



GN Gardening Magazine



October 2022



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Cover Photo: Ripe orange fruit hanging from a queen palm adjacent to unripe green dates. Photo by Chris Dunaway.

Look at Me Queen Palm Dates

What starts out as a beautiful golden cascade of tiny flowers, transforms into large masses of lovely green spheres that gradually mature into eye-catching brightly orange

colored fruit then degenerates to a sticky mess on the ground? Queen palm dates. That's right, one of the most popularly planted palm tree species in the Southeast US do make fruit that are called dates. Although they are called dates, they are not the same as those typically available for human consumption. Those dates come from the palm species *Phoenix dactylifera* commonly called the date palm. The scientific name for Queen palms is *Sygarus romanzoffiana*.

The tree begins by forming large inflorescences supporting hundreds of small male and female flowers. The primary stalk of the inflorescence is known as the peduncle, with the first- and second-order branches called the rachis and rachilla, respectively. The flowers are both wind and insect pollinated. Once pollination occurs the fruit will form at the sites of the female flowers. The fruit will grow to be round to slightly

elongated fruits roughly 1 inch long. The fruit is a type of drupe meaning that it contains a single seed with a fleshy layer called the mesocarp and a thin exterior called the exocarp. Peaches, plums and cherries are all examples of other kinds of drupes. In the case of the

queen palm date, the seed takes up most of the volume while the mesocarp is very thin and fibrous. The seeds can be used for propagation. They should be half ripe to fully ripe with the fruit pulp removed. Soaking the cleaned seeds in water for two days prior to planting in a well-drained, but uniformly moist potting soil can improve germination in this species. Queen palm seed germinates slowly and erratically, taking from six weeks to six months. As with most palm species, high temperatures (90–95°F) are required for seed germination.

So the big question is, Can we eat them? The answer is actually a little mixed. Mostly no. The fruit is not

toxic and does have a somewhat sweet flavor. Unfortunately, the flesh layer is too thin to make it very enjoyable plus it is so full of fiber eating too much will likely cause gastric distress. I have picked a



Brightly colored ripe orange dates hang from a queen palm in New Orleans.

few ripe ones and masticated to suck out the juice then spit out the remains. Personally, I did not enjoy the flavor or texture. Although I have heard of people juicing them to make jellies or even wine, unless you are one of these hardcore scroungers it is probably better to cut off the inflorescences before they start producing fruit. This way you won't have a sticky mess to clean up.

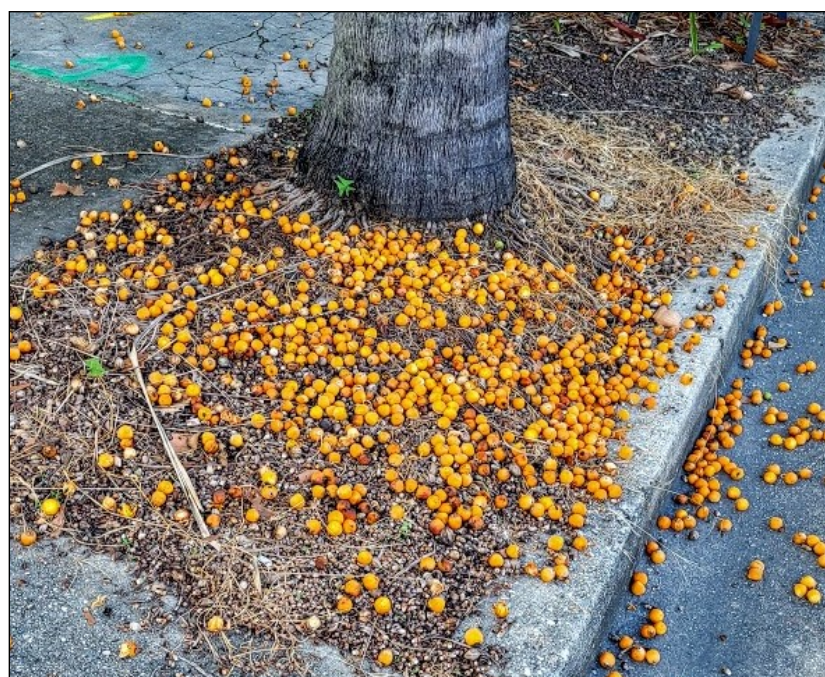
~Chris Dunaway



An inflorescence of queen palm flowers.



Ripe orange fruit hanging from a queen palm adjacent to unripe green dates.



A mess of ripe and rotting queen palm dates on the ground

October 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 Guzmaine 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:

Frogfruit (*Phyla nodiflora*)

Walking through open fields during the late summer and early fall months, one can't help but notice the unique small white, red and pink flowers of *Phyla nodiflora* – frogfruit.

Okay, first, where did that silly common name come from? The plant has no prominent fruit and nothing about it makes you think "Frog". The belief is that the plant initially was called "fog fruit". In the Middle Ages, farmers would call low growing plants that took over their freshly hayed field "fog fruit". Fog would hang over the newly cut fields and suddenly these low-growing plants would appear – as though they had been sown by the fog. This general name for low growing plants was given to *Phyla nodiflora*. However, over time the name transitioned from "fogfruit" to "frogfruit". So, the name has nothing to do with frogs or fruits, just a mispronunciation of its initial common name.

Phyla nodiflora is in the family Verbenaceae and is a Louisiana native. Actually, it is native in most of the southern half of the U.S. and most of South America, Africa, Asia, and western Australia. There are actually four different species of frogfruit (*Phyla nodiflora*, *P. lanceolata*, *P. cuneifolia*, *P. stoechadifolia*) and a hybrid

(*P. x intermedia*). All of them look pretty similar, and all are native to United States.

Frogfruit is a long-lived perennial with low, trailing or ascending stems that grow to about 18" long and can



Photo of frogfruit leaves and flowers.

root at the nodes, often forming large colonies. Flowers form in small, dense, spherical or cylindrical clusters, becoming more elongated with time, on long stalks arising from upper leaf axils. Individual flowers white or light pink; each with a single bract at its base, the bracts often purplish. Leaves are opposite, spaced apart, elliptical to lanceolate, and toothed. Growth height is 3" to 5", rarely more than 6 inches.

Frog-fruit grows on the edges of ponds and lakes and in swamps, ditches, beaches, fields, and low areas throughout Louisiana. Frogfruit will grow well in a broad range of soil pH, in dry to moist to wet to

occasionally flooded areas. It also grows equally well in partial shade to full sun.

Frogfruit is the larval host for common buckeye (*Junonia coenia*), phaon crescent (*Phyciodes phaon*) and white peacock (*Anartia jatrophae*) butterflies. It also serves as a nectar source for barred yellow (*Eurema daira*), ceraunus blue (*Hemiargus ceraunus*),

field skipper (*Atalopedes campestris*), gray hairstreak (*Strymon melinus*), little metalmark (*Calephelis virginensis*), Miami blue (*Cyclargus thomasi bethunebakeri*), Palatka skipper (*Euphyes pilatka*), phaon crescent (*Phyciodes phaon*), queen (*Danaus gilippus*), swarthy skipper (*Nastra lherminier*), tropical checkered-skipper (*Pyrgus oileus*) and other butterflies.

Though listed as our Weed of the Month, we want you to know about *Phyla nodiflora* because it is a great native groundcover and can serve as a lawn alternative, especially in low traffic areas, or can even be an attractive native addition to landscape beds.

There is not much involved in growing frog fruit. You'll want to water it regularly until it is established, but after that it is very easy going. It can be trimmed back in the winter if it gets too dense or tangled. Frogfruit goes dormant in colder winters but can be semi-evergreen when it stays warm. Frogfruit should not be mowed while blooming. It's reported that if it is mowed while flowering, it may take years to recover.

To transplant or propagate frog fruit, you can just take one of its runners with roots, clip it from the main plant and replant in a new area. I've taken cuttings from the field and planted into 6" pots for growing out until I can use them later as a lawn alternative.

In summary, why might you be interested in knowing about frogfruit (*Phyla nodiflora*)?

It grows quickly.

It is very low maintenance.

It is tolerant of a wide range of growing conditions.

It is a Louisiana native.

It has a long bloom period.

It is a butterfly host plant.

It is loved by pollinators from bees to wasps to butterflies.

Seeds are food for birds, especially waterfowl.

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Photo by Bill Rich, Rio Grande Valley
Texas Master Naturalist

A photo of frogfruit plants used as a ground cover.

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Cercospora Leaf Spot: No Need to Panic!

We really don't get much fall color in south Louisiana as the season turns to autumn. We do get a lot of rain, and with the rain

comes plant disease. With plant disease, occasionally comes bright, colorful leaves, sometimes with spots! *Cercospora* is a fungal pathogen causing disease that thrives in hot temperatures (75-85°F is ideal), high humidity, and conditions that favor leaves remaining wet for extended periods of time.

We check all those boxes in our area. *Cercospora* impacts many ornamental plants and some crops, turf, and vegetables. It is very common and tends to be responsible for quite a few questions coming into our offices about ailing crepe myrtles, hydrangeas, beets, Swiss chard, and spinach.

Cercospora creates numerous small circular spots, usually with a pale brown to off-white center, surrounded by a different colored margin, which may be red, purple, brown, blackish, or grey depending on the host plant. A nickname for this condition is "frog-eye leaf spot". The lesions expand in size over time and turn grey as they sporulate. Older or lower-positioned leaves are often impacted first. Highly infected leaves may fall from the plant. *Cercospora* produces sclerotia, or small, black fruiting bodies, which you can see with a hand lens or microscope. *Cercospora* can survive in the soil for two years, and tends to overwinter on various weed species, such as

Spanish Needle (*Bidens alba*). Rainy periods and excess irrigation water splashing onto leaf surfaces can give *Cercospora* an entry opportunity into the leaf tissue.



Photo credit:
LSU AgCenter

Cercospora leaf spot visible on the leaves of a crepe myrtle tree.

Cercospora does cause leaf spot and defoliation but does not usually kill most plants. It seldom interrupts plant growth and production in meaningful ways. On crepe myrtles and Chinese tallow trees, it tends to show up in late summer and into fall,

making the leaves a brightly painted yellow, orange, and red color. This can make for some pretty fall color and does not negatively impact the trees. There is evidence that in young crepe myrtles, it can stunt or slow growth, but this is not permanent or detrimental. Defoliation can occur, but typically this happens late in the growing season when the trees would normally lose their leaves for the year. No treatment is needed for *Cercospora* in crepe myrtles (and we really shouldn't care much about the Chinese tallow, which are invasive). If you have young, newly planted crepe myrtles and want to protect them from leaf spot, spraying of a fungicide product should start in early summer and continue regularly.

Chlorothalonil is a good active ingredient, with trade names Daconil, Bonide Fung-onil, and Ortho Max. Other fungicide products containing Propiconazole, and Thiophanate-methyl are also effective at controlling *Cercospora*.

Cercospora also impacts hydrangeas, making them spotted, but not killing the plant. The leaves can become rough looking and unsightly. Good garden sanitation can help to prevent Cercospora from becoming an issue in your hydrangeas. Rake up infected leaves, bag, and trash them. Prune any low-hanging leaves up off of the ground (10-12") and mulch to avoid soil splashing onto the leaves. In cases of advanced infection, hydrangeas can completely defoliate. Preemptively spraying early in spring and summer with a fungicide product can prevent or manage infection.

Cercospora also impacts beets, Swiss chard, and spinach in the vegetable garden. The leaves are still edible, but can develop lots of spots, and in severe cases, can become brown and drop. Infected leaves are usually not attractive to potential produce buyers. Yield is reduced and overall quality of the produce is impacted negatively. There are

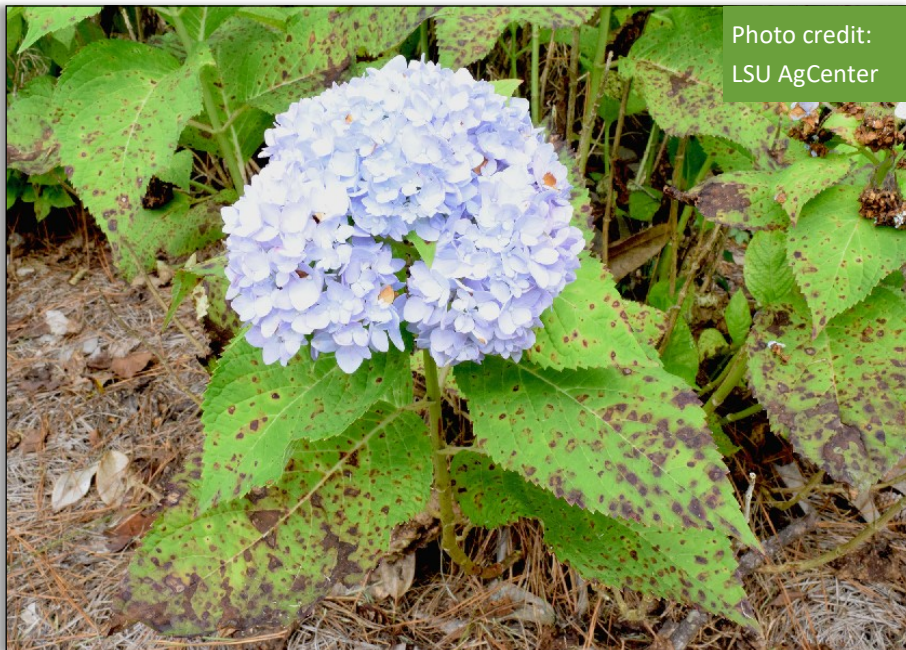


Photo credit:
LSU AgCenter

Cercospora leaf spot visible on the leaves of a hydrangea plant.



Photo credit:
Cornell Univeristy

Cercospora leaf spot visible on beet leaves.

resistant cultivars of these vegetables, and copper fungicides are good at preventing further infection once diseased outer leaves are removed. Beets, chard, and spinach regrow quickly from a center growth point, so it is possible to manage Cercospora somewhat. Tillage between crops and a 2-3 year rotation with other families of vegetable/herb/floral crops (anything but the *Chenopodium* family) can help decrease Cercospora pressure in the vegetable garden. Start with disease-free seed and avoid overhead watering with a hose or irrigation system. Good airflow between plants and rows can also help. Any infected leaf material in your garden or landscape can be removed, raked, hand plucked, bagged up and trashed. Adding it to the compost pile allows Cercospora to spread the next season. A few takeaway points- Cercospora is not the worst plant disease out there, and it usually won't kill anything it impacts. Doing nothing is usually fine unless you want to harvest pristine vegetables or keep your hydrangeas from becoming spotted. Prevention starts by regularly spraying fungicides starting early in the year and practicing good garden sanitation. When infections and spotting is prevalent, there is not a lot of management that works. Catch it early and you have a chance to keep it at bay. Or, let it run wild and enjoy the fall color!

~Anna Timmerman

Plant Nutrition Part IV

The Four Rs of Nutrient Management

Many of us are familiar with the four Rs of waste management – Reduce, Reuse, Repurpose, Recycle. And hopefully, many of you are familiar with the three Rs of landscaping – Right plant, Right place, Right season. So now I'd like to tell you about the four Rs of nutrient stewardship.

4R Nutrient Stewardship is an innovative approach for fertilizer best management practices adopted by the world's fertilizer industry. This approach considers

economic, social, and environmental dimensions of nutrient management and is essential to sustainability of agricultural systems. While it has been mostly talked about and applied with field production by large scale farmers, the concepts are equally applicable and valuable for small scale farming as well as home gardens and landscapes. The four Rs are: Right source, Right rate, Right time, Right place.

Right Source: The core scientific principles that define right source for a specific set of conditions are the following.

Supply nutrients in plant-available forms. Ensure the nutrient applied is plant-available or is in a form that converts into a plant-available form in the soil in a timely manner.

Suit soil physical and chemical properties. For example, nitrate is too easily lost from flooded soils, and urea on the surface of alkaline soils

loses ammonia too easily.

Recognize synergisms among nutrient elements and sources. For instance, nitrogen can increase availability of applied phosphorus. Applied phosphorus can reduce availability of

zinc. Fertilizers complement manures.

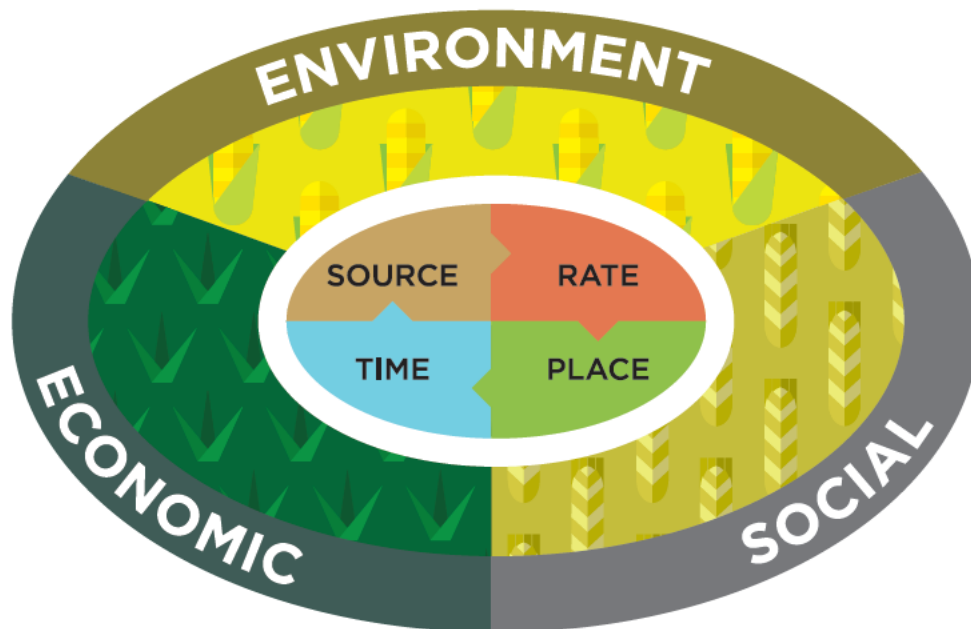
Recognize blend compatibility. Avoid combinations that attract moisture when mixed and match granule sizes when blending.

Recognize benefits and sensitivities to

associated elements. Most nutrients have an accompanying ion that may be beneficial, neutral or detrimental to the crop. For example, the chloride in muriate of potash can benefit corn, but also increases salt risk and may be detrimental to some fruits. Some sources of P fertilizer may contain plant-available Ca and S, and small amounts of Mg and micronutrients.

Control effects of non-nutritive elements. For example, natural deposits of some phosphate rock contain non-nutritive trace elements. The level of addition of these elements should be kept within acceptable thresholds.

Select the correct source of nutrient for your soil ensuring a balanced supply of essential plant nutrients including granular or liquid fertilizers or manures.



Right Rate: The core scientific principles that define right rate for a specific set of conditions are the following.

Assess plant nutrient demand. During a plant's growth cycle, nutrient demand both in quantity and quality fluctuates. Applying the right rate means you are giving the plant the amount and combination of nutrients it needs for optimum performance at that particular growth stage.

Use methods to assess soil nutrient supply. This will include soil analysis to tell you what nutrients are in the soil and their availability. It can also include plant tissue analysis to tell what nutrient is the limiting factor to plant development at that particular time. Perform annual soil testing.

Assess all available nutrient sources. If you're planning to use soil amendments, take into account how much nutrient they will be providing. If you use surface water, there may be low levels of nutrients in the water.

Some loss is unavoidable, so to meet plant demand, the amount of loss must be considered. For instance, if there is substantial rain after applying fertilizer, a large percentage of the nitrogen you applied may leach out of the root zone. In this case, an additional application of nitrogen may be warranted.

For nutrients unlikely to be retained in the soil (think nitrogen), the most economic rate of application is where the last unit of nutrient applied is equal to the amount of nutrient the plant will take up during that growth stage. For nutrients retained in the soil, their value to future crops should be considered.

Calibrate application equipment to accurately deliver target rates.

Right Time: The core scientific principles that define right time for a specific set of conditions are the following.

Assess timing of plant uptake. Nutrients should be applied to match the seasonal crop nutrient

demand, which depends on planting date, plant growth characteristics, sensitivity to deficiencies at particular growth stages, etc.

Assess dynamics of soil nutrient supply.

Mineralization of soil organic matter supplies a large quantity of some nutrients, but if the crop's uptake need precedes its release, deficiencies may limit productivity.

Recognize dynamics of soil nutrient loss. For example, leaching losses tend to be more frequent in the spring and fall.

Evaluate growing/gardening logistics. For example, multiple applications of nutrients may or may not be reasonably feasible. Nutrient applications should not be onerous or interrupt normal gardening activities.

Right Place: Right place means positioning needed nutrient supplies strategically so that a plant has access to them. Proper placement allows a plant to develop properly and realize its potential yield, given the environmental conditions in which it grows.

Consider where plant roots are growing. Nutrients need to be placed where they can be taken up by growing roots when needed.

Consider soil chemical reactions. Concentrating soil-retained nutrients like P in bands or smaller soil volumes can improve availability.

Suit the goals of the growing system. Subsurface placement techniques can help conserve nutrients and water.

Manage spatial variability. Assess soil differences within the growing area in crop grown, soil nutrient content, and vulnerability to nutrient loss.

The benefits of implementing 4R nutrient management can include:

Reducing inputs and input costs – saves you money.

Better crop/plant quality – all your plants grow better.

Improved yields or plant health – more veggies on the table.

Reduced erosion and nutrient leaching – reduce surface and groundwater contamination.

Summary

The 4R nutrient management approach can be summed up as:

Right Source refers to the nutrients a fertilizer is composed of. The fertilizer you use should always suit both the plant's and the soil's physical and chemical properties. Soil sampling is a great way to understand your soil's and plant's needs.

Right Rate indicates the correct amount of fertilizer. An imbalance in fertilizer nutrients can affect soil health, plant yields, or both. Underapplication reduces yields by not providing the correct amount of nutrients to the soil and to the plant. Overapplication can cause negative environmental effects and even alter the health of the soil in such a way that reduces plant growth.

Right Time means applying fertilizer when your plants are most receptive to it. The proper timing of fertilizer applications helps to promote maximum plant nutrient uptake, which reduces the loss of nutrients to the environment and nutrient runoff, especially of nitrogen fertilizers.

Right Place is simply applying fertilizer in a way that ensures it is accessible to your plants. Fertilizer is completely useless if a plant is unable to access it; therefore, it should always be positioned for optimal plant use.

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What's Bugging You?

Walkingsticks

Living in South Louisiana has many perks that we've all come to love, but I bet no one ever thought an abundance of insect species would be on top of that list. While taking a walk the other day I noticed a bug with one of the most interesting natural camouflage techniques that I'd ever seen, a stick bug! I can't remember the last time I've thought about or let alone did some internet research into stick bugs. Let's take a quick look at these wonderful creatures and learn about their contributions to our ecosystem.

Walking sticks are some of the most interesting insects known to the public. Several things may contribute to this. Some species can grow to be quite large, up to 12 inches in some species. Their bodies mimic small branches and twigs to blend in like camouflage. Some walking stick species can discharge a "directed squirt" of strong-smelling fluid (irritating to eyes and mucous membranes) If that doesn't sound like a first draft of a science fiction monster movie, then I don't know what does!

These insects go by many different common names including stick-bug, walking-stick, devil's riding horse, devil's darning needle, and musk mare. All walking-sticks belong to the insect order



Photo by Will Afton

Figure 1. This two-striped walkingstick adult was found in Mandeville, LA. The long, slender body and longitudinal stripes down the back are easy to spot on these common summer insects.

phasmatodea, derived from the Greek *phasm* meaning phantom referring to their cryptic appearance and behavior. Within the order Phasmatodea there are two families. Phasmatidea includes all species that mimic sticks and twigs. Whereas Timemidae includes species that mimic plant foliage like leaves. Scientists are still researching and learning about this group of insects, but the entire order worldwide contains over 3,000 individual species with more being added as they are found and given official status.

All walking sticks share basic identifying characteristics. They mimic sticks and twigs so one of the more obvious similarities are their long slender bodies. To keep up with the trend they also tend to have long slender antennae and appendages. Their



Figure 2. A mating pair of two-striped walkingsticks. The Female is the larger of the two.

mouthparts are mandibulate, which is a fancy way of saying human-like. Their toes, properly referred to as tarsi, include 5 segments to help them walk around and climb on tree bark. These creatures are meant and designed to live within the confines of a tree!

The most common walking stick insect seen in Louisiana is the Twostriped Walkingstick, *Anisomorpha buprestoides* (see figure 1). Not only the dominant species in LA, but it can also be readily found throughout the Gulf Coastal Plain. Like other related species the twostriped walkingstick is herbivorous, meaning it feeds on plant foliage for nutrition and energy. The common name of this walkingstick comes from the appearance of three longitudinal black stripes, which “outline” two white stripes. Females average about 2.6 inches in length and males come in a little smaller averaging 1.6 inches in length (see figure 2). They are most abundant in late summer and fall when it’s time to lay eggs for future generations.

Although these creatures feed on plants for normal growth and development they aren’t necessarily defined as plant pests. Yes, they use native trees like oak, black cherry, and elm as host plants, but no one has ever called into the local parish extension office

complaining about walkingstick bugs killing their oak tree. These are native species fulfilling their evolutionary niche by being a part of our local ecosystem. No need to control, they are kept in check by other environmental mechanisms. Next time you encounter a walkingstick insect take and

share a picture on social media. Let’s help spread awareness for these beautiful creatures!

~William Afton

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In the Kitchen with Austin

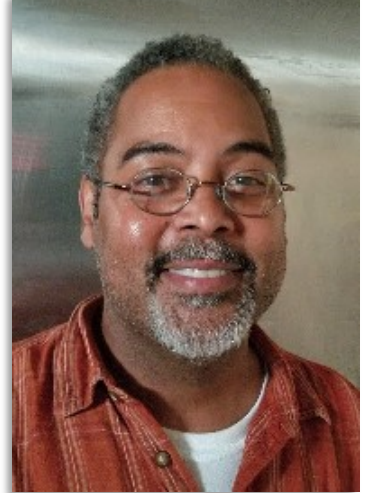
Fruit Crisp

Fall is fruit crisp season and this recipe can be used with a variety of fresh fruits. My favorite are pears, but the choice is yours.

Ingredients:

4-5 cups fruit
1 cup rolled oats
1 cup brown sugar

½ cup butter (1 stick)
½ cup nuts
2 tsp. cinnamon, divided



A delicious fruit crisp

Directions:

Peel and slice fruit (apples, pears, etc.) directly into baking dish. Sprinkle with 1 tsp. cinnamon and toss to coat.

Place oats, brown sugar, butter, nuts, and remaining cinnamon in a bowl. Mix with a fork until combined.

Sprinkle the topping over the fruit and bake at 350° F for 25 to 30 minutes, until lightly browned and bubbly around the edges.

Bon Manger!

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.

At the Fall Garden Festival

Saturday and Sunday

October 8 and 9, 2022

9AM-4PM

In the New Orleans Botanical Garden

Join us for the
New Orleans
Fall Garden Festival

*An Educational Experience for the
Home and Professional Gardener*

**Saturday, October 8, 2022 - 9 AM to 4 PM
&
Sunday, October 9, 2022 - 9 AM to 4 PM**

**New Orleans
Botanical Garden**

Victory Avenue, City Park

Plant and Garden Products, Exhibits & Sales



Kids Discovery Area
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.

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

Folsom Fall Garden Festival

Saturday, October 29th

8:30 am—2:30 pm

Midway Church Park

Folsom, LA

(Next to 82424 Hwy 25, Folsom Post Office)

No Pets (Except Service Animals)

Free Admission

- Meet and talk to local growers
- Louisiana grown plants for sale
- Fun children's activities
- Midway Church concessions
- Garden equipment and accessories

Sponsored by Southeast Louisiana Nursery Association

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

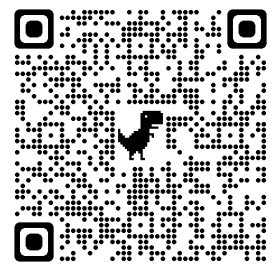
Help Support Horticulture programs in the Greater New Orleans Area

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



A group of children learning about growing plants from a local AgCenter agent.



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>



LSU AgCenter 4-H FALL PECAN FUNDRAISER



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

Help the Jefferson Parish 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 – PIECES

16 oz Bag

\$13



HOT/SPICY ROASTED PECANS

16 oz Bag

\$14



PECAN CANDY

16 oz Bag

\$14



CHOCOLATE COVERED PECANS

16 oz Bag

\$14

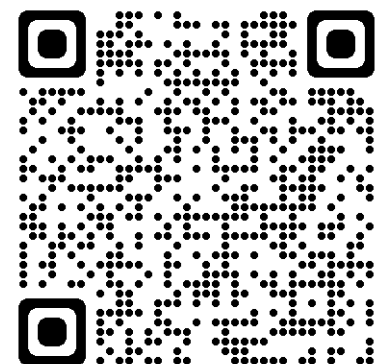


Deadline: October 25, 2022

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, 70123

QUESTIONS: Contact Heather Egger at hegger@agcenter.lsu.edu



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

October Checklist/Garden Tips

Collect seeds from your warm annual flowers to plant next year. A few that have seeds relatively easy to harvest include cosmos, cleome, sunflower, abelmoschus, balsam, amaranthus, wheat celosia, marigold and zinnia. Do not save seed from hybrid cultivars.

November through February is the ideal season for planting hardy trees, shrubs, ground covers and perennials into the landscape.

October weather can be dry; water plantings as needed. Pay special attention to any newly planted areas. It is generally best to water direct seeded beds of flowers or vegetables lightly every day to make sure the seeds do not dry out.

If you intend to dig and store your caladium tubers and haven't already done so, it's time to do it now. Don't wait for the foliage die down and disappear since that will make it harder to find the tubers. 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.

Fall is an excellent time to plant many herbs in the garden. A few herb plants provide a lot of harvest, so don't plant more than you can use. Herbs to plant now include parsley, sage, thyme, dill, cilantro, rosemary, oregano, borage, fennel, nasturtium, French tarragon, chives, mint and catnip.

October Checklist/Garden Tips

Flowers to plant in October and November include seeds or transplants of calendula, carnation, sweet alyssum, Chinese forget-me-not, clarkia, cornflower, dianthus, foxglove, hollyhock, larkspur, lobelia, nasturtium, nicotiana, pansy, petunia, phlox, poppy, snapdragon, stock, , sweet peas, bachelor's button, Virginia stock and wall flower.

Summer bulbs may still be growing, but colder weather is in the not too distant future and none of them should be fertilized now. Bulbs that are in active growth such as Louisiana iris, calla lily, Easter lily and spider lily (Lycoris) could be fertilized lightly now.

Azalea lace bugs will be active through November. These insects feed from the underside of the leaves causing small, white dots on the upper side of the leaves and dark brown spots on the back. Do not let a lot of damage occur before you treat. Once the damage occurs, the leaves will not turn green again even if you control the lace bugs. Spray under the leaves with Orthene (acephate), Malathion or horticultural oil every ten days or as needed.

Gardeners often place their tropical plants in containers outside for the summer and bring them indoors during winter. Move any plants you intend to winter indoors to very shady areas outside, such as under carports or trees, for the next three or four weeks. This will allow them to adjust to lower light intensities before you bring them inside where light is more limited. Make sure you place plants in front of bright windows when you bring them indoors. Also check them for insect pests and other hitchhikers before bringing them in.

Spray plants such as camellia, holly, gardenia, magnolia, privet and citrus with horticultural oil sprays to control scale and whitefly.

Dig, divide and transplant perennials such as daylilies, ajuga, daisy, rudbeckia, coreopsis, yarrow and others now through February. Keep plants well watered and mulched.

Water in newly planted bedding plants with a half strength fertilizer solution to get them off to a good start.

Don't forget that late October through early December is the time to plant spring flowering bulbs. Tulips and hyacinths are exceptions that are planted later. They must first be chilled in the vegetable bin of your refrigerator for six to eight weeks, and are planted in late December through mid January.

Plant sweet peas now through November. If you wait and plant them in the spring they will not have time to grow and bloom before hot weather sets in, so planting in fall is a must. Choose a sunny location at the base of something they can climb on such as a chain-link fence or lattice work. Sweet peas planted now will generally begin to bloom in March and last until early May.

Control aphids with insecticidal soap or horticultural oils.

Control caterpillars on cool season vegetables and bedding plants with applications of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (or BT for short). This bacterium is deadly to caterpillars but harmless to other organisms. So remember, not all caterpillars need to be destroyed. Citrus trees, for example, will recover from the feeding of orange dog caterpillars and the giant swallowtail butterflies that they become are a marvelous addition to your garden.

Now is the season of free mulch. Collect fallen leaves to use as mulch. Use a bagging mower to chop and collect them at the same time. Chopping the leaves makes for a more even look and they do not blow away in the wind.

Lawn Care Do's & Don't's

Do:

1. Warm season weeds have set seeds for next year. If you let seeds drop, your problems will only be worse next year. Hand pull and use your bagging mower to collect seeds and grass clippings. Do not put weed seeds in your compost pile.
2. Irrigate as necessary to moisten the soil to a depth of 4-6 inches. The best time to water is in the morning.
3. Apply pre-emergent herbicides to prevent winter weed germination.
4. Continue to scout for insect damage and control with insecticides if necessary.
5. Continue to scout for fungal damage and control with fungicides if necessary. The most prevalent is called Large Patch of Warm-Season Turfgrass.
6. Take a soil test.
7. Apply sulfur or lime to adjust the pH if necessary according to soil lab recommendations.
8. **Leave the leaves.** The leaves falling on the ground are an excellent source of organic matter for your soil. Use the mower to shred them and leave them in place to break down. You can also collect leaves to add to your compost pile. In the spring you can aerate the lawn and rake out the compost over the area and fill in the holes.

Do Not:

1. Do not apply fertilizer until mid-February or March of next year.
2. Do not lay sod.
3. Do not spread warm-season turfgrass seed.
4. Do not dethatch the lawn.
5. Do not aerate the lawn.
6. Do not overseed St. Augustine or centipede grass with winter ryegrass. In these lawns, ryegrass can compete with the turfgrass as spring comes on.

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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