



GN Gardening Magazine

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Cover Photo: Giant Ironweed plant growing in a front yard garden. Photo by Dr. Joe Willis

Look at Me

Giant Ironweed (*Vernonia gigantea*)

Whether growing wild or cultivated in someone's garden, the sight of ironweed in bloom is not one that can easily be ignored. Ironweed is a common name given to 25

species of wildflower of the genus *Vernonia* that are native to North America. They are perennials that grow from 2-10' tall in full sun, and flower in late Summer to Fall for about 4-6 weeks. There are four species native to Louisiana – *Vernonia baldwinii* (western ironweed), *Vernonia missurica* (Missouri ironweed), *Vernonia texana* (Texas ironweed) and *Vernonia gigantea* (giant ironweed).

Vernonia gigantea is the most common species and the one that is native to the Greater New Orleans parishes.

The genus name *Vernonia* is in honor of William Vernon, an

English botanist of the early 1700s. The common name "Ironweed" has been attributed to the rigid stalks that tend to stay upright in all conditions, as well as the color of the fading flowers, which appear to 'rust' as they age. The species name, *gigantea*, is Latin and means "of giants."

Giant ironweed is a native herbaceous perennial wildflower in the Asteraceae or daisy family with a tall narrow growth habit that appears in the Spring. The plant usually grows from 3 to 10 feet tall, but it has

been known to grow to a height of over 12 feet. Each plant can make a multi-stemmed cluster up to 6' wide. Lavender, magenta, or deep purple flowers appear in late Summer to early Fall. The seeds are tiny

grayish-brown achenes that have tufts of bristles making them easily dispersed by the wind.

Giant ironweed is native to the southeast and the central United States and central Canada. It may be found naturally in prairies, grasslands, floodplains, woodlands, along roadsides, and near stream banks or forests edges. The plant is commonly found in overgrazed pastures.

Giant ironweed prefers full sun to partial shade and well-drained moist to wet soils. They are tolerant of all soil pH and grow well in a mixture of loam, clay-loam, or sandy-loam soils. This plant is easily



Photo by Dr. Joe Willis

Vernonia gigantea (giant ironweed)

propagated by seed or division.

The stem is tall, erect, stiff, and rounded. Atop the stem is a flat-headed panicle of flower heads that measures up to 16 inches across. Each flower head has 10-30 florets of lavender, magenta, or deep purple. Each floret is tubular, 1/2"-3/4" tall by 1/4" diameter, that opens from the center outwards with 5 petals or lobes. The lanceolate leaves (4"-12" long, up to 2.5" wide) have toothed edges and are dark green on the

upper surface and paler green and slightly hairy beneath. The fruits are grayish-brown achenes.

Butterflies and bees are attracted to this pollinator plant, but most small mammals and livestock avoid it due to the bitter-tasting foliage. The blooms of Ironweed produce significant amounts of nectar that attract bees and butterflies. Ironweed is a valuable Winter food source for birds. The seed heads of ironweed are attached to a stiff stem, standing tall into Winter. This provides a natural bird feeder for your yard. This native plant may be easily grown in a cottage garden, wildflower garden, or pollinator garden.

Giant ironweed has no serious pest or disease problems.

If you are looking for some late season bloomers that are absolute butterfly magnets, then you must consider Ironweed.

~Dr. Joe Willis



Vernonia gigantea (giant ironweed) leaves



Vernonia gigantea (giant ironweed) flowers

Selected References:

The Ultimate Guide to Ironweed – What you Need to Know. 2022. <https://growwithwillis.com/ironweed/>

[vernonia-grow-care-guide/](https://www.growwithwillis.com/ironweed/)

Vernonia gigantea, 2021. NCSU Extension Service.

<https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/vernonia-gigantea/>
#text=The%20stem%20is%20tall%2C%20erect,with%205%20petals%20or%20lobes.

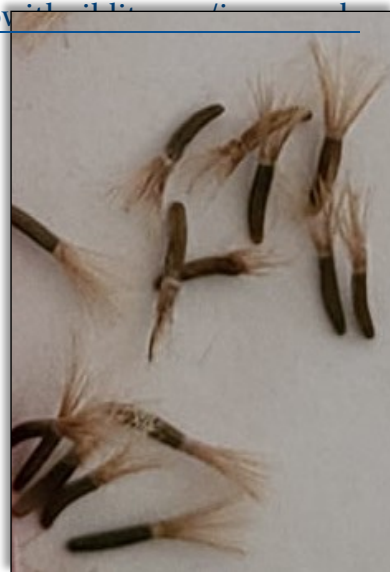
Vernonia baldwinii. Plants of Louisiana.

<https://warcapps.usgs.gov/PlantID/Species/Details/1267>

Vernonia gigantea. Plants of Louisiana. <https://warcapps.usgs.gov/PlantID/Species/Details/1286>

Vernonia missurica. Plants of Louisiana. <https://warcapps.usgs.gov/PlantID/Species/Details/1288>

Vernonia texana. Plants of Louisiana. <https://warcapps.usgs.gov/PlantID/Species/Details/1292>



Vernonia gigantea (giant ironweed) seeds

November Vegetable Planting Guide

Crop	Recommended Variety
Beets	Detroit Dark Red, Kestrel, Red Ace F1, Ruby Queen
Cabbage	Blue Vantage, Platinum Dynasty, Stonehead, Cheers, Red Dynasty, Emblem, Savoy King
Carrots	Danvers 126, Purple Haze, Thumbelina, Apache, Enterprise, Maverick, Sugar Snax 54
Celery	None Given
Chinese Cabbage	None Given
Collards	Champions, Flash, Georgia Southern, Top Bunch, Vates, Blue Max, Heavi-Crop
Garlic	Creole: Early, Louisiana, White Mexican; Italian: Italian Late, Early Red Italian, Lorz Italian; Large: Elephant
Kale	Siberian, Vates
Kohlrabi	Early Purple Vienna, Early White Vienna, Winner
Leeks	Alora
Lettuce	Head: , Ithica, Great Lakes 118; Leaf-Red: New Red Fire, Red Sails, Red Salad Bowl; Leaf-Green: Nevada, Salad Bowl, Sierra, Tango, Grand Rapids; Romaine: Tall Guzmane Elite, Cimarron Red, Coure, Flashy Trout Back, Green Towers, Paris Island Cos, Sunbelt; Butterhead: Buttercrunch, Esmeralda
Mustard Greens	Florida Broadleaf, Greenwave, Red Giant, Southern Giant Curled, Savannah, Tendergreen
Onions	Red: Red Creole, Southern Belle, Red Hunter; White: Candy, Savannah Sweet; Vidalia: Amelia, Candy Ann, Caramelo, Century, Georgia Boy, Goldeneye, Granax 33, Honeybee, Mata Hari, Miss Megan, Mr. Black, Nirvana, Ohoopee Sweet, Sweet Caroline, Sweet Harvest, Sweet Jasper
Radishes	Cherriette, Champion, White Icicle, April Cross
Shallots	Matador, Prism
Spinach	Bloomsdale Long Standing, Melody, Tyee, Unipak 151, Chesapeake Hybrid, Early Hybrid #7,
Swiss Chard	None Given
Turnips	Greens and Root: Just Right, Shogoin, Tokyo Cross; Greens: Alamo, White Lady, Seven Top, Purple Top White Globe, Royal Crown

Weed of the Month:

Peppervine (*Ampelopsis arborea*)

Is that poison ivy??? No! It's actually a native vine that just looks a lot like poison ivy but lacks the itchy "punch" when you run into it. Peppervine, (*Ampelopsis arborea*) is a close cousin to grapes. It is a climbing vine, with compound "leaves of three" that are alternating on the vine, attached with petioles, and have a serrated edge. The vine and petioles tend to have a light pink or reddish coloration, and the leaves are green. One good way to tell it apart from poison ivy is to look at how the leaves are held together. Poison ivy has true leaflets in bunches of three. Peppervine usually has a second set of leaflets below the initial three leaflets, making it bi- or even tri-pinnate. If you see extra sets of leaflets below the "leaves of three" on the same petiole, it's probably peppervine.

During the summer, inconspicuous peppervine flowers form. They have five petals in green, white, or yellow. After pollination, small glossy black berries develop, typically in late summer and into fall. Peppervine is a perennial and can be a persistent weed if it's in an unwanted location. It grows up trees and shrubs, along fence lines, in bramble patches, and along roadsides. The berries are utilized as a food source by birds and mammals, and deer browse the foliage. Peppervine tends to germinate in areas

underneath where birds perch. The berries look appealing but are toxic to humans unless completely ripe. When they are fully ripe, they can be juiced, simmered, and consumed as a survival food in small amounts. Raw berries can cause stomach upset or

throat tightening thanks to a compound (calcium oxalate), so it would be best to leave these for the wildlife.

Peppervine can be a persistent weed in the garden and landscape since it has significant energy resources stored below ground in the root system. Aggressively cutting it back or digging it out can be effective, but you must persistently remove any new shoots to deplete the energy reserves. A systemic herbicide containing Triclopyr works well as it will translocate into the root zone and kill the vine from below.

Peppervine is harmless compared to poison ivy, and by taking a moment to look at how the leaflets are arranged, you can choose whether or not to touch it. Dr. Mary Hellen Ferguson wrote an excellent article on poison ivy look-alikes, including peppervine [here](#). When in doubt, take a photo and send it to the LSU AgCenter for identification at gnogardening@agcenter.lsu.edu to avoid any itchy, unpleasant mistakes!

~Anna Timmerman



Photo by Chaery Knight

Peppervine plant and fruit.

Tree Selection

Trees planted around our homes and throughout our communities can offer a number of benefits. They can be an attractive part of the landscape and increase property value, they can provide shade and privacy, they can even improve your health and mental well-being. On the other hand, trees require periodic pruning and other care and can be expensive to maintain. They can also be messy with falling leaves, flowers, berries etc. They can damage buildings and other structures with expanding roots and limbs and can even be deadly to humans by falling over or dropping limbs. These negative

aspects of trees are exacerbated by having the wrong tree for the location. In the following article I will teach you how to select a tree for your landscape that will meet your needs for the tree and provide the necessary growing conditions for the tree to thrive.

Right Tree-Right Place

We have all seen examples of trees that were planted in the wrong location. Oversized trees damaging sidewalks and growing into power lines or stressed trees slowly dying from improper conditions are examples of the wrong tree for the location. Selecting a tree that will meet your needs and those of the tree are critical for the health of the tree and for your derived benefit.

When considering what a tree needs, we need to do a little research. First, we will need to know the

conditions in the area where the tree will go.

Soil Texture, Compaction and Drainage-I am putting these together because the soil texture and compaction have major effects on the soil's ability to drain water. Soil texture is based on the percentage of



Spacing can effect how a tree grows. This live oak located at the Destrehan Plantation in Destrehan, LA. Was given plenty of room to grow and was able to develop into the wide umbel shape that we see.

sand, silt, and clay particles in the soil. Sand has the largest particle size with the most space between the particles and typically drain very quickly. Clay on the other hand has the smallest particle size with the least amount of pore space which

means that it will hold onto water for a long time. Compaction is the measurement of the amount of open space or pore space in a given volume of soil. Ideal soil can have as much as 50% open space between the soil particles. This space can hold water and pull in fresh atmospheric gasses as the water recedes. Tree roots cannot grow in soil with less than 10% pore space and trees will die with less than 5%. The soils ability to drain is influenced by the texture, compaction and elevation. High areas will drain faster than low areas due to gravity.

Soil Chemistry and Fertility-what is the pH and the nutrients present in the soil. Typically, there are already some plant nutrients in the soil but the pH can have an impact on the availability of those nutrients to the plants. It may be necessary to change

the pH or select a tree that will thrive in the conditions.

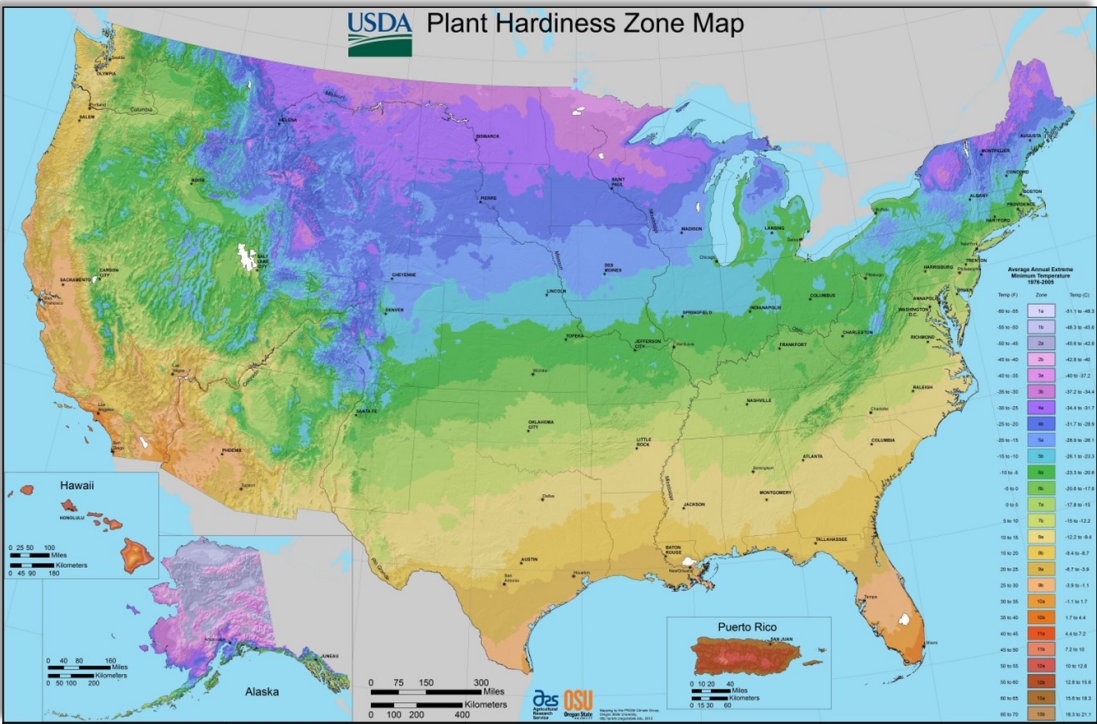
Sun exposure-How much sunlight does the location receive per day? Is this sunlight direct or is it filtered through other trees. Trees are generally divided into two categories, canopy trees which thrive in direct sunlight and understory trees that prefer the dappled sunlight that comes through the larger trees. Canopy trees will be good for open areas of the landscape while understory trees will work best in locations where the sunlight is limited by structures and other trees. Understory trees exposed to too much sun will burn while canopy trees that do not receive enough light will grow tall and lanky in search of light.

Low Temperatures-The USDA has mapped out the country to reflect the average minimum temperature. These temperature ranges are divided into zones of 10 temperature degrees stated in Fahrenheit. In the New Orleans area, we are in zone 9 which has a range of 20-30°F.

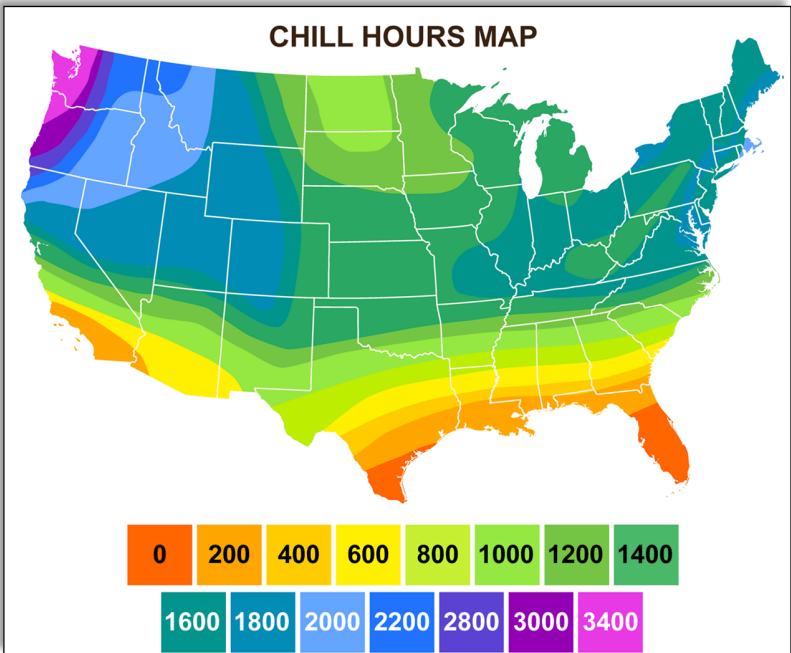
Chill Hours- are the number hours of weather between 32° and 45° Fahrenheit. This can be important for many tree species but it is especially important for certain fruits and flowering trees which need certain amounts of cool weather before they will flower in the Spring. In the New Orleans area we receive fewer than 200 chill hours per year.

Room to Grow-Each plant (including trees) that we place in our landscape will need room to grow to its full size. Often times people will install plants with spacing to make them attractive at their size at the time of planting without taking the final potential size of the plant into account. Trees should be placed so that they have room to grow both upwards and

outwards. To grow upwards, there should be no overhead powerlines or other obstructions in the tree's potential height range. To grow outwards, trees should be placed 1/2 the potential width distance



Above is a map of the United States divided into Plant Hardiness Zones.



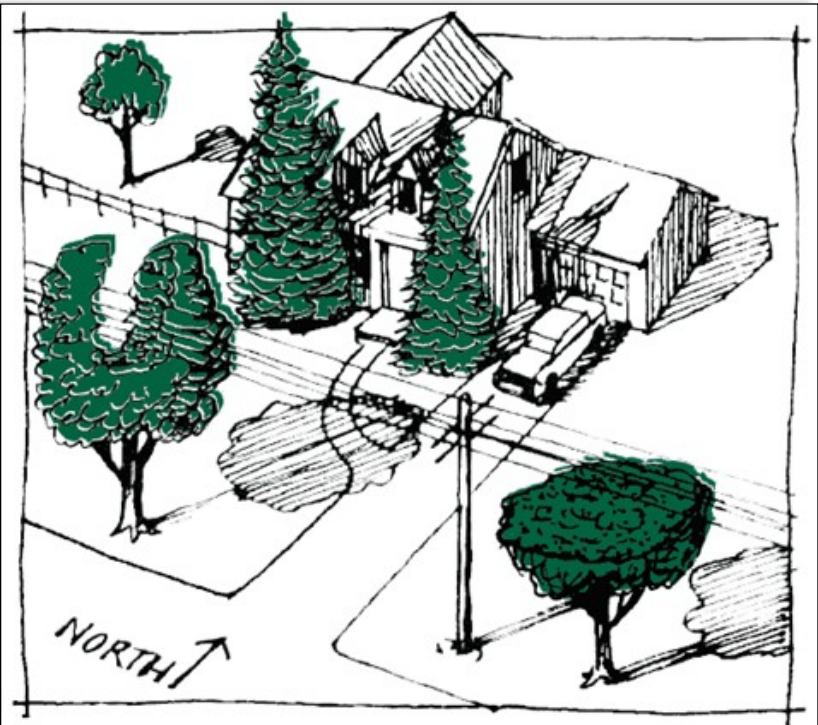
A map of the United States divided into zone base on the number of annual chill hours.

away from structures. 1/2 the growth range is the radius. Space trees apart from other trees and shrubs by adding the radius of each plant together. So one tree with a potential width of 14' should be placed at

least 7' away from a structure or 14' away from another equally sized tree. A tree with a potential width of 14' and a tree with a potential width of 10' should be placed at least 12' apart. Giving trees room to grow has a major effect on the mature shape of the tree. Trees placed close together will grow tall and lanky as they compete for sunlight while trees with room to grow tend to spread out more.

For the site, Soil texture, pH and the available nutrients can all be ascertained by taking a soil test. You can conduct your own infiltration tests to determine the rate of drainage. Sun exposure and room to grow can be measured and observed while the USDA hardiness zone and chill hours can be found through the USDA website.

For the plant, most of this information is available from the grower and is usually on the plant label. This information is also typically available from publications or books written about the plants. The LSU AgCenter also has two publications about



In the graphic above, we can see several trees that were planted without consideration for their future growth. We see tall trees planted under utility lines with other trees planted too near the house and blocking windows.



Compare these trees to those seen on page one of this article. These are also live oaks and they are also located at Destrehan Plantation. These however were allowed to grow closely together so they grew tall and thin in the quest for light.

Scientific Name:	Acer rubrum
Zones:	3-8
Lighting:	sun to part shade
Moisture:	dry to moist
pH:	4.5-8
Growth Rate:	12-24" per year
Mature Height:	40-60'
Mature Width:	40'
Spacing:	40-50'

The information above was available from a plant nursery selling red maple trees.

selecting and planting trees that have lists of trees that tend to grow well in our area along with descriptions and preferred growing conditions.

February is the best time to plant a tree in Southern Louisiana. You have plenty of time to examine your location. Take a look at the trees in your community and see which ones you like that may work in your landscape.

~Chris Dunaway

Take-All Root Rot Turf Disease

When you talk to homeowners around Lake Pontchartrain about lawns, you'll learn that most folks enjoy St Augustinegrass over the other options available. I bet that most of this comes from the fact that it was the dominant lawn grass type in the region for a long time. Nowadays, you see several different types all with their own pros and cons. However, you still run into folks who love taking care of this historic lawn grass plant.

St. Augustinegrass can be a good choice in creating a home lawn, especially in alluvial soils with a soil pH closer to neutral (on a 0-14 pH scale, neutral is 7). However, with everything else in life, there are pros and cons to every decision you make. The majority cons, or negative aspects, of growing St Augustinegrass go back to little natural resistance to pests, especially diseases. This characteristic leads to comments like, "St. Augustinegrass is looking for a reason to stress out" and "St. Augustinegrass is the teenager of lawn grasses because it always has issues". Some of the major issues that wreck a "St. Aug" lawn are fungal diseases.

The most common lawn disease we deal with in Louisiana is Large Patch Disease (LPD). Many articles and management plans have been developed to help homeowners battle LPD. However, LPD isn't the only

disease out there. A soil-borne fungus organism, *Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *graminis*, causes Take-All Root Rot in turfgrass and can be an issue with stressed out St. Augustinegrass lawns during summer

and early fall months throughout the state. In many, cases this disease gets misidentified as LPB, causing issues due to improper fungicide selection.

Take-All Root Rot is a major disease affecting St. Augustinegrass. However, any of the warm-season turfgrass varieties (centipedegrass, bermudagrass, and zoysiagrass) can be infected if stressful conditions are present. The disease symptoms



Photo by Will Afton

This picture is from a confirmed case of Take All Root Rot in a St. Augustinegrass lawn.

appear initially as irregularly shaped chlorotic patches (Figure 1). Keep in mind that chlorotic is the abnormal reduction of normal green coloration in plants. Doesn't that sound eerily similar to LPD, especially pattern? The lower, or older, leaves are the first to become chlorotic (Figure 2). As the disease progresses, stolons and rhizomes turn off-white to dark brown in color and some may exhibit isolated black lesions. Upon closer inspection of an infected stolon, black hyphae, long, branching, filamentous structures of fungal organisms, can be seen growing throughout the tissue (Figure 3). The pathogen infects the plant roots, so be observant of the plant root system. Those diseased roots can be dark in color, shorter than normal, and less dense when

compared to healthy turfgrass roots (Figure 4).

Control of this disease is best obtained through prevention. Owners of St. Augustinegrass lawns should evaluate their lawn care programs. Take soil samples to monitor soil fertility. Supply amendments and fertilizers to compensate medium, low, and very low concentrations reported on the soil test analysis sheet. Manage soil compaction through aerification as needed. Supplement irrigation when weather runs dry for extended periods of time. Mow St. Augustinegrass lawns at the proper height of 2- 3 inches from soil level to cut. Mow often enough so that you remove about 1/3 of the plant every time you mow. All of these recommendations are general culture maintenance steps in maintaining St. Augustinegrass. Healthy plants help themselves, and in this case will do a good job at keeping Take-All Root Rot at bay.

Fungicides can also be included to an overall preventative management program. Look to apply at first sign of symptoms for best effect. There are several fungicides that have activity on this disease.



Photo by Will Afton

Figure 2. Notice the, the oldest leaves showing chlorotic symptoms. New leaves emerge from the center, so the oldest leaves will be found furthest from the originating point.



Figure 3. Black strands of mycelium can be observed on infected stolons on a plant infected with Take All Root Rot.

Myclobutanil and propiconazole are found in Fertilome F-Stop and BioAdvanced Fungus Control for Lawns respectively. Read all label instructions prior to application for use rate, timing, and frequency directions. Some experts recommend to aerify prior applying a fungicide with this disease because it infects plant roots. Aerification will get the product into the root zone much quicker than laying it on top.

Review symptoms and observations to help determine the culprit. Identifying and diagnosing this particular disease isn't easy. You may need to request help from your local Parish Extension Agent. You also have access to the LSU AgCenter Plant Diagnostic Clinic. Visit https://www.lsuagcenter.com/portals/our_offices/departments/plant-pathology-crop-physiology/plant_disease_clinic for information on how to submit a sample. A quick google search for LSU AgCenter PDC may provide a direct link to the lab's website as the first response.

~Will Afton



Figure 4. These roots are infected with Take All Root Rot and are showing signs of stress

In the Kitchen with Austin

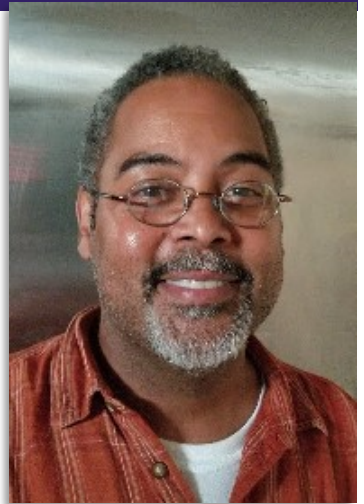
Mirliton Salad

If you are looking for an addition to your mirliton repertoire, this recipe fills the bill! It is fresh, light, and seasonal.

Ingredients:

1 mirliton, sliced thinly
1 honeycrisp apple, sliced thinly
½ cup carrot, shredded
2 Tbs. apple cider vinegar

2 Tbs. olive oil
½ tsp. Dijon mustard
1 tsp. honey
salt and pepper, to taste



Directions:

Place sliced mirliton, apple, and shredded carrot in a large bowl.

In a jar, combine the remaining ingredients and shake vigorously.

Combine dressing with veggies, tossing to coat evenly.

This salad is delicious, and its flavor intensifies the longer it sits.



A serving of Mirliton Salad

Bon Manger!

Pelican Greenhouse Plant Sales

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.



**NEW ORLEANS
BOTANICAL GARDEN**
CITY PARK

November 18, 2022

9AM-1PM

2 Celebration Drive

New Orleans, LA 70124

For more information, click here or go to <https://neworleanscitypark.org/event/pelican-greenhouse-plant-sale/2022-11-18/>

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
Nice Plants Good Pots	Pop Up and Online Sales	Etsy.com/shop/NicePlantsGoodPots
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/
St. Tammany		
The Boho Being	1184 Front St., Slidell, LA 70458	(985)707-1623



Cassia trees in bloom in Old Metairie.

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 Center	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
Charvet's Garden Center	4511 Clearview Parkway, Metairie, LA 70006	(504) 888-7700
Barber Laboratories Native Plants	6444 Jefferson Hwy., Harahan, LA 70123	(504) 739-5715
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

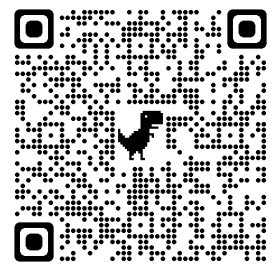
Help Support Horticulture programs in the Greater New Orleans Area

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



4-H agent Dillan Howell helps kids decorate mini pumpkins at the Fall Garden Fest.



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>

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 ReFresh Market-Truck Farm Table

200 N. Broad (In Whole Foods lobby or in
parking lot, weather permitting)
Walk up

SPROUT NOLA ReFresh Market-Lafitte Greenway

2606 St. Louis
Mondays from 3-6PM
Walk up and pre-orders at [https://
app.sourcewhatsgood.com/markets/refresh-
farmers-market/products](https://app.sourcewhatsgood.com/markets/refresh-farmers-market/products)

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

New Orleans French Market

Lower Decatur Street
Daily, 9AM-6PM

Know Dat Grow Dat Microgreens & Produce

Online Sales
<https://www.knowdatgrowdat.com/shop>

Mid-City Arts and Farmer's Market

Comiskey Park, New Orleans
Market dates vary and are on hold due to
Covid-19, 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/
events](https://www.laughingbuddhanursery.com/events)

Barcelo Gardens Farmer's Market- Upper 9th Ward

2301 Gallier Street
Saturdays from 10AM-1PM

Bywater Market at Trap Kitchen-Bywater

1043 Poland Ave
Sundays from 10AM-3PM

Paradigm Farmer's Market-Central City

1131 S. Rampart
Sundays 9AM-Noon

Lot 1701 Small Business and Farmer's Market-Central City

1701 Oretha Castle Haley Blvd.
Every 1st and 3rd Saturday from 11AM to 3PM

BOUNYFUL Farmer's Market-Algiers Point

149 Delaronde St.
First and Third Sundays of the month, from
11AM-3PM

Edgewood Park Market-Edgewood

3317 Franklin Ave.
First market Sunday, May 2nd from 11AM-
3PM

New Orleans East Hospital Farmer's Market- New Orleans East

5620 Read Blvd.
First Tuesday of the Month- 3PM-Dusk
Third Thursday of the Month- Noon-3PM

Sheaux Fresh Sustainable Foods- Tremé-Lafitte

585 N. Claiborne at Lafitte Greenway
(under overpass)
Wednesdays from 2-5PM
Saturdays from 10AM-2PM
Check for current dates/times at
www.sheauxfresh.org

Holy Cross Farmer's Market- Holy Cross/ Lower 9th Ward

533 St. Maurice
First & Third Saturday of the month,
10:00AM-2PM

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/
TheMandevilleTrailhead](https://www.facebook.com/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/
farmers-market](https://www.townofabitasprings.com/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/
CamelliaCityMarket/](https://www.facebook.com/CamelliaCityMarket/)
985.640.7112

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

Nawlins Outdoor Market

1048 Scotsdale Dr., Harvey
Every Saturday & Sunday, 9AM-5PM

Old Metairie Farmer's Market

Bayou Metairie Park,
Between Metairie Lawn Dr. and Labarre
See calendar on their website for dates and
times: [https://
www.oldmetairiegardenclub.com/](https://www.oldmetairiegardenclub.com/)

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

Lafreniere Park Market-Metairie

3000 Downs Blvd.
Wednesdays, from 2-7PM

Laughing Buddha Farm Hub-Clearview

4516 Clearview
Store Pickups, preorder online at [https://
www.laughingbuddhanursery.com/buy-
groceries-1](https://www.laughingbuddhanursery.com/buy-groceries-1)

Jean Lafitte Town Market-Lafitte

920 Jean Lafitte Blvd.
Last Saturday of the month, 9AM-1PM

Harahan Farmer's Market

6437 Jefferson Hwy., Harahan, LA
Sundays, 10 Am—2PM

Good Time Guild Farmer's Market at St. Martin's Episcopal Church- Metairie

Metairie Rd.
1st Thursdays monthly, 2PM-7PM
3rd Saturday monthly, 10AM-3PM

St. Charles Parish

German Coast Farmer's Market at Westbank Bridge Park

13825 River Road, Luling, LA
Wednesdays, from 1-5PM

German Coast Farmer's Market

13786 River Rd., Destrehan, LA
Saturdays, from 8AM-Noon

November Checklist/Garden Tips

Tulips and hyacinths go into paper or net bags in the lower drawers of your refrigerator by the end of November. This is necessary because our winters are not cold enough long enough to satisfy the chilling requirements of the bulbs. Without this cold treatment, the bulbs will not bloom properly. Do not place apples, pears or other fruit into the same drawer with the bulbs. Ripening fruit give off ethylene gas which can cause the bulbs to bloom abnormally (too short, blasted buds). Plant in late December or early January.

Lettuces, especially the leaf and semi-heading varieties are very productive in the cool season garden. Fall is the best time to plant lettuces as they mature during progressively cooler temperatures. Problems with bitterness that often affect spring grown lettuce do not occur in the fall. Keep lettuce growing vigorously with regular watering and occasional side dressing with a nitrogen containing fertilizer such as ammonium sulfate or blood meal.

November is an active month for planting beds of annuals. Plant heights should be considered when selecting and placing bedding plants into the landscape. Low growing flowers, which include sweet alyssum, lobelia, pansy, Johnny-jump-up, viola, ageratum and dwarf stock, generally grow to about 6 to 8 inches and should be planted in the front of beds. Medium height plants that will reach 8 to 15 inches include dwarf snapdragons, candytuft, calendula, annual phlox, blue bonnet, dianthus, sweet William, ornamental kale and cabbage, nasturtium and California poppy. Cool season bedding plants that will grow 15 inches or taller include Iceland poppy, Shirley poppy, peony-flowered poppy, stock, snapdragons, statice, larkspur and sweet peas.

November Checklist/Garden Tips

Now is a good time to divide and transplant most hardy perennials. Do not divide perennials in active growth now, such as Louisiana irises, acanthus, Easter lilies, calla lilies and lycoris.

Cut back chrysanthemums after they finish flowering to remove the old faded flowers. Sometimes the plants will set a new crop of flower buds and produce more flowers during the winter if weather is mild.

Dormant amaryllis bulbs become available in the fall, but they should not be planted into the garden now. Plant amaryllis bulbs into pots using a well drained potting soil with the neck above the soil surface. The pot should be large enough that there is a one inch clearance between the pot rim and the bulb. Place the pot in a sunny window and keep the soil evenly moist. When the flower stalk begins to emerge rotate the pot one-half turn every few days so it will grow straight. Flowering generally occurs in December or early January. Sometime . After the flowers have faded cut the stalk at the point where it emerges from the bulb, but do not cut any foliage. Keep the plant inside and continue to provide plenty of light or the leaves will be weak. Water regularly when the soil begins to feel dry. Plant bulbs into the garden in April, where they will get into the normal cycle of blooming in April each year.

Don't forget to hose off and check outdoor container tropicals carefully for pests and critters before moving them inside for the winter.

Paperwhite narcissus (and other Tazetta narcissus such as Soleil d'Or) may be planted in pots this month and are easily grown for winter bloom indoors.

Don't worry about those yellowing and dropping leaves on broad leaved evergreens such as gardenia, citrus, magnolias, azaleas, cherry laurel, hollies and others. Many of these plants shed their older leaves in the fall, and will often lose some more this spring.

Harvest broccoli when the largest buds in the head are the size of the head of a kitchen match. Do not focus on the size of the head itself as that is not an indication of when the broccoli is ready to harvest. If you begin to see yellow flowers you waited too long.

Make sure you mulch new beds of cool season bedding plants as soon as they are planted to control weeds. It's also helpful to water them in with a soluble fertilizer to get them off to a good start. Repeat the application every 7 to 10 days until the plants begin to grow well.

Cut garden mums back to remove the old flowers after the blooms fade. Left in place and given good care, they will bloom for you again next fall and in years to come.

Finish planting spring flowering bulbs such as daffodils, Dutch irises, narcissus, lilies, etc this month.

Harvest sweet potatoes before a frost browns the leaves. Freshly harvested sweet potatoes will not bake properly until they are cured. To cure them, keep them in a warm location with high humidity for a couple of weeks.

As the leaves fall, maintain a balance of on-site composting vs. smothering the lawn in leaf mulch. As a way to return organic material back to the soil and reclaim the nutrients locked away in the leaves we do recommend in situ composting. Use a lawnmower to shred the leaves in place to reduce the volume and accelerate decomposition. Do not let the leaves build up to a depth that will completely block the sunlight from the underlying turf. Wet leaves can quickly create a mat covering that can severely damage the turfgrass. Do not through away the leaves. Your soil desperately needs the organic material. Most lawns are horribly compacted. The best solution is to make your own compost from the leaves and spread it out over the lawn after having it aerated in the spring. You can also bag the leaves and add them back slowly to the lawn each time that you mow.

Lawn Care Do's & Don't's

Do's:

1. You may apply selective herbicides to eliminate broad leaf weeds in the lawn.
2. Cool damp weather is ideal for the appearance of Large Patch Disease in your lawn.

[Click here to find information about large patch disease from the LSU AgCenter.](#)

3. Irrigate as necessary to moisten the soil to a depth of 4-6 inches. The best time to water is in the morning.
4. Set your mower to the correct height for your turfgrass type.
5. Mulch fall leaves and let them decompose in place if possible or collect them with a bagging mower and add them to your compost pile or use them as mulch in your gardens.
6. Take a soil test. Test kits are available in our offices in the Botanical Gardens, the Yenni Building, and New Orleans City Hall as well as local garden centers. Follow this link to see Dr. Joe demonstrate how to take a soil sample: <https://www.facebook.com/1030624690304124/videos/1452161988150390/>



This photo from a local homeowner shows the classic presentation of large patch disease. As the fungal growth spreads outward, the center will often begin re-growing

Don't's

1. Do not spread fill over the lawn until it is actively growing again in the spring.
2. Do not apply fertilizer to the lawn again until April of next year.
3. Do not apply phosphorous winterizer to the lawn without taking a soil sample first. We have ample amounts of phosphorous in our soil already.
4. Do not attempt to install a new lawn until spring.
5. Do not cut more than 1/3 of the height of lawn grass at a single time.
6. Do not aerate the lawn.
7. Do not dethatch the lawn.

Your Local Extension Office is Here to Help

Contact your local extension agent for assistance.



Follow us on Facebook at GNOGardening

For more information visit LSUAgCenter.com

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