



GNO Gardening Magazine



September 2022



Cover photo: Scarlet creeper
vine growing over a Japanese
magnolia tree.

Photo by Chris Dunaway

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Weed? of the Month

Scarlet Creeper (*Ipomoea hederifolia*)

The jury is still out on the decision of this plant being a weed. *Ipomoea hederifolia* is a plant that is native to our area. This relative of the morning glory family grows easily from seeds, is fast growing and produces countless brightly colored trumpet-shaped flowers accentuating large deep green leaves. And to top it off, they attract butterflies and hummingbirds. What could be wrong with that? Well...First, fast growing is an understatement. The plant seen in the cover photo completely covered an 8 foot tall Japanese magnolia in less than two months and those lovely large leaves will block the sunlight from any plant underneath. Second, for every beautiful flower that you see it produces a capsule with 4 seeds in each. This means that this plant will quickly spread and easily escape containment measures. Let's see if we can come to a verdict on scarlet creeper.

It is interesting that many of the weeds that we highlight in this series are introduced from other countries. This unfortunate interaction goes both ways. According to the Invasive Species Compendium, scarlet creeper has been introduced to

many parts of the world as an ornamental plant. It has escaped from cultivation to become naturalized and invasive mostly in disturbed sites and riparian areas. It also behaves as a weed in cultivated fields

(such as sugarcane and soybean fields) in areas within and outside its native distribution range. It has the potential to outcompete other plant species for nutrients, water and sunlight. Currently it is listed as a serious agricultural weed in Brazil and as an invasive species in Cuba, Australia, Hawaii, Fiji, New Caledonia and other islands in the Pacific region.

Description:

Ipomoea hederifolia is an annual twining herbaceous vine that sprouts from seed in the spring and reaches its mature size by late summer. The plants thrive in full sun



Photo by Chris Dunaway

Scarlet creeper vines growing on my back fence. You can see the lobed heart-shaped leaves and red flowers.

locations in USDA hardiness zones 4a through 10b where its tendrils reach lengths of up to 15 feet in just one growing season. The vines produce heart shaped lobed leaves and attractive small flowers that are 1 inch long and 1/2 inch wide. I already mentioned the seed pods.

Control:

The plant is not necessarily that hard to control. Many non-selective or broadleaf herbicides will kill the plants. Mowing, cutting, hand pulling and other physical methods are also very effective. Just don't throw the material in your compost pile if it has already set seeds.

Conclusion:

It would seem that the jury is deadlocked and cannot come to a clear verdict. After all, a weed is only a plant that is growing where we don't want it to be. I am sure

that there are amazing wild settings and landscapes where this plant is highlighted. I also know from personal experience that this plant can take over an area and choke out desirable plants (along with everything else). Personally I think that there are plenty of other flowering vines that you can use in your landscape that are much better behaved.

~Chris Dunaway



Photo by Chris Dunaway

Scarlet creeper vine engulfing a Japanese magnolia tree.



Photo by Chris Dunaway

Numerous developing and dried seed pods visible.



Photo by Chris Dunaway

Each pod contains four seeds.

September Vegetable Planting Guide

Crop	Recommended Variety
Beets	Detroit Dark Red, Kestrel, Red Ace F1, Ruby Queen
Broccoli	Arcadia, Diplomat, Gypsy, Packman, Premium Crop, Windsor, Greenbelt
Brussels Sprouts	Jade Cross E, Long Island Improved, Royal Marvel
Cabbage	Blue Vantage, Platinum Dynasty, Stonehead, Cheers, Blue Dynasty, Emblem, Rio Verde
Chinese Cabbage	None Given
Carrots	Danvers 128, Purple Haze, Thumbelina, Apache, Enterprise, Maverick, Sugar Snax 54
Cauliflower	Candid Charm, Cumberland, Freedom, Incline, Majestic, Show Crown, Wentworth
Collards	Champions, Flash, Georgia Southern, Top Bunch, Vates
Kale	None Given
English Peas	Mr. Big, Novella II, Oregon Sugar Pod II, Sugar Ann, Super Sugar Snap
Kohlrabi	Early Purple Vienna, Early White, Vienna, Winner
Lettuce	Esmeralda, New Red Fire F1, Nevada, Tall 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

Look At Me/Look FOR Me!

Spotted Lanternfly *Lycorma delicatula*

This month, I would like to highlight something to keep an eye out for that has not been reported in adult form in the GNO area yet. We do know it's probably just a matter of time, and rather than panic, after reading this article you'll know what to do if it does show up.

The spotted lanternfly is native to China and has become introduced to the United States to the east coast via Pennsylvania in 2014. From there it has increased its range to include most of the eastern seaboard and the midwestern states. According to *Entomology Today*, it has the potential to spread into northern and central Louisiana, but may not be a likely candidate for successful introduction south of the lake. Link: (<https://entomologytoday.org/2019/10/03/invasive-spotted-lanternfly-large-potential-range-united-states-beyond/>). Based on what we know about its preferred environment in China, the GNO area and the

southern gulf coast is classified as "unsuitable" habitat for it since our area is "probably" too hot and humid for the spotted lanternfly to thrive. Still, they have a habit of showing up in unexpected places, and the very sticky eggs can be laid on tractor-trailers, container ships, and goods being moved into new territories.

The spotted lanternfly primarily feeds on tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), which does grow throughout the state. It has many other host plants, including apples, hops, grapes, stone fruit, maple, poplar, willow, and walnut. It can become a major agricultural pest in many fruit and horticultural tree crops. Adult spotted lanternflies are about one inch long, and a half an inch wide. They have large, moth-like wings, with the forewing sporting a dove grey/brown coloration with black spots, and the hind set of wings have a black and white band, with a red colored patch that also carries black spots. The body of the

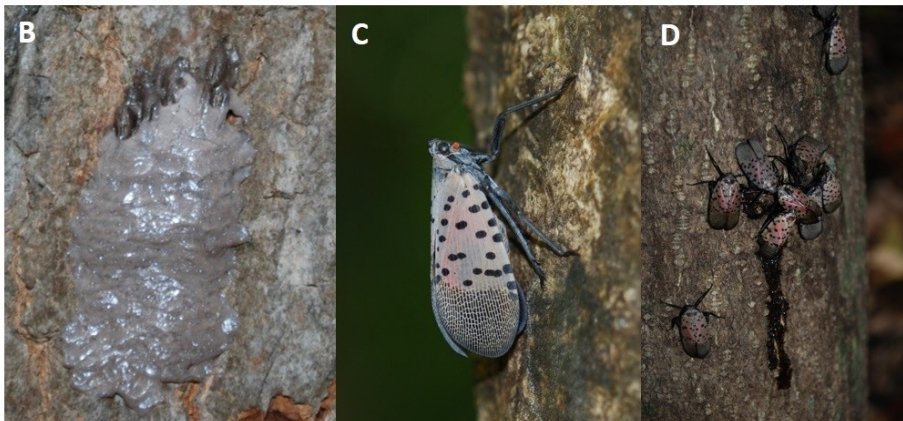


Photo courtesy: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

- A. 1st-4th instar nymphs and adult female with wings spread out
- B. Egg masses in oothecae (egg cases) covered in a waxy deposit
- C. Lateral view of a resting adult
- D. Adult congregation on a tree trunk and plant sap oozing from damaged area

insect is yellow with black bars. It makes for a colorful, pretty insect. The egg masses are yellow-brown clusters with a waxy grey coating. Once they hatch, the nymphs are black with white polka dots. Before they become adults, these nymphs turn red with black and white spots. For some great identification guidance as well as a list of lookalikes, please check out this website:

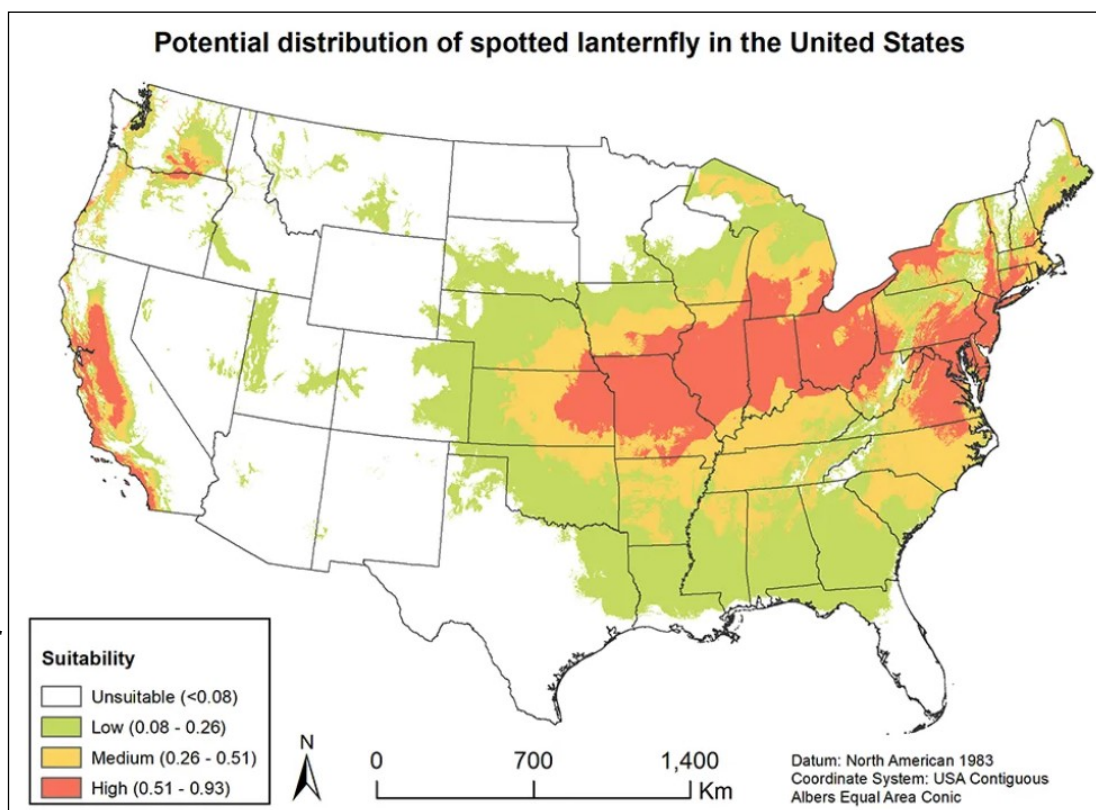
https://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/plant_health/fs-slf-lookalikes.508.pdf

Spotted lanternflies tend to congregate or cluster on their host plants much like certain leaf-footed bugs and psyllids do. They feed on the plant sap and secrete a honeydew, which often creates a sooty mold problem. Plants become stressed from the large amount of sap loss and begin to decline and lose the ability to photosynthesize. The plant may ooze or weep sap, and often can have a fermented odor. Eventually, the plant may die. Spotted lanternflies have become a major pest in some vineyards and orchards. These insects do not bite or sting and present no danger to humans or pets. Spotted lanternfly nymphs have been known to feed on roses, basil, and cucumbers, though this is not their preference.

Spotted lanternflies can be managed using traps and insecticides. Insecticidal soap is effective on the nymphs and adults. Systemic, imidacloprid based products also work, as do many contact insecticides such as Carbaryl and pyrethroids. Eggs can be killed

with horticultural oils, which smother them. There are no known natural predators that target specifically the spotted lanternfly, though generalist feeding

beneficial insects like preying mantis, spiders, and some insectivorous birds have been observed feeding on them. Research is currently being done to investigate bacterial and fungal biopesticides that may



prove to be effective against spotted lanternflies.

Eradicating the preferred host tree, tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), is a good way to prevent the spread of this pest. Luckily This is not a commonly grown tree in our area. We are also not a huge grape-producing region, which further decreases our chances of having an outbreak of any significance in our area. If you do find spotted lanternflies, the USDA would like you to report it and then squish or capture the insect. As no adult or nymph spotted lanternflies (only egg masses) have been found in New Orleans, please photograph them before squishing, or capture them and email gnogardening@agcenter.lsu.edu so we can report the sighting to the proper channels.

Spotted lanternfly is not anticipated to be a pest or invasive of any significance in the New Orleans area, though areas north of us may have issues when they do arrive. Though beautiful, these insects are destructive and very prolific, with the potential for causing damage to landscape plants and crops. Please keep a lookout for this month's Look at Me insect.

~Anna Timmerman

Understanding Slow-Release and Controlled-Release Fertilizers

Before we proceed into the discussion of these types of fertilizers, we should clarify some terminology. We will be discussing three types of fertilizers: 1) quick-release fertilizers (QRF); 2) slow-release fertilizers (SRF); and 3) controlled-release fertilizers (CRF).

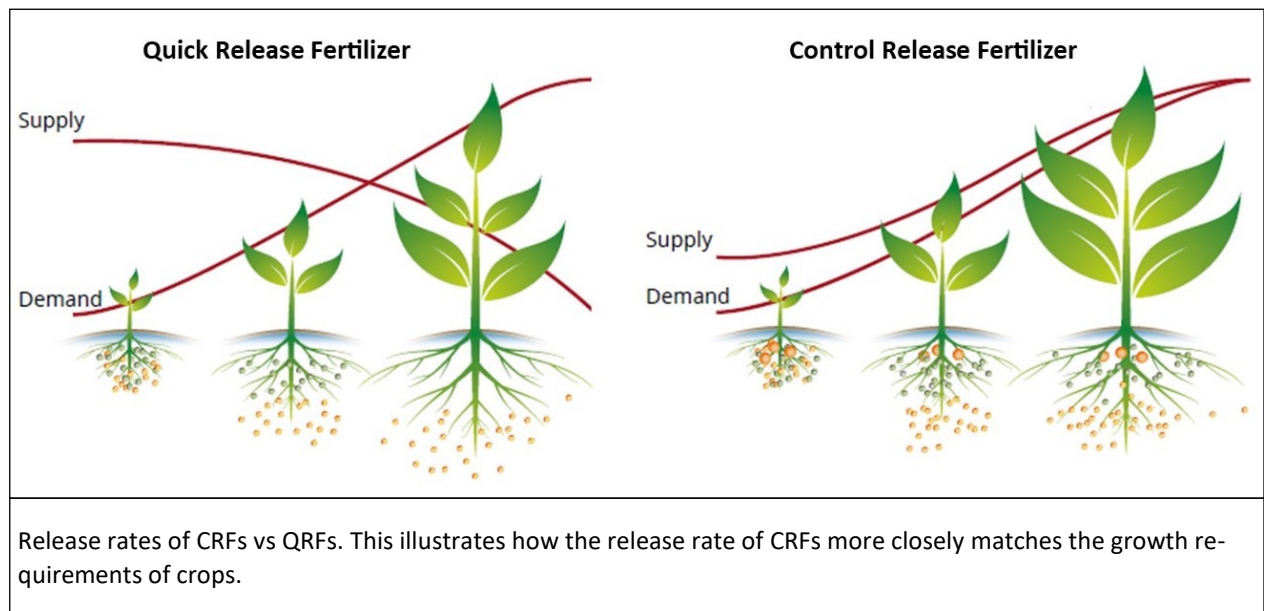
Quick Release Fertilizers

QRFs are synthetic chemical fertilizers composed of a mixture of various compounds that are in the form that is readily available for plant uptake. Under optimal conditions and appropriate soil moisture, the QRF's nutrients become available

to plants at a consistent rate in a short period of time after being properly applied to the soil. Their release curve is immediate, and the water-soluble nutrients readily leave the plant root zone, which is why applying timely side dressings of more QRF may be necessary. With QRFs, there is a rapid early release of the majority of the plant nutrients that quickly tails off. There are several benefits of quick-release fertilizers such as the fact that nutrients are immediately available to plants, and they stimulate quick shoot growth and greening. However, there are also down sides to the quick-release fertilizers as they rapidly deteriorate from the soil through the leaching of nitrates. Thus, they last only two to four weeks and if they are over-applied, they can cause fertilizer burn and harm the plants. Quick-release are almost always synthetic and come in pellets or liquid forms, which help it dissolve faster in the soil water fraction. One

major negative with QRFs is nutrient use efficiency (NUE). Direct application of chemical fertilizers to plants has been shown to have a low utilization efficiency as only 30–35% of the nutrients are absorbed by the plants. The rest is lost mostly through leaching and volatilization.

The terms “slow-release fertilizer” and “controlled-



release fertilizer” do not mean the same thing. Slow-release fertilizers involve a slower release rate of nutrients than conventional quick release fertilizers, but the rate, pattern, and duration of release are not controlled because they depend on microbial organisms whose effectiveness is dependent on soil conditions. Controlled-release fertilizer is a term applied to fertilizers in which the factors controlling the rate, pattern and duration of release are well known and controllable due to the process of CRF manufacture.

Slow-Release Fertilizers

The nutrient release pattern of SRFs is a gradual process totally dependent on soil and climatic conditions. These include soil microbiota population and diversity, soil moisture content, soil pH, temperature, and humidity. Natural (organic) SRFs

include plant manures, such as green manure or cover crops, all animal manures (horse, cow, poultry, etc.) and compost. Because the plant nutrients are bound up in complex organic molecules, these must be broken down by microbial activity before the nutrients can be released in a form that plants can take up. In general, organic fertilizers may take a long time to release nutrients, and these nutrients may not be available when the plant needs them. The duration of nutrient release of this type of organic fertilizers mainly depends on soil microbial activity that is driven by soil moisture and temperature. Organic SRFs contain both macro-nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, etc.) and micro-(iron, manganese, copper, etc.). The nutrient concentrations of organic SRFs are relatively lower than those of synthetic SRF fertilinutrients zers.

Synthetic SRF fertilizers would be ones in which the release of available plant nutrients is slowed by some manufacturing process. Synthetic SRFs are sparingly water-soluble and are typically in pellet or spike form. The availability of nutrients in this type of fertilizers depends on soil moisture and

temperature. Nutrients are released during a time period ranging from 20 days to 18 months. Production of synthetic SRFs in spike form is taking advantage of the fact that nutrient solubility and release is directly related to available surface area for interaction with soil moisture. A high concentration of water soluble chemicals are embedded in a block matrix of proprietary materials that breakdown slowly at the surface releasing the nutrients slowly.

Controlled-Release Fertilizers

The Association of American Plant Food Control Officials defines CRFs as fertilizers that contain a plant nutrient in a form the plant cannot immediately absorb. Uptake is delayed after application, so that CRFs provide the plant with available nutrients for a longer time compared to QRFs, such as urea.

I couldn't find any Federal Regulations addressing quality control of CRFs. I also didn't find any Louisiana regulations or rules; however, some states do have rules. For instance, as required by Florida rule, at soil temperatures below 77°F, a CRF must meet the following three criteria: (1) less than 15 percent of the CRF nutrients should be released in 24

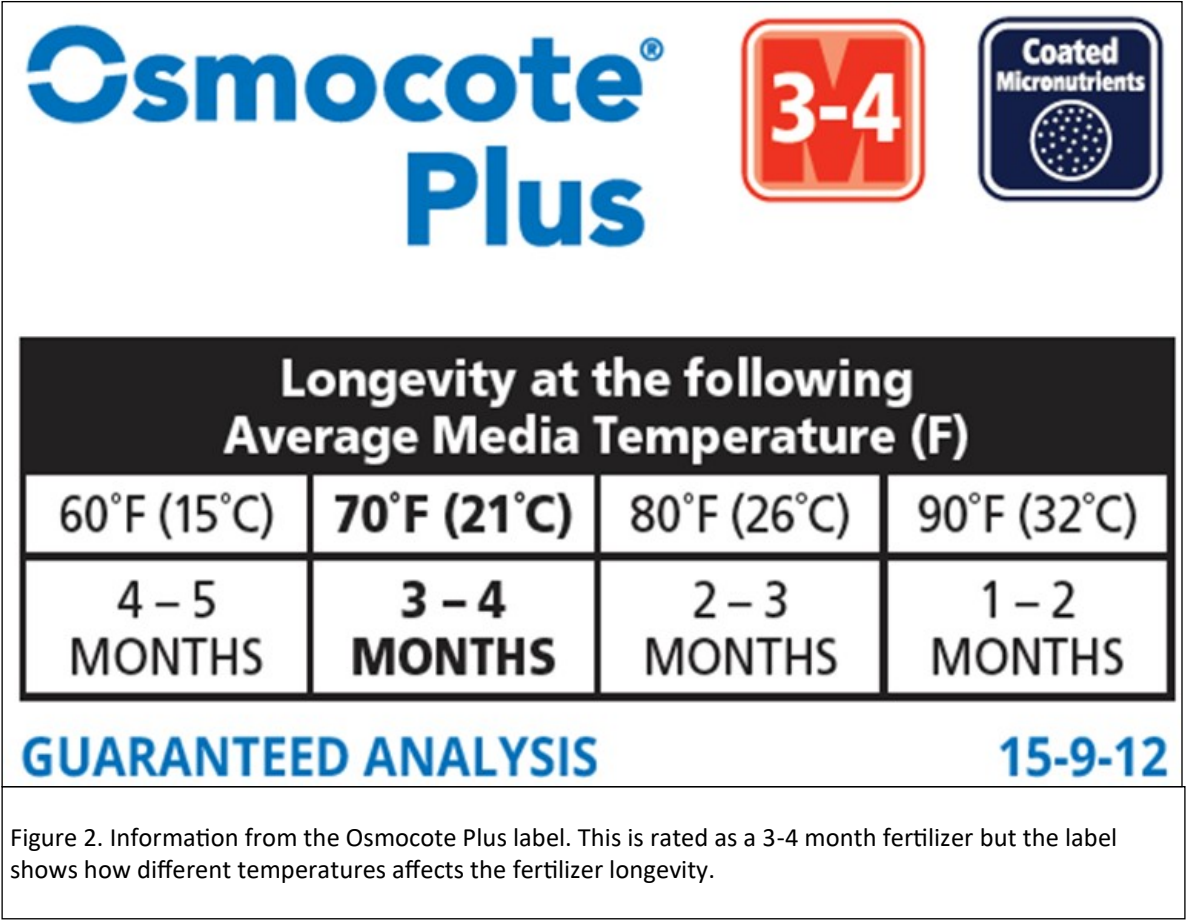


Figure 2. Information from the Osmocote Plus label. This is rated as a 3-4 month fertilizer but the label shows how different temperatures affects the fertilizer longevity.

hours, (2) less than 75 percent should be released in 28 days, and (3) at least 75 percent should be released by the stated release time (40–360 days).

Controlled-release fertilizers are fertilizer granules which are covered with a semipermeable coating (a kind of membrane). The membrane encapsulated fertilizer particles are often referred to as prills. After application, water penetrates through the semipermeable coating and starts to dissolve the

nutrients present in the prills. The release of nutrients starts once they have been partially dissolved. Influenced by temperature and moisture, the membrane regulates the daily release of nutrients. With higher temperatures, the release of nutrients will be faster, at lower temperatures it will be slower. If you read the labels on CRFs, you will see that they provide information about the release of the plant nutrients based on studies done at different temperatures (see figure 2). The standard for fertilization longevity is 70°F in most instances. Different manufacturers have different proprietary forms of membranes. Some contain special “release” chemicals that help to further regulate the release of the nutrients making them less temperature dependent. However, they all still function in basically the same way. Water penetrates the membrane, dissolves the water-soluble nutrients and the liquified

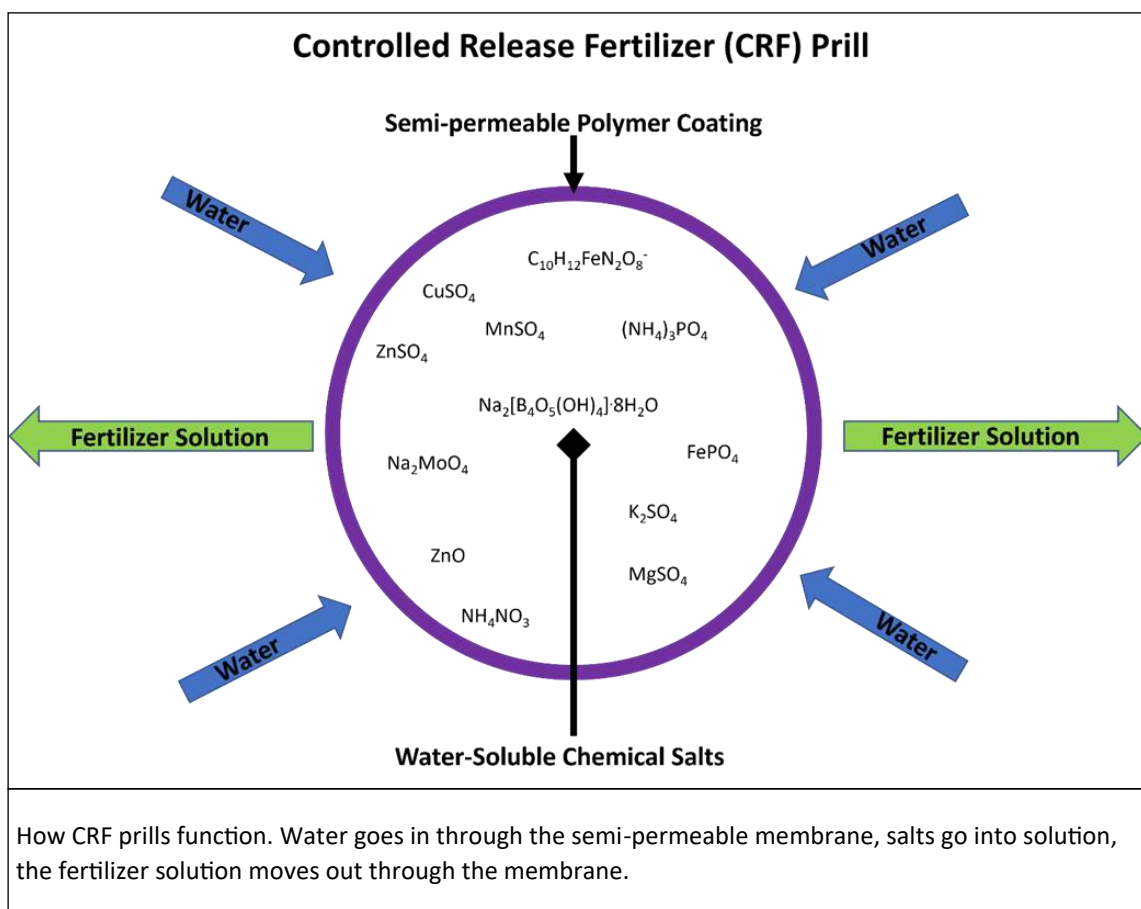
nutrient solution comes out due to osmosis. Because of how they work, CRFs should be stored in a cool dry environment, and they should be handled somewhat gingerly. Depending on what composes the membrane, prills can be cracked or damaged by rough handling. A damaged prill will no longer function in a controlled release manner; all the nutrients will be released as soon as they encounter water.

Due to the high cost of manufacture, encapsulated or coated SRFs and CRFs are more expensive than standard QRFs.

~Dr. Joe Willis

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Look at Me!

Silver Dollar Tree *Eucalyptus cinera*

You may know that koala bears primarily feed on the foliage of eucalyptus trees. And even though you can't have your own koala bear,

did you know that with proper care and consideration you can grow eucalyptus in most areas of Louisiana?

Eucalyptus trees are mostly grown as ornamental plants in the landscape. Well, that and koala bear food too! Silver Dollar Tree, *Eucalyptus cinera*, is a native of southwestern Asia and Australia. It prefers full sunlight and a well-drained soil. They can reach heights of 50-60 feet in their native range, however, in a temperate climate like Louisiana, they average closer to 20-30 feet tall and 15 feet wide. The growth rate of eucalyptus is fast, especially in the juvenile stages. NC

State claims that it can grow 6 to 8 feet in one season! The overall growth habit is somewhat unpredictable but generally they are upright with an open canopy. Of all the eucalyptus trees I've seen, no two look exactly the same.

Along with their irregular form, two other notable

features of eucalyptus are the foliage and bark characteristics. The leaves are a gorgeous silvery-gray-greenish color and measure one to two inches in

diameter. Juvenile leaves are arranged oppositely along long slender stems whereas adult leaves transform and emerge alternately down the stem. Cut flower gardeners will love having access to stem cuttings for use as non-traditional greenery materials. The stems can also be cut, dried, and brought inside for aromatic purposes. A bundle of eucalyptus stems makes for a nice décor both on the eyes and with the nose. The bark has plenty of interest as well. Smaller stems have peeling bark with a reddish-brown gray color and smooth appearance. Older branches are more of a reddish-



Photo by Chris Dunaway

A eucalyptus tree growing near a home in New Orleans.

brown with a rougher appearance.

Every plant has common pests that rely on the plant for food and energy production. Not counting koala bears; defoliating caterpillars, gall forming wasps, glassy-winged sharpshooters, leaf-cutting ants, and whiteflies are some of the commonly listed insect

pests of eucalyptus. Anthracnose, armillaria, powdery mildew, heart rot, and phytophthora are some common disease-causing organisms that can be problematic from time to time. A lot of these issues can be prevented through cultural practices. Proper site selection and planting procedures will set the trees up for long term success. Take and submit soil samples to determine soil fertility status and follow the recommendations to fill in any known gaps. Find a sunny location that doesn't hold water. Plant the trees slightly shallow and dig the planting hole 3-4

times wider than the root ball. Replant using the original, unamended backfill. Cover the disturbed soil with a mulching product and provide a three-point stake to support the tree during high winds until it's root system can support itself. As the tree grows each year, get out and watch it.

Observe it for anything out of the ordinary. Being alerted to a potential pest issue early in the cycle allow for time to organize a management plan.

The biggest downside to growing eucalyptus in Louisiana is going to be cold weather. The closer the growing site is located to the coast the better chance a eucalyptus plant would have during freeze events. Large trees, screen plantings, and buildings can provide enough protection from cold north winds so that a tree may survive. Small plantings can be protected from cold, but keep in mind that silver dollar trees will get tall in short time.

Look for eucalyptus plants at local plant nurseries and garden centers. Its not a rare plant by any means.

However, you won't find many options in large sizes like that you would for common landscape trees. Check in areas where tropical plants like hibiscus would be found. I've even seen silver dollar trees for sale in 4-inch and 6-inch sized containers found in the greenhouse where bedding plant options are kept. Keep your eyes open and be ready because you'll never know when you might get a chance to bring home a eucalyptus plant.

~ Will Afton



The silver-green color and shape of young eucalyptus leaves.

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On The Lookout for The Joro Spider

The Joro spider (*Trichonephila clavata*), has been found in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and could be coming to Louisiana soon. First found in Northern Georgia in 2014, the Joro spider was likely brought to the US by accident in shipping containers from Asia. The long-term impacts that the Joro spider will have on the environment are not known, but they are not anticipated to have much of an impact at this time. People would likely encounter the Joro spider out on walking trails and potentially running through their webs. But Joro spiders are also effective at hitchhiking on vehicles, which help facilitate movement to other areas across long distances. Although the Joro spider has not been found outside of Georgia or South Carolina yet, it is anticipated to continue to expand its range.

Because of the large size of the Joro spider, they are quite cold hardy compared to other spiders. This temperature hardiness will increase their potential to spread to colder areas more north of Georgia and South Carolina, in addition to moving further south. Despite the intimidating size of the Joro spider, they are relatively harmless and closely resemble their

smaller native cousin, the golden orb weaver.

The easiest way to differentiate the two spiders is based on their color patterns. Female Joro spiders have yellow abdomens with blue stripes, whereas female

golden orb weavers have golden abdomens with yellow spots. The underside of the Joro spider abdomen has yellow and black patterns and red at the tip. The underside of the golden orb weaver abdomen has white on it. Joro spider males are small and brown. Golden orb weaver males are also smaller in size, their coloration resembles their female counterparts. The female Joro spider can reach approximately 5 to 6 inches in length including their legs. Golden orb weaver females can grow to about 4 inches. The abdomen of the female Joro spider is 3 inches, whereas the golden orb weaver female is about 2 inches. No bites have been reported by a Joro spider, and they are not



Photo by Dr. David Coyle
Clemson Extension

Adult female Joro spider

venomous. The golden orb weaver, however, is known to deliver a painful bite but is also not venomous. If you suspect a Joro spider in the area, please contact your local LSU parish extension agent or the LSU Department of Entomology.

~Dr. Aaron Ashbrook

What's Wrong With My Plant?

Eggplant Phomopsis Fruit Rot and Blight

Phomopsis fruit rot and blight is probably the most common fungal disease on eggplant in Louisiana. It is caused by the fungus *Phomopsis vexans*. The disease primarily affects fruit but can infect all above ground parts of the plant. Affected stems will have brown, elongated lesions. As the stem lesions expand, the leaves attached to the stem wilt and die. Diseased plants should be removed and discarded. Seedlings are sometimes infected at the soil line leading to damping off.

Fruit lesions start as soft, light-brown, sunken oval areas. Later, fruit lesions deepen, enlarge, and coalesce to develop a soft, spongy rot. In dry weather, fruit may shrink and mummify. A diagnostic characteristic is the minute black fruiting bodies (pycnidia) that develop in a circular pattern in the center of mature lesions. Pycnidia are the inoculum source for later infections. Diseased fruit should be removed and discarded.

The fungus survives in crop debris in the soil. Spores of the fungus are spread primarily by splashing water. Resistant varieties and weekly sprays of a fungicide containing mancozeb, chlorothalonil or copper will help to prevent disease. Phomopsis blight is favored by warm humid conditions and is more common in the fall than in the spring.

~Dr. Joe Willis

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[Pepper Eggplant Disease Guide.pdf](#)

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Characteristic sunken lesions formed by phomopsis fruit rot and blight.

[eggplants#:~:text=Early%20season%20soil%20and%20air,temperature%20is%2070%C2%B0%20F.](#)

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In the Kitchen with Austin

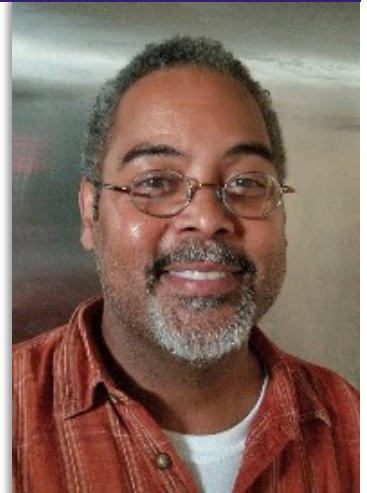
Fig Jam

Not only is this jam easy to prepare, it's also extremely versatile. It can be enjoyed on crackers with cheese or in baked goods like cookies and fruit bars. It can even be combined with olive oil and balsamic vinegar for a salad dressing.

Ingredients

2 lbs. fresh figs, cut into quarters
1 cup sugar
Juice of one lemon

1 tsp. vanilla extract
¼ cup water



A jar of fig jam

Directions:

- 1) In a medium saucepan, toss figs, sugar, lemon juice and vanilla to coat.
- 2) Cook over medium heat stirring frequently until sugar is dissolved and figs are juicy.
- 3) Turn the heat to low, add the water and simmer for 20 minutes, stirring occasionally.
- 4) Remove saucepan from stove and spoon jam into two pint size jars.
- 5) Close the jars and let cool to room temperature. Jam can be stored in the refrigerator for up to 2 months.

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.

Saturday, September 10, 2022

8AM-NOON

**Pelican Greenhouse
2 Celebration Drive.**

(Not inside the Botanical Garden)

Visit NewOrleansCityPark.com for park map

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.

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



Photo by Chris Dunaway

My American Beautyberry plant is doing well.

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/
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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

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



LSU AgCenter 4-H Agent, Heather Egger conducts an experiment with a local student.



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>

September Checklist/Garden Tips

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

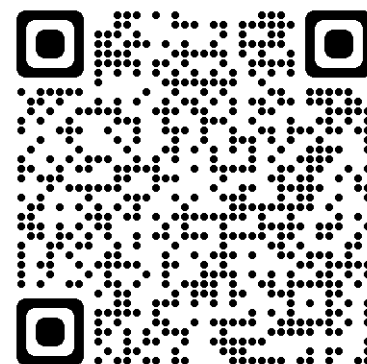


Deadline: October 25, 2022

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



Lawn Care Do's & Don't's

Do's:

1. Finish laying sod by the middle of the month to give it time to establish before winter.
2. Apply pre-emergent herbicide to prevent winter weed seeds from germinating in the lawn.
3. As the weather gets cooler, you may apply selective herbicides to eliminate broad leaf weeds in the lawn.
4. Aerate the soil if necessary to alleviate compaction.
5. Dethatch the lawn if necessary. This is the last month before winter to dethatch.
6. Continue to scout for fungal damage and control with fungicides if necessary. The most prevalent is called Large Patch of Warm-Season Turfgrass. [Click here to find information about large patch disease from the LSU AgCenter.](#)
7. Irrigate as necessary to moisten the soil to a depth of 4-6 inches. The best time to water is in the morning.
8. Keep an eye open for insect pests. Chinch bugs and tropical sod webworms have been reported lately.
9. Spread a mixture of fine compost and coarse builders sand over the lawn to add organic material and smooth out the lawn. Do not add more than 2 inches over actively growing grass.
10. Set your mower to the correct height for your turfgrass type.
11. Take a soil test. Test kits are available in our offices in the Botanical Gardens, the Yenni Building, and New Orleans City Hall as well as local garden centers. Follow this link to see Dr. Joe demonstrate how to take a soil sample: <https://www.facebook.com/1030624690304124/videos/1452161988150390/>



Dr. Joe Willis takes a soil sample from a garden bed in the Botanical Gardens.

Don't's

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

Your Local Extension Office is Here to Help

Contact your local extension agent for assistance.



Follow us on Facebook at GNOGardening

For more information visit LSUAgCenter.com

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