into the Louisiana Super Plants program.

Look for ‘Cinnamon Girl’ distylium and other Louisiana Super Plant selections at your local plant nursery or garden center. Ask for them by name if you don’t see them in stock. There are several wholesale plant nurseries that propagate this plant to make it available for retail operations.

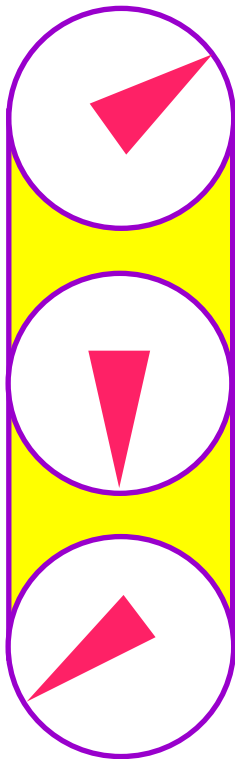
~Will Afton



Distylium can be left in its natural shape, or it can be pruned into a formal hedge



New foliage on Cinnamon Girl produces a copper/ cinnamon color during the spring months.



September Vegetable Planting Guide

Crop	Recommended Variety
Beets	Detroit Dark Red, Kestrel, Red Ace F1, Ruby Queen
Broccoli	Arcadia, Diplomat, Gypsy, Packman, Premium Crop, Windsor, Greenbelt
Brussels Sprouts	Jade Cross E, Long Island Improved, Royal Marvel
Cabbage	Blue Vantage, Platinum Dynasty, Stonehead, Cheers, Blue Dynasty, Emblem, Rio Verde
Chinese Cabbage	None Given
Carrots	Danvers 128, Purple Haze, Thumbelina, Apache, Enterprise, Maverick, Sugar Snax 54
Cauliflower	Candid Charm, Cumberland, Freedom, Incline, Majestic, Show Crown, Wentworth
Collards	Champions, Flash, Georgia Southern, Top Bunch, Vates
Kale	None Given
English Peas	Mr. Big, Novella II, Oregon Sugar Pod II, Sugar Ann, Super Sugar Snap
Kohlrabi	Early Purple Vienna, Early White, Vienna, Winner
Lettuce	Esmeralda, New Red Fire F1, Nevada, Tall Guzman Elite
Mustard Greens	Florida Broadleaf, Greenwave, Red Giant, Southern Giant Curled, Savannah, Tender-green
Potatoes, Irish	Dark Red Norland, Red LaSoda, Red Pontiac, Kennebec, Yukon Gold
Pumpkins	Atlantic Giant, Baby Bear, Gooligan, Sorcerer, Sprint, Silver Moon
Radishes	Cherriette, Champion, White Icicle, April Cross
Shallots	None Given
Swiss Chard	None Given
Turnip Greens	Alamo, All Top, Purple, Top White Globe, Seven Top, Southern Green, Top Star, Tokyo Cross

Weed of the Month

Annual Grasses

Here is a good riddle for you; How do you eliminate grass growing in grass? This is the problem that we face when annual grasses invade our home lawns. Finding the answer could save many property owners from grief and frustration due to the state of their lawn.

The first thing that we should consider is that the best weed control is to have a well-managed turf. Dense healthy lawns are less susceptible to infestations because they are able to out-compete most weeds for space; however, weak lawns with bare spots thinned by disease, insects and improper cultural practices are prone to weed invasion. Cultural practices such as timely fertilization,

mowing at the correct height and frequency and integrated pest management programs promote healthy lawns and significantly reduce the potential for weed establishment. Relatively few weeds can compete with properly managed lawns. Chronic weed problems in lawns may indicate unfavorable soil conditions. Procedures that correct soil problems can reduce weed infestations by making growing conditions more favorable for the turfgrass. In other words, you should make sure that you are following all of the recommended cultural practices for

installing and maintaining a healthy weed-free lawn.

To help understand the problem, it may be helpful to know what a “grass” is. Grasses are monocotyledon herbaceous plants in the family *Poaceae*. This is the fifth largest plant family and includes cereals, bamboo and even our lowly lawn grass.



A single crabgrass plant growing in a lawn.

Another important thing to know, for our purposes, is that there are two other plant categories in addition to grasses. These are broadleaf plants and sedges. Broadleaf plants often are referred to as dicots. The seedlings produce two cotyledons (seed leaves). Broadleaf plants generally have wider leaves than grass plants and the stems are often branched. Leaf venation is netlike or has a branched appearance. Grasses and sedges are monocots; their seedlings produce only one cotyledon. Both also have bladed leaves that are parallel veined and this venation

extends onto the sheath. In cross section, the stems in grasses are usually round or somewhat flattened. The stems of sedges, in cross-section, are usually triangular.

The next thing that you need to know is that there are selective herbicides that will kill plants in each of the three categories without harming plants in the other two. This can be very handy when you are trying to grow plants in one of the categories but unwanted plants from the others keep growing as weeds in the same area. Remember that a weed is a subjective term for any plant that is growing in an unwanted location. In the case of our lawns, this means that any plant growing, other than the one selected variety of turfgrass, is a weed. Fortunately we have access to numerous selective herbicides that are safe to use on the lawn without harming the desired turfgrass but can kill invading broadleaf weeds or

sedges. Some common broadleaf lawn weeds include dandelions, clover, thistle and dollarweed while lawn sedge weeds include purple and yellow nutsedge, flatsedge and green kyllinga.

A big problem may arise when our lawn is invaded by an undesired variety of grass. Since there are no selective herbicides that will kill the weed grass without harming the desired turf, we need to come up with alternative solutions. Here again we need a little more information. Plants can be annuals or perennials. Annual plants grow from seed live for one growing season. Perennials are plants that produce vegetative structures that allow them to live for three or more years. Perennial grass weeds growing in turf can be very difficult to control and are often other varieties of turfgrass. An example is centipedegrass growing in a St. Augustine lawn.

As I said before, the best weed control method is to maintain a healthy lawn through proper cultural practices. This strategy is especially important when combating perennial grass weeds growing in our turfgrass. Since there are no selective herbicides that will kill the weed grass without harming the desired turf, they can be extremely difficult to control. This same concept is also important for annual grasses.



Crabgrass seed heads with mature seeds. A single plant is capable of producing 150,000 seeds

These annual weeds will find it difficult to find the space, sunlight and other needs to germinate and become established. However, with annual grasses, we do have one additional tool that can be helpful; Preemergence herbicides.

Preemergence herbicides prevent germinated weed seedlings from becoming established; either by inhibiting the growth of the root, the shoot, or both. The herbicide must be incorporated into the soil via rainfall or irrigation, and be present when the weed seeds are germinating to be effective. Preemergence herbicides can prevent seed germination for both broadleaf plants and grasses and can be a useful tool in many gardening situations.

The final complication that we need to be aware of is that many annual plants are classified as warm season or cool season plants. Warm season annuals

germinate from seed in the spring, produce vegetative growth, set flower and produce fruit mid to late summer, and die back in the fall. Winter annuals germinate in the late summer to early fall, produce vegetative growth, flower and produce seed in mid to late spring, and die off in the summer. This is

important to know because timing of preemergence herbicides is critical and needs to be applied before conditions are right for weed seed germination.

The prime factor in determining when these seeds will germinate is the soil temperature. Cool season plants germinate when the soil temp falls below 70°F while warm season plants germinate when the temperatures rise above 55°F. For us

here in the Deep South, that equates to around Mid-October for the cool season and Mid-February for the warm season. This means that you should apply your selected pre-emergence herbicide before those dates. Our most problematic cool season grass weed is annual bluegrass while crabgrass is a common warm season grass weed. For more information on these weeds including treatment options search the internet for the weed name followed by LSU AgCenter to find our informative publications.

Be sure to scout the yard frequently looking for problems. Be aware that most herbicides work better on young plants at the beginning of the season. Once annual plants have set seeds, it is too late. If you find

mature annual weeds in your lawn, one strategy is to pull the plants by hand. This can be very effective if the infestation is small and there are few plants. Another helpful strategy is to collect the grass clippings when the plants have seed heads and dispose of them. This will remove some of the seeds



Photo by Shawn Askew

A single tuft of annual bluegrass with seed heads already formed.

from the area so they cannot grow the following year. Other problems to look for are insect damage, disease, soil compaction, poor drainage, excessive shade and more.

Be sure to read and follow the label directions before applying any herbicide.

[Check out our lawncare publication at this link:](https://www.lsuagcenter.com/~media/system/7/c/8/e/7c8e4b17a12a51839443d9296bd03edc/pub2940louisianalawnsamarch2008.pdf)
<https://www.lsuagcenter.com/~media/system/7/c/8/e/7c8e4b17a12a51839443d9296bd03edc/pub2940louisianalawnsamarch2008.pdf>

~Chris Dunaway

What's Bugging You?

Barnacle Scale (*Ceroplastes spp.*)

Barnacle scales belong to the wax scale family, and can be a problem for several things we grow in New Orleans area landscapes.

Ceroplastes cirripediformis, aka barnacle scale, are usually most active during the warm season. In our area I have noticed activity beginning in mid-May, lasting through to December.

The females are typically the most noticeable, they are hemispherical, and covered with a light grey colored, thick, oily wax. They adhere to the twigs, branches, and leaves of host plants to feed. Mature females range in size from 1/12" – 1/3" long. The bodies have waxy ridges, giving them their barnacle appearance. Nymphs are reddish, but even when young they carry a conical, star-shaped protective shell of wax. Nymphs can crawl and seek a suitable area on a plant to latch down and feed. The nymphs are generally noticed on the upper surface of the leaves. As they mature to the third instar, they move to more sheltered areas to feed as they turn into females

and lay eggs. Wax scales typically have one generation per year, however high temperatures this summer has led to a possible second generation observed in our area this summer (2023).

Wax scales will not kill a plant, but they can weaken it, especially when coupled with additional stressors like drought and heat. Barnacle scales secrete honeydew as they feed, which can generate an outbreak of sooty mold, which can inhibit photosynthesis. This gooey mess can also attract fire

ants to the plant. The ants collect the honeydew to feed the colony, and work to "farm" the scale insects, protecting them from natural predators like ladybeetles. Host plants for barnacle and other wax scales include plants in 199 genera in 63 families. The most common hosts in our area are gardenia,



Photo by Gene Fox, NC Cooperative Extension Service.

Barnacle scale on a gardenia stem.

magnolias, citrus, guava, pawpaw, and passionflower.

Controlling barnacle scales can be difficult because of their waxy, protective shell. The wax shields the insect from sprays. The best time to control this scale is when the young crawler nymphs are present. Sevin insecticide sprays as well as pyrethroids work on them, and these products are widely available at garden centers. Older instar crawlers and adults are best managed using horticultural oils. The oil works to smother the scale insect, preventing it from taking

in oxygen. Good coverage of the entire plant is needed to make oil effective. Oils can cause damage or sunburn to plants when they are applied during hot weather. Be sure to choose an “All Seasons” horticultural oil and apply it on a cool day or in the evening, following label directions. Systemic insecticides have some activity on young crawlers but can be somewhat ineffective on the adult females. An Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy would include spraying of insecticide or oil, with hand removal or beneficial insects as a secondary strategy. The adult scales are easily crushed or removed by hand or with a strong stream of water. Ladybeetles and other predatory insects feed on both adult and nymph barnacle scales, keeping the population in check.

~Anna Timmerman

References:

University of California- IPM. Wax Scales- Ceroplastes spp., <https://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/GARDEN/PLANTS/INVERT/waxsc.html>

NC State Extension- Barnacle Scale PDIC FactSheets, <https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/barnacle-scale>



Barnacle scale nymphs and sooty mold on gardenia leaves.



Barnacle scale nymphs on the top of a gardenia leaf.



Barnacle scale adults on a gardenia stem.

Sphaeropsis Knot of Hollies

I have received several calls this year about die-back and decline on mature Savannah hollies. Several site visits showed that many of these hollies had similar symptoms. Symptoms range from inconspicuous swelling of young twigs to galls on older branches and trunks. Many galled branches had witches' broom growth appearance. Infected horizontal branches tend to turn up and grow nearly vertically. As galls enlarge, there may be cracking and fissures in the tissue. Eventually, infected branches die back and the trees go into decline.

The causal organism is a fungus, *Sphaeropsis tumefaciens*, that can infect through natural openings or mechanical wounds on the tree. Many *Ilex* species



Figure 1: Declining cluster of Savannah hollies infected with *Sphaeropsis tumefaciens*



Figure 2: Infected Savannah holly stem showing multiple symptoms –galls, witches' broom, upturned branches, and swollen branches.

and varieties are susceptible. *Sphaeropsis tumefaciens* has also been reported to be a pathogen on bottlebrush tree, citrus, oleander, ligustrum, and St. John's wort. In Florida, it has become a severe problem on East Palatka and Savannah holly varieties. There are no effective fungicides for use against the pathogen except as a preventative spray immediately after pruning. Maneb is the recommended fungicide. The current management recommendation is to prune branches 4" to 6" below the point of symptom appearance. Sterilize pruners between cuts and/or plants with a 10% solution of bleach, Lysol, or alcohol by dipping in the solution for 30 seconds between cuts. The disease may progress slowly depending on

weather and husbandry practices. However, severely infected plants should be removed and destroyed.

~ Dr. Joe W. Willis



Figure 3: Sphaeropsis gall on Savannah holly. Note dead branches and splitting/cracking of tissue.

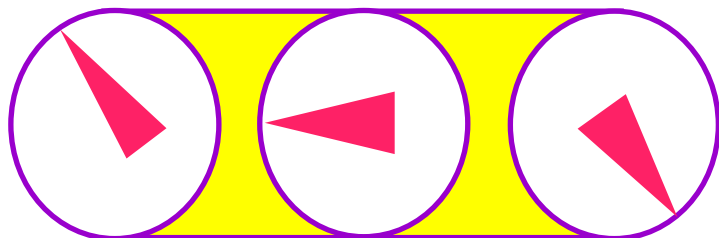
Selected References

Popenoe, J. et.al. 2023. Key Plant, Key Pests: Holly (Ilex sp.) [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/EP566#:~:text=Sphaeropsis%20Tip%20Blight%20\(Sphaeropsis%20tumefaciens\)&text=Symptoms%20orange%20from%20inconspicuous%20swellings,up%22%20to%20grow%20nearly%20vertically.](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/EP566#:~:text=Sphaeropsis%20Tip%20Blight%20(Sphaeropsis%20tumefaciens)&text=Symptoms%20orange%20from%20inconspicuous%20swellings,up%22%20to%20grow%20nearly%20vertically.)

Ridings, W.H. and R.B. Marlatt. 1975. Sphaeropsis gall of bottlebrush. <https://ccmedia.fdacs.gov/content/download/4644/file/Sphaeropsis%20Gall%20of%20Bottlebrush.pdf>



Figure 4: Advanced disease stage of a severely infected trunk.



Talking Spray Heads

In New Orleans, you may find yourself in a shotgun shack,
And you may feel like it's the hottest place in the world,

And you may be in charge of a large irrigation system.

And you may find yourself in your beautiful house, with a beautiful landscape,

And all you can think about is....

Well, how will water spray here?

This summer's drought has been brutal. As we are letting the days go by, let the (supplementary) water hold it down. Irrigation systems aren't always needed in the landscape, as we often get plenty of rain throughout

most of the year. However, during droughts it is certainly necessary to apply some more water. So in discussing droughts that feel like they are "once in a lifetime", we will be talking spray heads.

The first step is to make sure you have your irrigation spray heads facing the right direction. It is important to apply water only to your property, and not in parking lots, sidewalks, or other people's yards. So, it is necessary to ask yourself, "Where is that large automobile?", and orient the spray head away from it. Most spray heads have a set spray pattern, and rotating the fixture left or right orients the spray directly to where you want it. If irrigation is getting into the neighbor's property, remind yourself "this is not my beautiful house", and make the correction (or at least

check with them to make sure it is ok). Some spray heads are adjustable, meaning you can control the exact spray arc. You may ask yourself, "how do I work this?" Well, many of these heads come with simple tools and directions included, so you can make sure water goes right where you want it.



A landscape bed with a 360-degree spray head to apply water in all directions.

And as the days continue to go by, that water is flowing underground. Mulching is a great tool to retain moisture in landscape beds, with a range of organic (pine straw, pine nuggets) and inorganic materials (gravel, pebbles) available for use, so even under the rocks and stones, water is flowing underground.

Consider placing a

spray head with a 360-degree arc in the middle of a mulched bed to ensure water is applied in all directions. Failing to irrigate during times of drought will have you feeling blue, especially after the money's gone to replacing dead plant material. There is plenty of second guessing in operating irrigation systems, and you may ask yourself "Am I right, am I wrong?", and if you don't irrigate at all, you may say "My God, what have I done?!".

Every day without rain may have you looking out your window and thinking "same as it ever was", but it is necessary to take swift action when it is prolonged. After all, time isn't holding up, time isn't after us. But instead of letting the days go by, let that irrigation water hold it down.

~Dr. Damon Abdi and Dr. Jeb Fields

Join us for the
New Orleans
Fall Garden Festival

*An Educational Experience for the
Home and Professional Gardener*

**Saturday, October 7, 2023 - 9 AM to 4 PM
&
Sunday, October 8, 2023 - 9 AM to 4 PM**

**New Orleans
Botanical Garden**

Victory Avenue, City Park

Plant and Garden Products, Exhibits & Sales

Educational Programs

Music, Arts & Crafts

For more information email

GNOGardening@agcenter.lsu.edu



Scan the QR code to visit our
event page with speaker
schedules, vendors and more.

St. Tammany Master Gardener Association
in conjunction with LSU AgCenter present the

2023 Fall Seminar

Friday, September 29

8:00 AM – 2:30 PM

Church of the King
Mandeville, LA

Mark your calendars!

Table Talks - Lunch – Plant Boutique

Speakers

Christopher Spitzmiller,

of Clove Brook Farm, renowned ceramicist,
designer, gardener, author, and speaker

Sue Goetz,

award-winning garden designer, horticulturist, and author will present
“The Best Herbs to Use in Your Landscape Design”

Mike DeRee,

of the Ball Seed Company, will inform us on
“New and Recently Introduced High-Performing Plants for 2023”

Copy and paste this link in your internet browser to register:

https://www.stmastergardener.org/events?utm_campaign=1fdd4f2a-a137-4b98-8088-87258ba03f74&utm_source=so&utm_medium=mail_lp&cid=84300e7e-071a-4d34-8497-14684cdf56d7



Farmers Markets in the GNO Area

Orleans Parish

Crescent City Farmer's Market- Mid-City

500 N. Norman C. Francis
Thursdays from 3-7PM
Walk-up and curbside pre-orders at
www.crescentcityfarmersmarket.org

Crescent City Farmer's Market- City Park

Tad Gormley Stadium parking lot at
Marconi and Navarre
Sundays from 8AM-Noon
Preorder contact-free drive through only,
info at www.crescentcityfarmersmarket.org

Crescent City Farmer's Market- Uptown

200 Broadway
Tuesdays from 8AM-Noon
Walk-up and curbside pre-orders, info at
www.crescentcityfarmersmarket.org

SPROUT NOLA Truck Farm Table

200 N. Broad (In Whole Foods lobby or in
parking lot, weather permitting)
Walk up <https://www.sproutnolaform.org/>

Vietnamese Farmer's Market

14401 Alcee Fortier Blvd., New Orleans East
Saturdays, 5:30AM-8:30AM

Marketplace at Armstrong Park

901 N. Rampart
Thursdays from 3-7PM
<https://www.facebook.com/MarketplaceArmstrongPark/>

New Orleans French Market

Lower Decatur Street
Daily, 9AM-6PM

Mid-City Arts and Farmer's Market

Comiskey Park, New Orleans
Market dates vary.
Check <http://midcityaf.org>

Laughing Buddha Farm Hubs

Pick up points vary, pre-orders available
Bywater, Broadmoor, Lakeview, Irish
Channel, Mid-City, Algiers Point, Uptown
Locations
[https://www.laughingbuddhanursery.com/](https://www.laughingbuddhanursery.com/events)
events

Barcelo Gardens Farmer's Market- Upper 9th Ward

2301 Gallier Street at the garden, Saturdays
from 10AM-1PM
3440 Piety Street Fresh Market open daily,
weekly bulk produce sale.
<https://www.facebook.com/BarceloGardens/>

Bywater Market at Trap Kitchen-Bywater

1043 Poland Ave
Sundays from 10AM-3PM

BOUNYFUL Farmer's Market-Algiers Point

4123 Woodland Dr. Algiers
First and Third Sundays of the month, from
10AM-1PM
<https://www.bounyfulgreenmarket.com/>

Sankofa Fresh Stop Market

Coming soon!
<https://sankofanola.org/rfqs/>

Sheaux Fresh Sustainable Foods- Treme-Laffite

585 N. Claiborne at Lafitte Greenway
(under overpass)
Check for current dates/times at
www.sheauxfresh.org

FUBU Market

3101 Erato Street New Orleans, location
changes, check website/social media
<https://www.facebook.com/TheFUBUMarket>
www.fubumarket.com/

St. Tammany Parish

Covington Farmers' Market

Covington Police Department
609 North Columbia St., Covington, LA 70433
Saturday: 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM (rain or shine)
Covington Trailhead
419 N. New Hampshire
Wednesday: 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM (rain or
shine)www.covingtonfarmersmarket.org
General information: 985.966.1786

Mandeville Trailhead Community Market

Mandeville Trailhead
675 Lafitte St, Mandeville, LA 70448
Saturday: 9:00 AM – 1:00 PM (rain or shine)
[https://www.facebook.com/](https://www.facebook.com/TheMandevilleTrailhead)
TheMandevilleTrailhead
985.624.3147

Madisonville Market

Riverside Park South
Water St., Madisonville, LA 70447
Sunday: 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM
www.madisonvillemarket.org

Folsom Village Market

Hwy 40, one block east of Hwy 25
Saturday: 9:00 AM – 1:00 PM (weather per-
mitting)
Every 2nd and 4th Saturday
985.507.6496 (daytime only)

Abita Springs Art and Farmers' Market

22049 Main St., Abita Springs, LA 70420
Sunday: 12:00 PM – 4:00 PM (rain or shine)
[https://www.townofabitasprings.com/](https://www.townofabitasprings.com/farmers-market)
farmers-market
985.892.0711

Camellia City Farmer's Market

Old Towne Slidell
333 Erlanger St. (Corner of Third St.)
Saturday: 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM (rain or shine)
[https://www.facebook.com/](https://www.facebook.com/CamelliaCityMarket/)
CamelliaCityMarket/
985.640.7112

St. Charles Parish

Luling Farmer's Market at Westbank Bridge Park-Luling

13825 River Road, Luling, LA
Wednesdays, from 1-5PM
<http://www.germancoastfarmersmarket.org/>

German Coast Farmer's Market

160 West Campus Drive, Destrehan, LA
Saturdays, from 8AM-Noon
<http://www.germancoastfarmersmarket.org/>

Farmers Markets in the GNO Area

Jefferson Parish

Gretna Farmer's Market

739 Third Street, Gretna
Every Saturday, except the Saturday of
Gretna Fest, 8:30AM-12:30PM
<https://www.gretnala.com/visitors/farmers-market/>

Nawlins Outdoor Market

1048 Scotsdale Dr., Harvey
Every Saturday & Sunday, 9AM-5PM
<https://www.facebook.com/NawlinsMarket/>

Jean Lafitte Town Market-Lafitte

920 Jean Lafitte Blvd.
Last Saturday of the month, 9AM-1PM
<https://www.facebook.com/JeanLafitteLa/>

Lafreniere Park Market-Metairie

3000 Downs Blvd.
Wednesdays, from 2-7PM
<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100064920097975>

Westwego Farmer's Market

484 Sala Ave., Westwego
3rd Tuesday of the month, 10AM-2PM
<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100075979938725>

Westwego Shrimp Lot

100 Westbank Expressway at Louisiana St.,
Westwego
Daily Mon-Thurs 8AM-6PM, Fri 8AM-7PM,
Sat 7AM-7PM, and Sun 7AM-6PM
<https://www.facebook.com/officialwestwegoshrimplot>

Laughing Buddha Farm Hub-Clearview

4516 Clearview
Store Pickups, preorder online at <https://www.laughingbuddhanursery.com/buy-groceries-1>

Harahan Farmer's Market

501 Oak Ave., Zeringue Park, Harahan
Sundays, 9AM-1PM
<https://www.facebook.com/HarahanMarket>

Rivertown Farmer's Market

400 Block of Williams Blvd., Kenner
Thursdays Noon-6PM (Off for August)
<https://www.facebook.com/RivertownFarmersMarket>

Old Metairie Farmer's Market

Bayou Metairie Park, Between Metairie Lawn
Dr. and Labarre
1st & 3rd Tuesday of the month, 3:30PM-
7:30PM** Check for seasonal dates!
<https://www.oldmetairiegardenclub.com/tag/farmers-art-metairie-market/>

In the Kitchen with Austin

Fig Ice Cream

There is nothing quite like homemade ice cream! When you get tired of peach, try using some of those figs you have growing in the back yard. I promise you'll love it.

Ingredients:

¼ cup sugar
½ Tbs. vanilla extract
1 cup heavy cream

1 cup whole milk
1 cup fig pulp, about 15 figs washed,
peeled, and mashed with a fork



A bowl of fig ice cream.

Directions:

Mix all ingredients together and chill in the refrigerator.

Churn the mixture in an ice cream maker until frozen and creamy.

Transfer ice cream to a container and freeze completely for 2 to 3 hours before serving.



Bon Manger

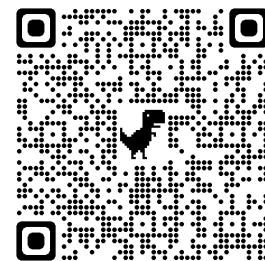
Help Support Horticulture programs in the Greater New Orleans Area

Funding helps the LSU AgCenter agents provide help for:

- School and Community Gardens
- Educational Training Events
- Seed Libraries
- Demonstration Gardens
- Educational Scholarships
- Local Research
- and Much More



A girl learning about plant propagation.



Scan the QR code above to go to the LSU Foundation donation webpage.

Or Click here: <https://securelb.imodules.com/s/1585/17/interior.aspx?sid=1585&gid=1&pgid=666&cid=1464&bledit=1&dids=5517>

Local Independent Garden Centers

Jefferson

Perino's Garden Center	3100 Veterans Memorial Blvd., Metairie, LA 70002	(504) 834-7888
Rose Garden Center	4005 Westbank Expressway, Marrero, LA 70072	(504) 341-5664
Rose Garden & Pet Store	5420 Lapalco Blvd., Marrero, LA 70072	(504) 347-8777
Banting's Nursery	3425 River Rd., Bridge City, LA 70094	(504) 436-4343
Jefferson Feed	4421 Jefferson Hwy., Jefferson, LA 70121	(504) 733-8572
Nine Mile Point Plant Nursery	2141 River Rd., Westwego, LA 70094	(504) 436-4915
Palm Garden Depot	351 Hickory Ave., Harahan, LA 70123	(504) 305-6170
Double M Feed Harahan	8400 Jefferson Hwy., Harahan, LA 70123	(504) 738-5007
Double M Feed Metairie	3212 W. Esplanade Ave., Metairie, LA 70002	(504) 835-9800
Double M Feed Terrytown	543 Holmes Blvd., Terrytown, LA 70056	(504) 361-4405
Sunrise Trading Co. Inc.	42 3 rd St., Kenner, LA 70062	(504) 469-0077
Laughing Buddha Garden Center	4516 Clearview Pkwy., Metairie, LA 70006	(504) 887-4336
Creative Gardens & Landscape	2309 Manhattan Blvd., Harvey, LA 70058	(504) 367-9099
Plumeria Insanity Nursery	https://www.facebook.com/Plumeria-Insanity-Nursery-102123651930419	

Soil Vendors

Schmelly's Dirt Farm	8301 Olive St., New Orleans, LA 70118	(504) 535-GROW
Laughing Buddha Garden Center	4516 Clearview Pkwy., Metairie, LA 70006	(504) 887-433
Reliable Soil	725 Reverand Richard Wilson Dr., Kenner, LA 70062	(504) 467-1078
Renaissance Gardens	9123 W. Judge Perez Dr., Chalmette, LA 70043	(504) 682-9911
Rock n' Soil NOLA	9119 Airline Hwy., New Orleans, LA 70118	(504) 488-0908
Grow Wiser Garden Supply	2109 Decatur St., New Orleans, LA 70116	(504) 644-4713

If you would like your licensed retail nursery listed, please email gnogardening@agcenter.lsu.edu

Local Independent Garden Centers

Orleans

Urban Roots	2375 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, LA 70130	(504) 522-4949
The Plant Gallery	9401 Airline Hwy., New Orleans, LA 70118	(504) 488-8887
Harold's Plants	1135 Press St., New Orleans, LA 70117	(504) 947-7554
We Bite Rare and Unusual Plants	1225 Mandeville St., New Orleans, LA 70117	(504) 380-4628
Hot Plants	1715 Feliciana St., New Orleans, LA 70117	www.hotplantsnursery.com
Pelican Greenhouse Sales	2 Celebration Dr., New Orleans, LA 70124	(504) 483-9437
Grow Wiser Garden Supply	2109 Decatur St., New Orleans, LA 70116	(504) 644-4713
Jefferson Feed Mid-City	309 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, LA 70119	(504) 488-8118
Jefferson Feed Uptown	6047 Magazine St., New Orleans, LA 70118	(504) 218-4220
Ninth Ward Nursery	2641 Deslonde St., New Orleans, LA 70117	(504) 296-8398
Crazy Plant Bae	800 N. Claiborne Ave., New Orleans LA 70119	(504) 327-7008
Canopy Plant Company	6030 St. Claude, New Orleans, LA 70117	(504) 381-4033
Too Tall Nursery	2817 N. Roman, New Orleans, LA 70117	tootallfarm@gmail.com
Plantery NOLA	Pop Up Locations	www.planterynola.com
Canopy Plant Co.	Pop Up and Online Sales	www.canopyplantco.com
New Orleans Succulent Boutique	Online Sales	https://sites.google.com/view/nolasucculentshop/home
Root Life Mobile Plant Nursery	Pop Up Locations	https://rootlifeplantnursery.com/
New Orleans Green LLC	Online Sales	www.neworleans-green.com

Plaquemines

Southern Gateway Garden Center	107 Timber Ridge St., Belle Chasse, LA 70037	(504) 393-9300
Belle Danse Orchids	14079 Belle Chasse Hwy., Belle Chasse, LA 70037	(504) 419-5416

St. Charles

Plant & Palm Tropical Outlet	10018 River Rd., St. Rose, LA 70087	(504) 468-7256
Martin's Nursery & Landscape	320 3 rd St., Luling, LA 70070	(985) 785-6165

St. Bernard

Plant Pricks	Pop Up Locations	https://plantpricks.com/
Nice Plants, Good Pots	6720 St. Claude Ave., Arabie, LA	Etsy.com/shop/NicePlantsGoodPots

St. Tammany

The Boho Being	1184 Front St., Slidell, LA 70458	(985)707-1623
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Pelican Greenhouse Plant Sales



**NEW ORLEANS
BOTANICAL GARDEN**
CITY PARK

Visit the Pelican Greenhouse for a large selection of plants for sale. Many of plants are propagated from cuttings, seeds, and divisions from plants already growing in the Botanical Garden.

September 8 & 9, 2023

9AM-NOON

Pelican Greenhouse

2 Celebration Drive.

(Not inside the Botanical Garden)

Visit NewOrleansCityPark.com for park map



LSU AgCenter 4-H FALL PECAN FUNDRAISER



Pecans are from the Point Coupee Pecan Co. in New Roads, Louisiana

Help the 4-H Program provide opportunities to youth across our parish

SHELLED PECANS – HALVES

16 oz Bag

\$13



ROASTED PECANS

16 oz Bag

\$14



SHELLED PECANS – Chose Halves or PIECES

3 lb. Bag

\$33



CHOCOLATE COVERED PECANS

16 oz Bag

\$14



Deadline: October 24, 2023

Payment Methods:

Cash (exact change please),
Check or Money Order.

Make out to Jefferson Parish 4-H Foundation.

Scan QR code to pay online.

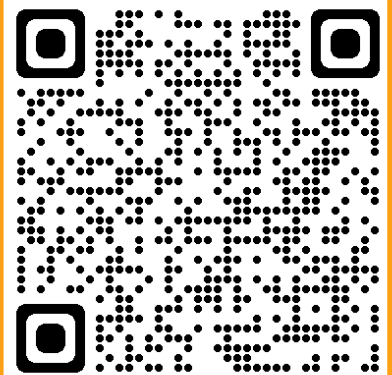
Pick-up: November 14&15 (estimated date) at the

Jefferson Parish LSU AgCenter Office

1221 Elmwood Pk. Blvd., Suite 300, Jefferson LA

QUESTIONS: Contact Heather Egger at

hegger@agcenter.lsu.edu



Scan the QR code above to
order online.



September Checklist/Garden Tips

Mulches may have decayed and thinned out over the summer. Replenish mulch layers with fresh material to maintain about a two to three inch thickness. Ideally, use what you can get for free – such as leaves, dry grass clippings or pine straw. If you prefer the appearance of a purchased mulch, put down an inch or two of leaves, dry grass clippings or pine straw, and then top it off with an about an inch of your favorite purchased mulch. This will save you money and still give you the look you like.

Only light pruning will be appropriate on shrubs from now on. Late, heavy pruning will stimulate growth in the fall and increase the chance of cold damage to your shrubs. Remember, spring flowering shrubs and gardenias, hydrangeas, sasanquas and camellias have already set their flower buds. Any pruning now will remove flower buds and reduce the display.

From now until next spring, do not apply fertilizers containing nitrogen to most landscape plants. Fertilizing trees, shrubs, lawns and ground covers with nitrogen in the fall can reduce the hardiness of some plants and promote winter injury.

Plant petunias into the garden now for blooms this fall and next spring. Petunias, snapdragons, nicotiana, calendula and dianthus are among the more heat tolerant cool season bedding plants, and can be planted earlier than more heat sensitive plants such as pansies.

Control caterpillar problems on ornamentals with a pesticide containing BT, spinosad or carbaryl (Sevin). BT is a bacterium that only attacks caterpillars and is harmless to other organisms. It is essentially non toxic and is appropriate for use by organic gardeners. Spinosad is also organic. Make applications before damage is too extensive, and make sure the damage is fresh and the caterpillars are still active before you treat. Keep these materials well away from butterfly garden areas. They are also toxic to butterfly caterpillars.

Evaluate caladium plantings. When the plants begin to look tired and less attractive and about two-thirds of the leaves have fallen over, it's time to dig the tubers. Caladiums may return the next year if left in the ground, but it is more reliable to dig them and store them indoors over the winter. Dig the tubers carefully leaving the foliage attached. Spread out in a well ventilated area to dry. When the foliage is dry and brown, remove it from the tubers and store them in paper or net bags indoors.

Many summer weeds are setting seeds now. Do not let this happen! Pull these weeds and dispose of them to reduce weed problems next year.

Remove the canes from blackberry bushes that produced fruit this summer. They will not produce again. Vegetative canes may be tipped back to control their growth

It is time to divide and transplant Louisiana irises, Easter lilies, and calla lilies. Louisiana irises generally do best when divided every three years.

Mail order spring bulbs in time for them to arrive in October or November. Bulbs are also readily available in local nurseries now. You can go ahead and purchase them, but there is no hurry to plant them.

Water your vegetable and flower gardens deeply and thoroughly once or twice a week during dry weather. When a good rain occurs (one-half to one inch), adjust your watering schedule accordingly. A daily watering is not recommended for established plants. It increases diseases and encourages a shallow root system. Newly seeded beds, however, should be watered daily until the seeds come up. New transplants also need to be watered more frequently. And plants in containers may need to be watered everyday.

The hurricane season is kicking into high gear now, and if you haven't already done so, its time to look over your landscape. In particular, shade trees in the landscape should be carefully evaluated to make sure they are in good shape. Dead branches must be pruned off and dead trees removed entirely.

Lawn Care Do's & Don't's

Do's:

1. Finish laying sod by the middle of the month to give it time to establish before winter.
2. Apply pre-emergent herbicide to prevent winter weed seeds from germinating in the lawn.
3. As the weather gets cooler, you may apply selective herbicides to eliminate broad leaf weeds in the lawn.
4. Aerate the soil if necessary to alleviate compaction.
5. Dethatch the lawn if necessary. This is the last month before winter to dethatch.
6. Continue to scout for fungal damage and control with fungicides if necessary. The most prevalent is called Large Patch of Warm-Season Turfgrass. [Click here to find information about large patch disease from the LSU AgCenter.](#)
7. Irrigate as necessary to moisten the soil to a depth of 4-6 inches. The best time to water is in the morning.
8. Keep an eye open for insect pests. Chinch bugs and tropical sod webworms have been reported lately.
9. Spread a mixture of fine compost and coarse builders sand over the lawn to add organic material and smooth out the lawn. Do not add more than 2 inches over actively growing grass.
10. Set your mower to the correct height for your turfgrass type.
11. Take a soil test. Test kits are available in our offices as well as local garden centers.

Don't's

1. Do not apply fertilizer to the lawn again until April of next year.
2. Do not apply phosphorous winterizer to the lawn without taking a soil sample first. We have ample amounts of phosphorous in our soil already.
3. Do not attempt to install a new lawn with sprigs or seeds.
4. Do not cut more than 1/3 of the height of lawn grass at a single time.
5. Do not try to grow grass in deep shade.

Your Local Extension Office is Here to Help

E-mail us at: GNOGardening@agcenter.lsu.edu



Follow us on Facebook at GNOGardening

For more information visit LSUAgCenter.com

Dr. Joe Willis
Orleans Parish
Horticulture Agent
JWillis@agcenter.lsu.edu

Anna Timmerman
Plaquemines & St. Bernard
Parish Horticulture Agent
Timmerman@agcenter.lsu.edu

Chris Dunaway
Jefferson Parish
Horticulture Agent
CDunaway@agcenter.lsu.edu

Will Afton
St. Tammany Parish
Horticulture Agent
WAfton@agcenter.lsu.edu

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