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Cover photo: Carolina Jessamine in bloom. by Chris Dunaway

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Look at Me!

Carolina Jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)

Driving around Southeast Louisiana during this time of year, the natural landscape can appear to be bleak. However, pay close attention to the details and you'll start noticing some showy standouts. There are many plants we could talk about here like the eastern redbud and Mexican plum. The plant I would like to highlight with these paragraphs can be seen growing along tree lines, woodland breaks, fences, and other similar areas where it can find a support to grow on. Take a short ride and you will see the yellow flowers of Carolina jessamine growing throughout the region.

Carolina jessamine growing on a wooden fence.

Carolina jessamine, or known to botanists as *Gelsemium sempervirens*, is a vining plant native in the Southern U.S. from Virginia down to Florida and westward through Texas. You may have heard people call this plant Carolina jasmine, but that is not accurate because it is not a true jasmine. True jasmine plants are classified into the olive family, *Oleaceae*. Carolina jessamine is a member of the Loganiaceae family along with another popular native plant, Indian pink, *Spigelia marilandica*. The family contains 30 different genera and more than 500 species including woody vines, shrubs, and trees. This plant family is known to produce several different alkaloids which are nitrogenous organic compounds with pronounced physiological effects on humans. Even though all parts of Carolina Jessamine are considered poisonous if swallowed, the plant is still safe to touch.

The optimal growing environment for Carolina jessamine includes a well-drained soil, full direct sunlight, and some type of support to grow on. This can be a fence, arbor, trellis, or taller growing shrubs and trees. However, being a native plant to our area, the vine is tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions. When grown in the optimal environment, it can have an aggressive growth habit and a very fast rate of growth.

The plant itself is categorized as a semi-evergreen twining vine. The leaves emerge oppositely down the stem. Leaves range anywhere from 1-4 inches long with leaf tips coming to a rounded point. The stems themselves have a reddish-brown color and wiry like appearance. The bright yellow flowers are about 1-1.5 inches long, funnel shaped, and fragrant. The heaviest bloom period is late winter/early spring, but flowers can be seen

throughout the year on some plants. Heavier flowering is associated with more sunlight. Vines will grow in the shade, but flowering will be reduced.

Leaves of Carolina jessamine emerge opposite each other as you make your way down the stem.

Carolina jessamine plants can be found in local plant nurseries and garden centers. Most sell plant commonly labeled as such, Carolina jessamine. There are a couple of named cultivars in production. 'Plena' and 'Pride of Augusta' are two improved varieties that feature double flowers. 'Margarita' has slightly larger and more prominent flowers. 'Pale Yellow', sometimes referred to as 'Woodlander's Pale Yellow' have a creamy yellow flower, slightly larger than the species. A second species known as swamp jessamine, *G. rankinii*, flowers in both spring and fall.

The best time to add a Carolina jessamine plant to your landscape would be during the dormant season, November through February. To cover a fence, place plants 4-8 feet apart. Weave the plant through the lowest portions of the fence to encourage fuller growth. If not, growth will only occur on the top of the fence and eventually shade out the lower portions of the plant. The plant a fast grower so annual pruning is needed to maintain a managed appearance. Fertilize plants with a complete fertilizer in late winter just prior to spring growth. This plant is relatively pest free, making it an easy to grow plant for all gardeners. Start asking about Carolina jessamine at local garden centers and plant nurseries. A solid native plant for all Louisianians.

~William Afton

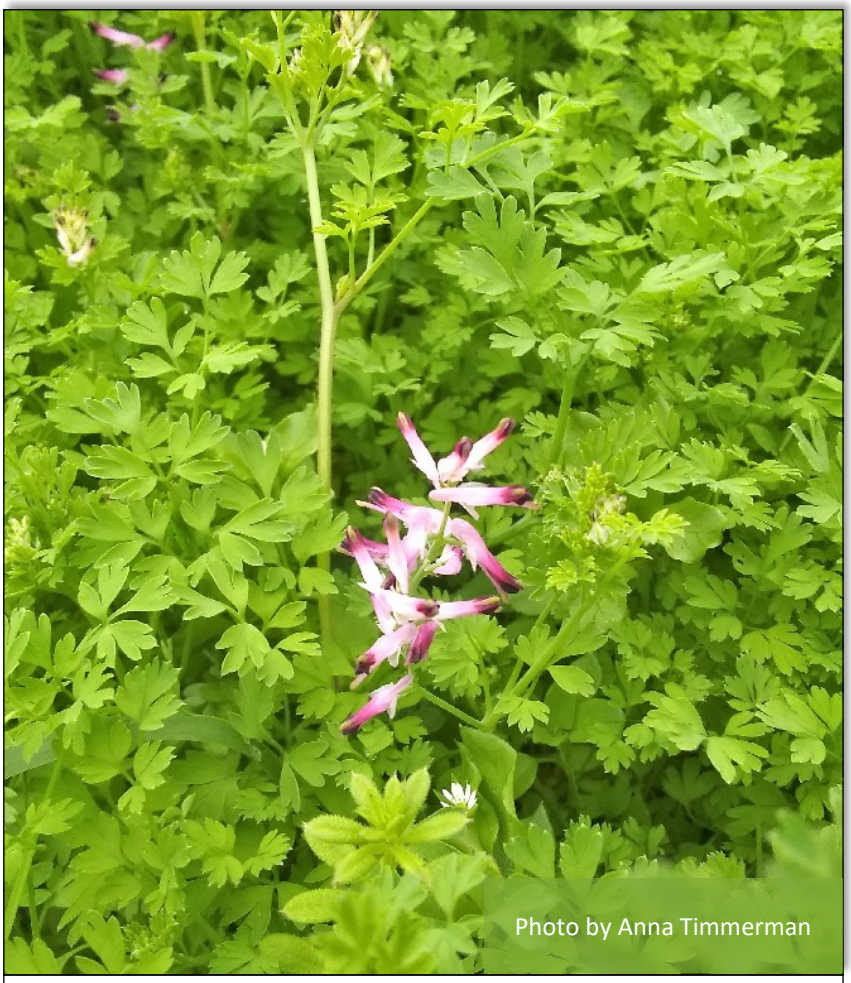
Creamy yellow flowers of Woodlander's Pale Yellow cultivar of Carolina jessamine growing in the J.C. Raulston Arboretum at NC State University

March Vegetable Planting Guide

Crop	Recommended Variety
Cantaloupe	Ambrosia, Aphrodite, Athena, Primo, Vienna
Collards	Champion, Flash, Georgia, Top Bunch, Vates
Cucumbers	Dasher II, Diva, Fanfare, General Lee, Indy, Olympian, Sweet Success, Sweet Slice
Cucuzzi	None Given
Eggplant	Dusky, Night Shadow, Epic, Santana, Calliope
Kohlrabi	Early Purple Vienna, Early White, Vienna, Winner
Lima Beans (bush or pole)	Dixie Butterpea, Jackson Wonder, Thorogreen Florida Speckled, King of Garden
Okra	Annie Oakley, Cajun Delight, Clemson Spineless
Peppers, Bell (transplants)	Aristotle X3R, Jupiter, Lilac, Plato, Tequila
Peppers, Hot (transplant)	Grande, Tula, Mariachi, Mitla,
Pumpkins	Atlantic Giant, Baby Bear, Prankster, Sorcerer
Radishes	Cherriette, Champion, White Icicle, April Cross
Snap Beans (bush or pole)	Bush-Blue Lake 274, Bronco, Derby, Lynx, Strike Pole-Blue Lake, Kentucky Blue, McCaslin
Southern Peas	Queen Anne, California #5, Quickpick, Colussus
Summer Squash	Gold Rush, Justice III, Multipik, Patriot II
Sweet Corn	Merit, Silver Queen, Honey ‘n Pearl, Ambrosia
Swiss Chard	None Given
Tomato (transplant)	Better Boy, Big Beef, Cupid, Pink Girl, Juliet, Sweet Milton, Bella Rosa, Carolina Gold
Winter Squash	Honey Bear, Sweet Mama, Table Queen, Tivoli

Weed of the Month- White-ramping Fumitory (*Fumaria capreolata spp. babingtonii*)

A relative newcomer to our area is blooming in my garden and along the sidewalks of my neighborhood, prompting more than one person to ask- "what is that flower?". White-ramping fumitory, and the specific subspecies babingtonii has emerged as a new weed in my part of the city, along roadsides in St. Bernard and Plaquemines, and other areas of the GNO area. It is an herbaceous annual in the poppy family (Papaveraceae) that blooms in the springtime and early summer in southeastern Louisiana. Most of the fumitory species are native to Asia, Europe, and Africa. This subspecies is thought to be native to the Canary Islands. The earliest reported identification of this plant in Louisiana that I can find is 2013. It inhabits areas of disturbed soil with other low growing vegetation.



White-ramping Fumitory (*Fumaria capreolata spp. babingtonii*)

White-ramping fumitory has naturalized in many parts of the world and can become a mild agricultural pest. The plants are low growing and can spread up to one meter wide. If growing near shrubs or fences, they may somewhat climb. The leaves are frilly and pinnatisect. The flowers are creamy white with purple tips, which gradually become pink and fade after pollination. Small seeds that are round and pendant form, dry, and scatter. I've observed this plant in the greatest numbers in roughly Mid-January through mid-April, with smaller bloom periods through early July, and a small population in October-December if no hard frost takes place early in the cool season.

White-ramping fumitory does seem to spread readily in bare soil, but not to a great extent that could be construed as forcibly invasive. It is visited by honeybees and other native pollinator insect species, especially native bees. It has been one of the earliest blooming naturalized wildflowers in my garden in the winter following a freeze for three years in a row, providing a nectar and pollen source. Like other poppy family members, it's foliage is frost tolerant, but the blooms are not.

There is not much information about this newcomer, but it is spreading globally into areas of the UK, Australia, California, and other subtropical climates. It is easily controled by hand pulling or a broadleaf herbicide. I have been keeping an eye on it in my garden and have not observed any detrimental impacts. It functions as a low-growing groundcover and pollinator food source, which las earned it a reprieve from my weeding efforts. Keep an eye out for this new weed of the month, it may be growing in your area.

~Anna Timmerman

Look At Me Too
Plumbago (*Plumbago auriculata*)

Plumbago (*Plumbago auriculata*) is one of those landscape plants that not everyone knows the name of but everyone certainly notices it when it's in bloom. The genus *Plumbago* is in the Plumbaginaceae family and there are close to 20 species worldwide. It is sometimes called Cape Plumbago, leadwort or Sky Flower. The common names Plumbago and leadwort are also used to refer plants in the genus *Ceratostigma*, also in the family *Plumbaginaceae*. Once again showing how important it is to know the scientific name of plants when you go shopping.

There is one species of *Plumbago* native to the U.S., *Plumbago zeylanica*, the white desert plumbago which is endemic to South Texas, Southern Arizona, Florida and Mexico. The classic blue version most often seen is *Plumbago auriculata* and is native to South Africa. It is sometimes called Cape Plumbago, leadwort or Sky Flower. The common names plumbago and leadwort come from Pliny the Elder, an ancient Roman naturalist. The bluish color of the flower reminded him of lead; thus plumbago, from Latin for "resembling lead." Other sources say that it was also considered a cure for lead poisoning, thus the common name. The specific epithet, *auriculata*, means "with ears" – a reference to the shape of the leaves (like little ears). It is hardy in the U.S. in USDA zones 8-11.

A vining variety of Plumbago auriculata cascading from a balcony in the New Orleans French Quarter.

Plumbago develops a sprawling, mounded shape, and looks best when given room to grow. However, they can be kept more compact and contained through regular pruning. They are sometimes described as viny because they are quite gorgeous when grown in containers and allowed to cascade. They have bright green foliage with moderate density and are evergreen during frost-free winters. They may freeze to the ground if we have unusually cold winter spells but quickly come back from the ground as soon as the weather warms. It does best in full sun with well-drained soil. Excess growth can be pruned off any time of the year. However, they will perform quite satisfactorily in part sun locations. They are tolerant of many soil types and are very drought tolerant once established. Growing as a shrub in its natural habitat, it can grow 6 to 10 feet tall with a spread of 8 to 10 feet.

These plants are profuse bloomers and will bloom continually from early Spring right through

November. The fragrant, 1" diameter phlox-like flowers are borne in clusters all over the plant and are a nectar source for hummingbirds, butterflies, moths, and other pollinators. Plumbago readily sets seed. The fruit is a small capsule covered with sticky hairs. It can be easily propagated by seed, cuttings, clump division, and layering.

Plumbago auriculata is a host for the Cassius blue butterfly (*Leptotes cassius*) which has a southeastern U.S. range from Florida to Texas but it has only been confirmed in Louisiana in St. Helena Parish.

Plumbago auriculata has few pest problems but can sometimes be affected by chilli thrips, which cause the leaves to be curled and stunted. Cottony cushion scale, aphids and mites are an occasional problem, too. There are no major diseases reported but, as with many plants, alkaline (high pH) soil can result in nutrient deficiencies and yellowing leaves.

Several varieties of *Plumbago auriculata* can be found and include "Monott" (also called "Royal Cape"), "Monite", "Alba" and the Escapade Series.

Whereas flowers of the normal common plumbago have distinct petals, on the Monott variety they are cobalt blue and tend to fill out nicely and overlap. The variety Monite is a descendant of Monott with the same shape and size but the flower is entirely white.

Alba is another white variety of plumbago.

The Plumbago Escapade series is advertised as a smaller version of *Plumbago auriculata*. They are perfect for container growing, with blue or pearl white blooms. Unfortunately, I haven't been able to locate a vendor for the Escapade Series.

~Dr. Joe Willis

Plumbago auriculata

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Cucumber Greauxing Guide

Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*) is one of those vegetables that you don't need a lot of plants to get a lot of harvest. They are pretty easy to grow and with a little input and planning, you can have fresh cukes from early May right up till frost.

A cucumber vine growing in the LaSalle Park

Nutritional Value

Cucumbers are 95% water. They are understandably low calorie and low fat but still have descent amounts of fiber, vitamins, and minerals; most significantly vitamin K. (See Table 1 at end of article).

Botany

Cucumbers are members of the Cucurbitaceae family commonly referred to as cucurbits. This family includes other vegetables like squash (summer and winter), pumpkins, zucchini, watermelon, cantaloupe, cushaw, cucuzzi, and mirliton.

Cucumbers flowers are imperfect having separate male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers. They are, generally, dioecious (have both male and female flowers on the same plant). Breeders have developed varieties that are gynoecious having only female flowers as well as parthenocarpic varieties (do not require pollination for fruit production).

Cucumbers have showy yellow flowers with 5 petals, 5 sepals, 5 stamens that are often fused, or 3 carpels. Female flowers are epigynous meaning they have an inferior ovary – it is situated below the attachment of the flower parts. See Figure 1A. The male and female flowers are 3/4"-1.5" diameter and are easily distinguished because the female flower ovary looks like a tiny cucumber fruit just below the petals. See Figure 1.

The fruit is a pepo botanically which simply means a fleshy watery fruit with numerous seeds and a hard or leathery rind. The immature fruits are the edible stage and have a white to dark green skin depending on variety. Mature fruits are yellow to deep orange. While still edible, they are not as flavorful and have a tough skin. The white seeds range from 0.2-0.3" long, with a notched margin and are elliptical with pointed ends.

The plants are generally sprawling climbers though smaller "bush" types have been developed. The alternately arranged triangular hairy leaves have 3-7 pointed lobes and toothed margins. The curling tendrils aid the plant in climbing and clinging.

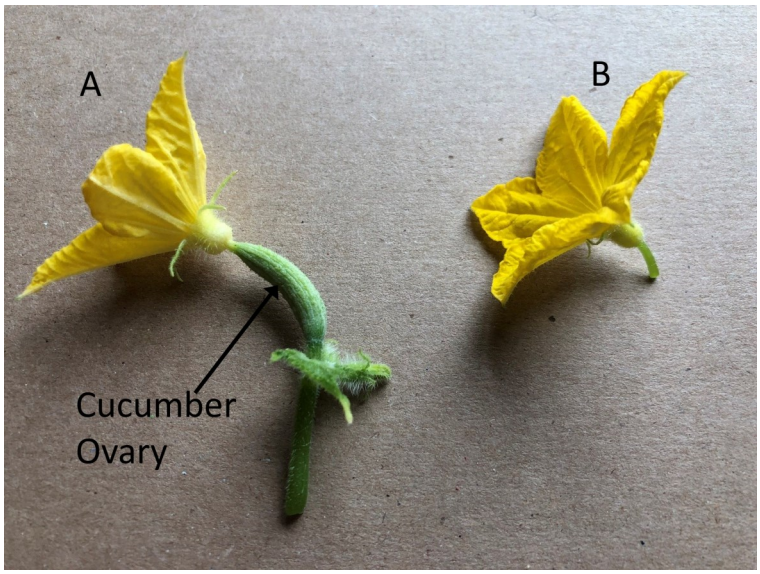

Figure 1: Cucumber female flower (A) and male flower (B).

Cucumber Types (See Figure 2)

Cucumber varieties are generally placed into one of 4 types: slicers, picklers, thin-skinned, cocktail.

Slicers: These varieties produce high yields of large cucumbers with generally thicker skins. Varieties produce 7–9" long dark green fruit at harvest. However, white skinned varieties are also available. The skin is edible but often imparts a slight bitterness. These are usually waxed when sold in the grocery store. For these two reasons, they are typically peeled before eating.

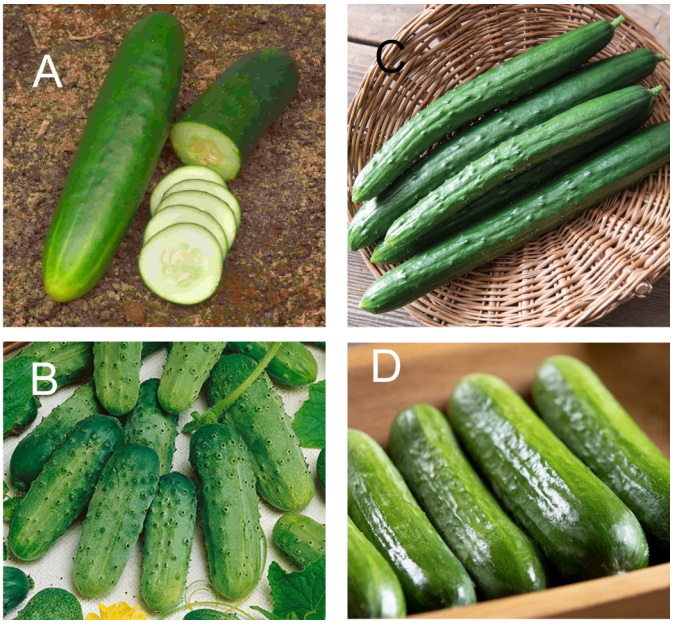

Figure 2: Cucumber Types: A – Slicer, B – Pickler, C – Thin-Skinned, D – Cocktail

Picklers: Fruit size varies depending on variety but are in the 2"–5" range. Pickling cucumbers varieties are developed for canning but are also delicious eaten fresh because they are crisp and juicy. Harvested fruit is usually lighter in color than slicers but ranges from white to dark green. Pickling varieties often have numerous, easily removed spines on the fruit.

Thin-Skinned: The group of cucumber varieties is often further categorized into 3 subtypes: European, Asian, Beit Alpha. Fruits of the European and Asian varieties are generally 10"-14" long. In the grocery store, these are usually individually shrink-wrapped because the thin skin offers less protection from damage and dehydration during shipment and storage. The Beit Alpha varieties produce smaller fruit (3"-5") with a very thin skin and are great for fresh snacking. Many of the thin-skinned varieties are commercially produced in greenhouses.

Cocktail: The fruit is usually harvested at 3–4" in length. Cocktail cucumber varieties are regarded as some of the best for their flavor and crunchy texture. Their small size, thin skins, and lack of spines make them favorable for fresh eating as snacks. These are usually grown in greenhouses and sold in bags or clamshells to prevent them from dehydration.

Site

Cucumbers grow best in a rich sandy loam soil but will do well in almost any well-drained soil. Without proper drainage, root diseases are sure to be a problem. Soil pH should be in the 5.8-6.8 range, but they can bear a satisfactory harvest at soil pH's a little higher or a little lower. It's easy to adjust your soil pH using sulfur (decrease pH) or lime (increase pH).

Cucumbers prefer full-sun locations that receive a minimum of 8 hours of full sunlight daily. Less than optimal sun conditions lead to more insect and disease problems and reduced productivity. Most varieties require a lot of garden space unless they are trellised. Cucumbers are also productive if grown in containers. The container should be a minimum of 5 gallons to provide sufficient water holding capacity. Water stressed plants wilt easily and it increases fruit bitterness. Bush varieties are developed for small gardens and container growing.

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Planting

Cucumbers can be direct seeded in the garden or started indoors as transplants. Cucumber seed will not germinate if the soil temperature is below 50°F and optimal temperature for germination is 80-90°F but seeds will germinate reliably in the 65-90°F range. Remember, we're talking soil temperature not air temperature. Seeds should be planted ¼" to ½" deep and covered. Plants will emerge in 3-10 days depending on temperature. Grow transplants 3-4 weeks before transplanting to the garden. Depending on variety, it is 50-65 days to first harvest.

A soil test should be obtained prior to planting. Follow recommendations from the report for optimal soil nutrition. Incorporating goodly amounts of compost into the soil will increase the water-holding capacity, increase soil porosity, increase beneficial soil microorganisms, and increase soil fertility – sounds like a good idea.

Cucumbers can be grown in rows or in hills with 2-3 plants per hill. In rows, plants should be planted or thinned to 12"-14" apart with rows spaced 3'-4' apart. Cucumber fruits are straighter and less susceptible to fruit rot if plants are trellised.

One gram of cucumber seed contains about 25-30 seeds. Properly stored seed will remain viable for 3+ years.

Culture

As mentioned above, a soil test is the most accurate method of determining what nutrients need to be added to your soil for the crop you are growing. Cucumbers are heavy feeders as are most vegetables. Follow the recommendations made on your soil test results. In lieu of a soil test, incorporate about 1 cup of 10-10-10 per 10 ft^2 at planting. This will usually provide all the phosphorus and potassium needed for one growing season. However, plants will need additional nitrogen during the growing season. Side-dress with 3 oz. (ca. 9 Tbs.) of calcium nitrate (15.5-0-0) or the nitrogen equivalent for every 10 row feet or about 1 Tbs. per plant when the plants start to vine and again in 3-4 weeks. To maintain healthy productive plants during the growing season, side-dress with calcium nitrate every 3-4 weeks. Because nitrogen is easily leached from containers, container grown cucumbers should be provided with 1 Tbs. of calcium nitrate per 10 gallon container every 2 weeks.

Cucumber plants are tender annuals and the fruit is 95% water, so it makes sense that they require regular watering (rain or irrigation) to maintain health and production. During dry periods, inground plants will require irrigation about every three days (depending on soil water holding capacity) and every day if growing in containers. Cucumber vines will wilt when water-stressed and may show wilting on very sunny hot days even if the soil is moist. Fruit produced when plants are water-stressed tend to be more bitter. In our area, irrigation is generally required, not optional.

Harvest

Once production starts, properly maintained cucumber plants should be harvested daily but should never go longer than 2-3 days without being harvested. This is important for fruit quality and to maintain production. If fruits are allowed to mature on the plant, the plants tend to stop flowering. Therefore, overly mature fruits should still be picked and disposed of when found. The size of the harvestable fruit will depend on variety. Picklers and cocktail varieties are usually in the 2"-4" range and slicers and thin-skinned varieties are usually in the 8"-14" range. However, the fruit should be firm with a slightly tender skin no matter what variety is being grown.

Harvested fruit should be refrigerated immediately to remove field heat and can be stored for about 2 weeks in the refrigerator. Optimal storage conditions are 45-50°F at 95% humidity.

Cucumbers can be consumed raw in multiple ways and are stored as pickles. Though there are varieties

developed especially for pickling, any cucumber variety fruit can be used to make pickles. Smaller, less mature fruit are best for pickling. You need 2-3 plants per person for a continuous supply of fresh cucumbers, depending, of course, on how many cucumbers you'll eat. You'll need more if you plan to make pickles.

Pollination

Most cucumber varieties are monoecious – have both male and female flowers on the same plant. Male flowers usually form and open about 10 days before female flowers at the beginning of the season. Both are produced regularly throughout the growing season. Cucumbers are self-fertile so pollen from the male flowers will pollinate the female flowers on the same plant.

Some cucumber varieties are gynoecious – they produce only female flowers. These varieties were developed to increase production. If you buy these varieties, the seed packet will also contain a few seeds, separately packaged, of pollinator plants. Unless you're depending on your neighbor's cucumbers for pollination, you should always include pollinator plants in you garden plan if growing gynoecious varieties.

Parthenogenic varieties have also been developed. These varieties do not require pollination for fruit set. Unpollinated fruit will be seedless. The female flowers of these varieties can be pollinated and the fruit will then have seed. There are also parthenocarpic gynoecious varieties. These varieties produce only female flowers and do not require pollination for fruit set.

Recommended Varieties:

Many cucumber varieties do well in our area and, if you find one that interests you, you should give it a try. Here are some varieties that have been LSU AgCenter tested in our area and proven to do well.

Slicers: Dasher II (ALS, ANT, CMV, DM, PM), Diva (PM, DM), Fanfare (ANT, DM, PM), General Lee (CVM, DM, PM), Intimidator (ALS, ANT, CMV,), Olympian (ANT, DM, PM), Poinsett 76 (ANT, DM, PM), Rockingham (ANT, CMV,PM), Salad Bush (CMV), Speedway (ALS, ANT, CMV, DM, PM), Sweet Slice (CMV, DM, PM,WMV, ZYMV), Sweet Success (AAS, CMV,WMV), Talladega (ALS, ANT, CMV, PM, WMV), Thunder (ALS, ANT, CMV, DM, ZYMV)

Picklers: Calypso (ALS, ANT, CMV, DM, PM)

The letters following the variety name indicate genetic disease resistance:
ALS=Angular leaf spot;
ANT=Anthracnose;
CMV=Cucumber mosaic virus;
DM = Downy mildew;
PM=Powdery mildew;
WMV=Watermelon mosaic virus;
ZYMV=Zucchini yellow mosaic virus.

Common Diseases (See Figure 3)

ALWAYS read and follow label instructions on pesticides.

Angular leaf spot: caused by a bacterium (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *lachrymans*). **Symptoms**: Lesions on the foliage begin as water-soaked spots that later turn gray or tan. Spots may initially develop a yellow halo. As the affected tissue dries, the internal tissue may fall out, giving the leaf a tattered appearance. The lesions are delimited by veins, giving them an angular shape. Fruit lesions are usually superficial. The disease is favored by high humidity. The bacterium survives in plant debris and spreads easily. **Control**: Plant resistant varieties. Fixed copper sprays can slow its spread.

Anthracnose – caused by fungus (*Colletotrichum orbiculare*). **Symptoms**: Brown roughly circular lesions with yellow edges on leaves, petioles, stems and/or fruit. Generally on older leaves. Lesions dry out and drop out of leaves. Lesions on fruit are sunken. The disease is favored by warm temperatures and wet weather. **Control**: Plant resistant varieties. Chlorothalonil and mancozeb are chemical fungicides labeled for this disease.

Bacterial Wilt: caused by a bacterium (*Erwinia tra-*

cheiphila). **Symptoms**: Individual runners or whole plants begin to wilt and rapidly die. Infected runners appear dark green in color but rapidly become necrotic as the disease progresses. The bacterium is spread by cucumber beetles (striped, banded, and spotted) and overwinters in the insect gut. **Control**: No resistant varieties. Control the cucumber beetle using insecticides. No pesticides are available for controlling the bacterium.

Downy Mildew: caused by the water mold (fungus-like microorganism) *Pseudoperonospora cubensis*. **Symptoms**: Downy mildew is one of the most common leaf diseases of cucumbers. Symptoms typically begin as small irregularly shaped yellow areas on the upper leaf surface that expand and become brown with age. Affected areas may grow together, and the entire leaf may wither and die. Infected plants also develop a gray mold on the lower leaf surface especially in high humidity. The disease is favored by moderately warm wet weather. **Control**: Plant resistant varieties. Fungicides labelled for control include chlorothalonil, mancozeb, and fixed copper.

Powdery Mildew: caused by the fungal pathogens *Podosphaera xanthii* and *Erysiphe cichoracearum*. **Symptoms**: A white powdery growth appears on the upper leaf surface. Infection generally starts on the lower leaves and then progress upwards. As the disease progress, white fungal growth covers whole leaves and stem. Disease development is favored by dry conditions, but high relative humidity is required for infection and spore survival. **Control**: Plant resistant varieties. Fungicides containing chlorothalonil, or sulfur are labelled for control. Neem oil and horticultural oil have also shown effect.

Viruses (See Figure 4): Cucumbers are susceptible to several plant viruses including cucumber mosaic (CMV), tomato ringspot (TRS), watermelon mosaic (WMV) and zucchini yellow mosaic (ZYMV) virus. **Symptoms**: Disease symptoms of plant viruses are mainly stunting of plants, mosaic and mottling of leaves, and leaf deformation. **Control**: Plant resistant varieties. Remove weeds, which may harbor plant viruses and insect vectors. Manage insect vectors with insecticides.

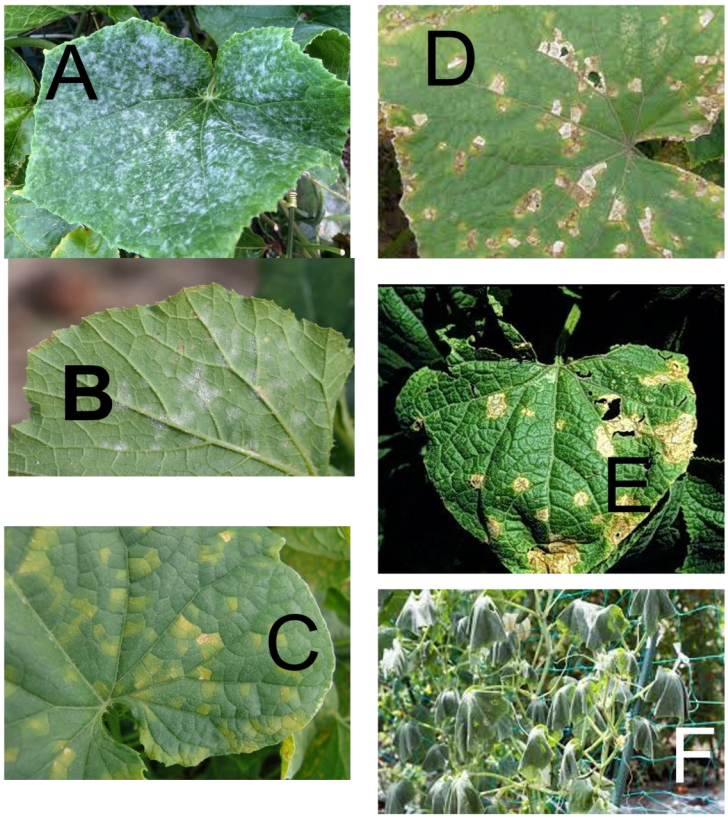

Figure 3: Common Cucumber Diseases: A- Powdery Mildew (leaf top); B- Powdery Mildew (leaf underside); C- Downy Mildew; D- Angular Leaf Spot; E- Anthracnose; F- Bacterial Wilt

Figure 4: Common Virus Symptoms. A- Mosaic & Mottling by CMV; B - Common Mottling by TRSV; C- Common Distortion by ZYMV

Common Pests (See Figure 5)

ALWAYS read and follow label instructions on pesticides.

Aphids (Peach aphid, Melon aphid) *Myzus persicae, Aphis gossypii***:** Aphids are found mostly on the leaf underside. They are piercing-sucking insects that cause plant stress and reduced vigor. Infested leaves curl downward and may turn brown and die. The melon aphid is also a vector of Cucumber Mosaic Virus. **Control**: Aphids are controlled naturally by predatory insects like ladybeetles and assassin bugs. Insecticides containing pyrethrins, bifenthrin, or malathion are labelled for control. Horticultural oil and insecticidal soaps are also effective.

Cucumber beetles (Western striped cucumber beetle, Western spotted cucumber beetle, Banded cucumber beetle) *Acalymma vittate, Diabrotica undecimpunctata, Diabrotica balteata*: These are chewing insects that show feeding damage on leaves, stems and petioles. These beetles primarily cause damage as vectors of the bacterial wilt bacterium. **Control**: Insecticides containing pyrethrins, carbaryl, or bifenthrin are labelled for beetle control. Kaolin clay has also been shown to be effective if populations are low.

Nutrient	Amount/100 g Serving	Daily Recommended Value
Calories	15	
Fat	110 mg	0.2%
Carbohydrate	3.63 g	1%
Fiber	500 mg	2%
Protein	0.8g	1%
Vitamin K	16.4 mcg	14%
Vitamin C	2.8 mg	3%
Folate (Vit. B9)	7 mcg	2%
Vitamin B5	0.259 mg	3%
Riboflavin (Vit. B2)	33 mcg	3%
Thiamin (Vit. B1)	27 mcg	2%
Vitamin B6	40 mcg	2%
Copper	41 mcg	5%
Magnesium	13 mg	3%
Potassium	147 mg	3%
Manganese	79 mcg	3%
Phosphorus	24 mg	2%
Iron	28 mcg	2%
Zinc	20 mcg	2%

Table 1: Cucumber nutrient content per 100 gram serving which is 3.5 oz. (about one medium cucumber). USDA National Nutrient Data Base

Pickleworms (*Diaphania nitidalis*): Pickleworm damage occurs when the moth caterpillars tunnel in flowers, buds, stems and fruits. They prefer the fruits. Frass (sawdust-like insect waste) often protrudes from small holes in damaged fruits. Flowers, buds and sometimes entire plants may be killed. **Control**: Insecticides containing Bt, Spinosad, pyrethrins, carbaryl, or bifenthrin are labelled for control. Neem and horticultural oils have also been effective.

~Dr. Joe Willis

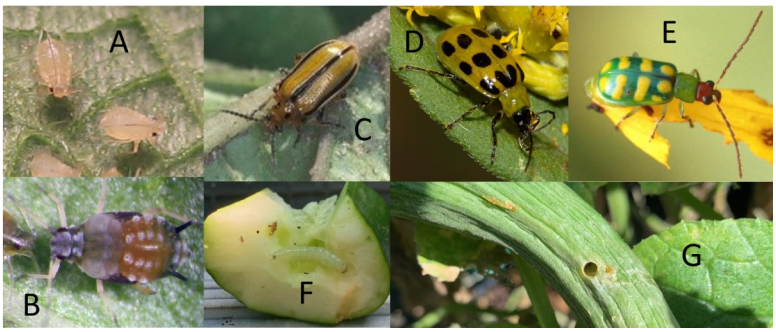

Figure 5: Common Insects found on Cucumbers. A – Green Peach Aphid, B – Melon Aphid, C – Western Striped Cucumber Beetle, D – Western Spotted Cucumber Beetle, E – Banded Cucumber Beetle, F – Pickleworm larva in fruit, G – Hole in fruit made by pickleworm.

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Cucumber Factsheet. 2023. Clemson University. Pub. HGIC 1309.

Cucumber – Key Growing Information. 2023. Johnny's Selected Seeds. https://www.johnnyseeds.com/growers-library/vegetables/cucumbers/cucumber-key-growing-information.html

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Fontenot, K. et.al. 2017. Vegetable Gardening Tips – Cucumbers. LSU AgCenter. Pub. 1981.

Louisiana Vegetable Planting Guide. 2020. LSU AgCenter. Pub. 1980.

Disease of the Month
String Trimmeritis & Mower Deckosis

Last week I was asked to visit a local park to give a welfare check on a few trees. Upon arrival it did not take long to see that many of the trees were stressed and in very poor condition. Some of the trees would not recover and will die while others would bear the wounds and never fully recover. The sad thing is that this damage was totally avoidable. So what was the culprit for this terrible situation? It was not a disease or insect pest that is to blame but rather impact wounds inflicted by impacts from string trimmers and lawn mower decks. That's right, the groundskeepers (who are supposed to be maintaining the trees) were actually killing them. But don't be too upset with them. I see this situation repeated all over the area in both public and private property.

This crapemyrtle tree was killed by girdling with a string trimmer.

To know why this is such a problem we need to know a little more about the biology of a tree. Take a look at the cross section graphic of a tree in Figure #1. In the image we can see that below the bark is the cambium layer. This is a region of undifferentiated cells. The side of the cambium layer that faces toward the inside of the tree develop into xylem cells that transport water and minerals from the soil up through the tree. This material is what we know of as "wood". On the side of the cambium layer facing outward, these cells transform into phloem cells that carry sap which is rich in sugars created through photosynthesis (the trees actual food) along with amino acids, phytohormones and other things. This is the lifeblood of the tree. As the

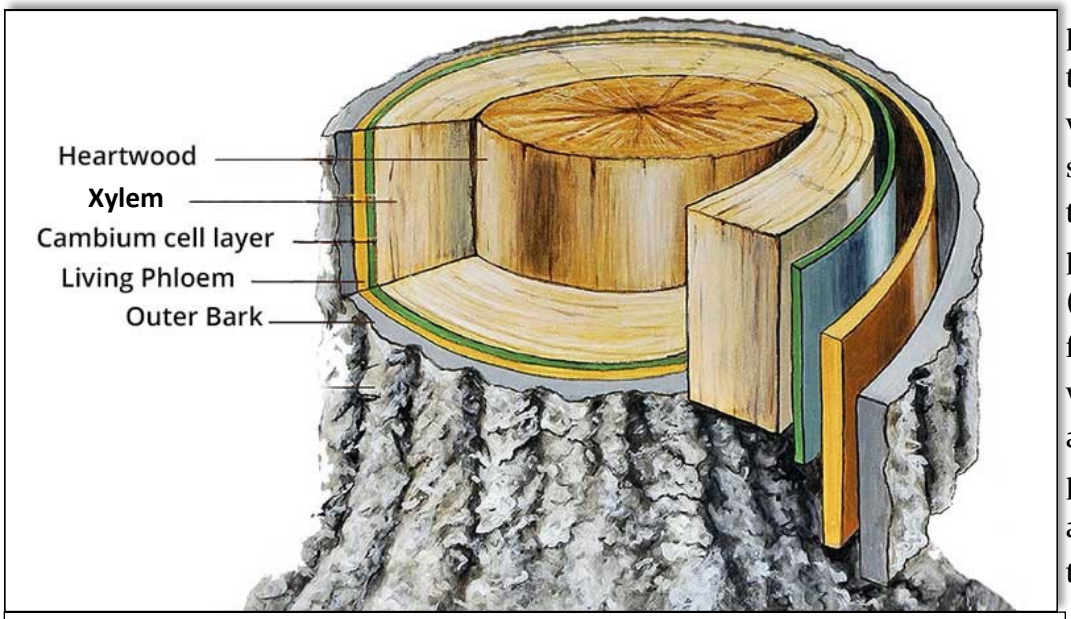


Figure 1. This diagram show the inner layers of a tree trunk. Only the cambium layer and living phloem contain live cells.

new xylem cells expand they push the cambium layer outward leaving a new ring behind. As a new layer of phloem is formed, it pushes the old layer outward and the old cells will become the tree's bark. If you look closely at the bark of some trees you can see the individual layers of bark. If you removed the top layer of bark and carefully reassembled it, it would form into the shape of the tree as a sapling.

Tree collars and mulch can help reduce weeds and keep lawnmower safely away from the trunks of tender young trees.

Even with protective tree collars damage can still occur. Be sure to inspect and adjust.

Because phloem tubes are located just beneath the bark, they can easily be injured by impacts and other physical blows. Damage to this vascular tissue can cause sever injury by disrupting the flow of food to the areas of the tree serviced by that section of phloem. Trees can be killed by stripping away the bark in a ring around the trunk. With the phloem destroyed, nutrients cannot reach the roots, and the tree will die. This process is known as girdling.

Fortunately there are many easy ways to prevent this kind of damage occurring from grounds maintenance.

1. Stop growing grass around trees. If there is no grass around the tree then there will be no need to use a mower or weed whacker. Use mulch or other ground covers.
2. Use trunk guards. There are plenty of options for shields that can be installed around the base of a tree to help prevent damage. These need to be adjusted as the tree grows to be sure that they do not become the problem. These are not fool-proof. I recently visited another site where these were installed and some eager worker had still managed to get his trimmer under the edge of the guard and tear up several trees.
3. Use herbicide. It may seem anathema to spray herbicide around a tree but products containing glyphosate or sethoxydim (selective grass killer) will not harm most trees. These products will not enter the soil to affect the roots and the bark typically protects a mature tree. Trees with green or thin bark may be vulnerable. Herbicides could also enter into the tree through fresh wounds such as cuts from a string trimmer.

Now that you know, you can be more careful. Be sure to pass this information on to your groundskeeper.

~Chris Dunaway

The LSU AgCenter presents

AgMagic on the River

March 21-24, 2023 for school tours

March 25 from 10am to 2 pm open to the public

Location: Docville Farm 5124 East St. Bernard Highway, Violet, LA

Mark your calendars and join us at AgMagic on the River for this one-of-a-kind event at Docville Farm 5124 East St. Bernard Highway, Violet, LA (about 15 minutes from Downtown New Orleans).

Do you think food, clothing, lumber and other products only come from a store? Come to AgMagic on the River and see and learn where your food and fiber really comes from! Docville Farm will be transformed this spring to show "AgMagic", which will take children and adults through a journey of Louisiana agriculture and economically beneficial commodities they use every day.

The AgMagic on the River experience will be an interactive, visually stimulating environment that will link food and fiber products we use every day to the forests, field crops and livestock produced by Louisiana farmers, ranchers and forest landowners. Featured crops will be displayed in various stages of development, and the importance of interaction between agriculture, the environment, and society at large will be highlighted.

To register your school group for a free tour,
Click here or go to https://lsuagcenter.com/topics/kids_teens/events/agriculture_awareness/agmagic/on-the-river
Registration ends March 15.

For virtual Classroom AgVentures, visit Classroom AgVentures by clicking here or going to https://www.lsuagcenter.com/topics/kids_teens/events/agriculture_awareness/agmagic/classroom-agventures

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

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

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-Treme-Laffite
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
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
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/
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/

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

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

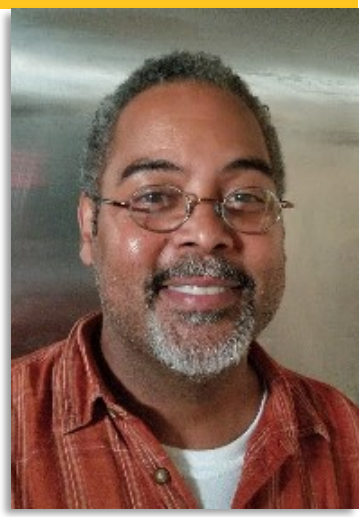
Good Time Guild Farmer's Market at St. Martin's Episcopal Church- Metairie
Metairie Rd.
1st Thursdays monthly, 2PM-7PM
3rd Saturday monthly, 10AM-3PM

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
160 West Campus Drive, Destrehan, LA
Saturdays, from 8AM-Noon

In the Kitchen with Austin



Carrot Soufflé

Who doesn't love carrot soufflé? This one is especially good because it isn't too sweet.

Ingredients:

- 1 lb. carrots, chopped
- 1 stick butter, divided
- 1 tsp. vanilla extract
- 3 eggs
- 3 Tbs. flour
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- ½ tsp. salt
- ½ cup sugar

A casserole dish with Carrot Suofflé

Directions:

Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Lightly coat a casserole dish with some of the butter to prevent soufflé from sticking.

Bring a pot of salted water to a boil. Add carrots and cook until tender, about 20 minutes. Drain and mash carrots stirring in remaining butter, vanilla, and eggs. Mix well.

Sift flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar together. Add dry ingredients to carrot mixture and blend until smooth.

Pour into casserole dish and bake for 45 minutes.

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

LSU AgCenter 4-H Agent Heather Egger gives a tour of the greenhouse to a group of local students.

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, Marerro, 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 3rd 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
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
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 3rd 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

A Peggy Martin rose growing on my fence at home. The Peggy Martin rose was recently added to the list of Louisiana Super Plants.

March Checklist/Garden Tips

⇒ It should be safe to plant tender bedding plants now such as marigolds, zinnias, blue daze, pentas, celosia, salvia, portulaca, purslane, melampodium and others in South Louisiana.

⇒ Continue to plant roses purchased in containers. Bare root roses available at various places, like hardware stores, garden departments of chain stores and supermarkets, should have been planted last month. If you see the bare root bushes have begun to sprout, they are not your best choice for a quality plant.

⇒ Begin planting warm season vegetables as soon as the weather allows. The great advantage of early planting is increased production during the milder early summer period and often fewer pest problems. For a free copy of the Vegetable Planting Guide, contact your parish LSU AgCenter Extension office or click on the following link: https://www.lsuagcenter.com/~/media/system/d/e/3/e/de3e7516e68dfee4a21a84b38caa4df8/pub1980%20vegetable%20planting%20guide%20rev%2001%2017pdf.pdf

⇒ Plant summer flowering bulbs into the garden beginning in late March. Don't be alarmed if they don't take off and grow rapidly right away. Most of these bulbs are tropical and will wait until April or even early May to make vigorous growth. Wait until April to plant caladiums.

⇒ Remove faded flowers and developing seed pods from spring flowering bulbs that are to be kept for bloom next year. Do not remove any of the green foliage, and fertilize them if you did not do so last month. Those spring flowering bulbs being grown as annuals can be pulled up and discarded anytime after flowering. Chop them up and put them in your compost pile.

⇒ Established perennials should be fertilized this month. This is most efficiently and economically done by using a granular fertilizer with about a 3:1:2 ratio (such as 15-5-10) scattered evenly through the bed following package directions. After the fertilizer is applied, water the bed by hand to wash any fertilizer granules off the foliage and down to the soil.

⇒ As the weather warms up, lawn grasses will begin to grow and you will need to start mowing more frequently. Now is a good time to sharpen your mower blades.

⇒ Check your oak trees regularly (use binoculars) for masses of young, black buckmoth caterpillars, and consider having your tree sprayed if you see large numbers. You will likely need to have your tree sprayed if you saw large numbers of these stinging caterpillars last year.

⇒ Warmer temperatures and active growth make watering increasingly important if regular rainfall does not occur. New plantings need the most attention. They are vulnerable to drying out until the plants have a chance to grow a strong root system into the surrounding soil. Thoroughly water new plantings once or twice a week as needed, especially those in full sun.

⇒ For blue flowered hydrangeas add aluminum sulfate to the soil around your bushes now. For pink flowers, apply lime. Flower buds are already present so do not prune at this time.

⇒ Thrips are a common problem on roses in spring and early summer. Thrips are tiny insects that infest the flowers buds, and are always worse on the spring and early summer flowers. Symptoms include buds that do not open properly, and when the flowers do open the petals have brown, scorched edges. Thrips do not damage the bush, but it is heartbreaking to see the flowers ruined. Spray once or twice a week with Acephate or Mavrik for control during the early summer blooming season.

⇒ Fertilize roses in early March, and begin spraying regularly for disease and insect problems. For convenience, use a material that combines an insecticide and a fungicide in the same product. Follow label directions carefully.

⇒ Make notes on your spring flowering bulbs over the next few weeks while they are blooming. Record when they bloom, how well they performed and other relevant information. This will help you plan for what you want to plant this coming fall.

⇒ Powdery mildew, a fungus disease that attacks a wide variety of plants, can begin to show up this month. The disease appears as a white, powdery spot or area on foliage or flower buds. This disease can damage the foliage and cause flower buds to abort. Control with chlorothalonil or other labeled fungicides.

⇒ Finish up planting trees and shrubs into the landscape by the end of this month.

⇒ Treat tulips as annuals and remove the whole plant when they finish flowering since they will not rebloom again next year. Chop up the foliage and bulbs and add them to your compost pile.

Lawn Care Do's & Don't's

Do:

1. Apply selective herbicides and sedge killers to kill off weeds growing in the lawn. You may also scout the lawn and remove weeds by hand. Make a game out of it with kids and grandkids.
2. Get your lawn mower ready for action. Sharpen or replace the blade, check the air filter and clean out larger debris and replace if necessary. Check the oil level and change if necessary.
3. Take a soil test.
4. You may apply sulfur or lime to adjust the pH if necessary according to soil lab recommendations.
5. Get ready to make the first application of the recommended rate of nitrogen fertilizer for your turf variety next month. See the fertilizer recommendations on page 5 of the Louisiana Lawns Best Management Practices Guide. Go to https://www.lsuagcenter.com/~/media/system/7/c/8/e/7c8e4b17a12a51839443d9296bd03edc/pub2940louisianalawnsmarch2008.pdf to see the guide. Do not apply phosphorous or potassium fertilizer.
6. Mow mature winter weeds with seeds and collect then dispose of the clippings. This will help reduce the weed pressure next season.
7. Continue to scout for fungal damage and control with fungicides if necessary. The most prevalent is called Large Patch of Warm-Season Turfgrass. If necessary, kill off vegetation and prepare the soil for sod installation

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Do Not:

1. Do not lay down fill over the lawn grass.
2. Do not lay sod or spread warm-season turfgrass seed.
3. Do not dethatch
4. Do not aerate the lawn.

Your Local Extension Office is Here to Help

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