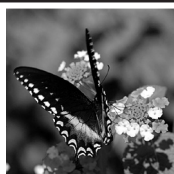


Horticulture Hints



Winter 2007-08



Landscape Gardening and Ornamentals

Louisiana Master Gardener Program

The Louisiana Master Gardener extension volunteer program, an educational program of the LSU AgCenter, offers the public a wonderful combination of horticultural training and leadership opportunities. Participants not only become better gardeners, but they learn how to help the public with gardening needs.

Classes are offered in 20 parishes, with 46 parishes benefiting from Master Gardener volunteer involvement. Classes offer 40 hours to 50 hours of instruction in a variety of interesting topics. As a Master Gardener, you will learn about insects and diseases, ornamental plants, fruits and vegetables, diagnosing plant problems and leadership development. After completion of the course, participants are asked to volunteer by assisting with the parish's Extension horticultural education program.

The Master Gardener program is based on volunteer service within the community. Volunteers do make a difference as they recommend research-based gardening information at community events, parish fairs, plant clinics, school programs, garden shows and civic meetings. Citizens throughout the state are experiencing the satisfaction of being Louisiana Master Gardener volunteers.

For more information, contact your parish LSU AgCenter office or visit www.lsuagcenter.com and click on Lawn & Garden and then on Master Gardener Program.

Bob Souvestre

2008 All-American Selection Winners

For more information on the All-America Selections organization, go to www.all-americanselections.org.

AAS Bedding Plant Award Winner

Osteospermum F1 Asti White (Osteospermum ecklonis)

Pure white daisy flowers with blue centers are the main attraction for Asti White. The large blooms, 2 inches to 2-1/2 inches across are borne on stems that gracefully wave in the wind. The thick, fleshy leaves indicate its drought tolerance, which makes this a preferred annual in any area subject to dry conditions. Asti White is the first white *Osteospermum*, or cape daisy, propagated from seed. It offers several advantages: The flowers will remain open under cloudy conditions, unlike other daisy flowers originating from South Africa, which close. Asti White plants will flower uniformly from seed in about 17 weeks. Gardeners have the choice of growing from seed or purchasing plants depending upon their resources. Asti White plants will bloom and recover from a slight frost and are best grown in Louisiana during the cool months. They can be planted in the fall in south Louisiana and in early spring (March) in the northern part of the state. The uniform plants thrive in sunny, well-drained beds, reaching about 17 to 20 inches tall and wide. Asti White plants adapt perfectly to growing in containers, preferably 6-inch pots or larger.

AAS Cool-season Bedding Plant Award Winner

Viola F1 Skippy XL Plum-Gold (Viola cornuta)

Sunny gold colors highlight the bright flowers of Skippy XL Plum-Gold. The flowers are uniquely designed with plum shades surrounding the golden centers, which contain radiating black lines affectionately called whiskers. The blooms are smaller than pansies, about 1-1/2 inches, but are not to be underrated. The number of blooms produced more than makes up for the size. Skippy XL Plum-Gold won the AAS Award for its ability to grow a lavish number of blooms. In Louisiana, a fall planting will flower golden faces throughout the winter and spring until about May. The petite plants growing 6 inches to 8 inches tall and wide are highly recommended for combination planters. Gardeners can rely on Skippy XL Plum-Gold to provide abundant blooms whether growing in containers, window boxes or garden beds. Bedding plants may be available in garden centers this spring, but you are more likely to see them next fall. Like their close relatives the pansies, spring-planted violas should be planted by February or March at the latest.

2008 AAS Vegetable Award Winner

Eggplant F1 Hansel (Solanum melongena)

Best described as a miniature eggplant, Hansel is a smaller-sized plant with finger-sized clusters of fruit. Just because of its smaller size, don't make the mistake of thinking it produces less fruit. The strong plant, reaching less than three feet, produces clusters of three to six fruit. They mature early, about 55 days from transplanting into warm soil. This is about 10 days earlier than the comparison eggplant. If the 3-inch fruit clusters are left on the plant, they grow in size but remain tender and non-bitter, unlike other eggplant. This trait offers gardeners flexibility in harvest. When taking a much-needed vacation, you will find the fruit waiting for you – as long as it's not a three-week cruise. If you prefer to garden in containers, Hansel is highly recommended for container culture. Hansel adapts perfectly to container growing conditions and will produce abundantly in a five-gallon container. The diminutive plant fits on smaller patios or decks but provides high yields of shiny purple eggplants ready to marinate and grill. Hansel should be available as seed and young bedding plants in the spring. Plant eggplant transplants only after the weather is warm and settled, generally in April or May.

Winter Cold vs. Tropicals in the Landscape

The most important factors in how much damage a plant receives from cold are how hardy it is and how cold the weather gets. A surprising number of other factors, however, can play a role in how much cold injury occurs.

A sudden drop to below-freezing temperatures from a period of relatively mild weather may cause damage even to plants that might otherwise have suffered little or no damage.

The longer below-freezing temperatures persist, the more likely damage is to occur. This is because as time goes by, heat stored in plants, soil, walls, etc. that initially moderates temperatures around the plant is lost. Freezes that last eight hours or more are particularly damaging to tender plants.

The careful placement of tender or less hardy plants in sheltered areas that block cold north winds and trap the heat of the sun can help them survive freezes. Planting in areas covered with overhangs or tree canopies will also help to minimize cold damage.

What to Do Before a Freeze

Water

Thoroughly water landscape plants before a freeze if the soil is dry. Strong, dry winds may cause damage by drying plants out, and watering helps to prevent this. Wetting the foliage of plants before a freeze does not, however, provide any cold protection.

Move Inside

Move all tender plants in containers and hanging baskets into buildings where the temperature will stay above freezing. If this is not possible, group all container plants in a protected area (like the inside corner of a covered patio) and cover them with plastic.

Mulch

For plants growing in the ground, use a loose, dry material such as pine straw or leaves. Mulches will only protect what they cover and are best used to protect below-ground parts and crowns, or they may be used to completely cover low growing plants to a depth of four to six inches. Leave a complete cover of mulch on for no more than three or four days.

Cover

Smaller individual plants can be protected by covering them with various sized cardboard or Styrofoam boxes.

Larger plants can be protected by creating a simple structure and covering it with sheets, quilts or plastic. The structure holds the covering off the foliage, preventing branch breakage and improving cold protection. It need be nothing more elaborate than three stakes slightly taller than the plant driven into the ground. The

cover should extend to the ground and be sealed with soil, stones or bricks. Plastic covers should be vented or removed on sunny, warm days.

For severe freezes in the teens, providing a heat source under the covering helps. A safe, easy way to do this is to generously wrap or drape the plant with small outdoor Christmas lights. The lights provide heat but do not get hot enough to burn the plant or cover. Please be careful and use only outdoor extension cords and sockets.

If necessary, you may prune back a large plant to make its size more practical to cover.

What to Do After a Freeze

Unless you are keeping them inside for the rest of the winter, move container plants back to their spots outside.

For plants that you covered, remove or vent clear plastic covers to prevent excessive heat buildup if the next day is sunny and mild. You may leave plants covered with blankets or sheets for several days without harming them, but eventually the covers will need to be removed so the plants can get light.

Do not prune anything for several days after a freeze. It often takes several days for all of the damage to become evident.

Damaged growth on herbaceous or nonwoody plants – such as can-nas, elephant ears, birds-of-paradise, begonias, impatiens, philodendron and gingers – may be pruned back to living tissue. This pruning is optional and is done more to neaten things up than to benefit the plants. However, if the damaged tissue is oozy, mushy, slimy and foul smelling, it should be removed.

Generally, it's a good idea to delay hard pruning of woody tropical plants – such as hibiscus, tibouchina, angel trumpet, croton, ixora, schefflera, copper plant and rubber tree – until new growth begins in the spring and you can more accurately determine which parts are alive and what is dead.

Tropical and sub-tropical plants can be used effectively in the landscape, but they must be protected or replaced when necessary. The best idea is to plant a good combination of tender and hardy plants, so that your landscape is not totally devastated in the event of extremely cold weather.



Pruning Everblooming Roses

Roses should be pruned any time from late January (South Louisiana) through mid-February (North Louisiana). This pruning is especially important for the popular hybrid tea and grandiflora roses. Without this annual pruning, these roses generally become leggy, less vigorous and unattractive and do not bloom as well. But all types of roses generally require some pruning each year to control their shape or size.

Use sharp bypass hand pruners on roses. Should you need to cut canes larger than one-half inch in diameter, you should use bypass loppers. It's a good idea to wear a sturdy pair of leather gloves and long sleeves to protect your hands and arms from the thorns.

Here is the basic procedure for pruning back hybrid tea and grandiflora roses:

- First, remove all diseased or dead canes by cutting them back to their point of origin. Weak, spindly canes the diameter of a pencil or less should also be removed the same way. A good rose bush should have four to eight strong healthy canes the diameter of your finger or larger after this first step.
- Cut back the remaining canes to about 24 inches from the ground. When you prune back a cane, make the cut about 1/4 inch above a dormant bud or newly sprouted side shoot. Try to cut back to buds that face outward, away from the center of the bush. The new shoot produced by the bud will grow outward, opening up the bush for light, air and orderly growth

Other types of roses that are everblooming (such as China, tea, noisette, Bourbon, polyantha, floribunda, landscape and miniature roses) also may be pruned now. In general, roses in these categories have more pleasing shapes without severe pruning. Unless there is a need to control their size, they are only lightly shaped under most circumstances.

These roses also should have any dead or diseased canes pruned out at this time. To shape the bushes you can use hand pruners to selectively cut back individual branches. If some of your bushes are considerably overgrown, they will tolerate severe pruning to get them back into shape. As a rule of thumb, these roses are cut back about one-quarter to one-half their height, depending on the situation. Long, espe-

cially vigorous shoots that have grown well beyond the rest of the bush and make it look out of balance may be cut back harder than the rest of the bush. Young bushes planted within the last year or two will likely not need drastic pruning but may be cut back slightly to encourage a full, bushy plant.

It is far easier for you and healthier for the rose bush if you prune at least once annually. It is very difficult to properly prune a rose bush that has been allowed to grow for several years without pruning. Don't forget that we also do a second, but not as severe, pruning on everblooming roses in late summer – around late August.

Pruning Once-Blooming Roses

Once-blooming roses should not be pruned in late winter since they produce their flowers on growth made

the previous year. They bloom in one big gush during late spring and early summer and then bear few or no flowers the rest of the year. Once-blooming roses that should not be pruned now include many climbing and rambler roses (such as Cherokee, swamp, Lady Banks, Veilchenblau, Dorothy Perkins and Blaze) and some old garden types. If you are not sure what type of rose you have, think about how they bloom. If once-blooming roses are pruned back hard now they will produce few, if any, flowers.

It is best to prune these roses in mid-summer after they have finished flowering. In addition, climbing and rambler roses should not be pruned back hard each year as we do with many bush roses. Pruning climbers and ramblers is largely determined by how large and on what structure they are being trained. Pruning, when done, is more selective and less extensive.

Spanish Moss – Friend or Foe?

It's been called both picturesque and spooky, but whatever you think of it, Spanish moss draping live oaks and bald cypress contributes a lot to the look of Louisiana. Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) is a flowering, epiphytic plant belonging – along with pineapples – to the Bromeliad family. It is widely distributed from southern Virginia to eastern Texas along the coastal strip of the southeastern United States.

Spanish moss occurs throughout Louisiana but is very common to rare depending on the location.

We frequently receive questions from individuals who are concerned that Spanish moss is damaging their trees. Contrary to what many people believe, Spanish moss is not a parasite and does not injure a tree by obtaining any nourishment from it. Spanish moss is an epiphyte – a plant that lives in a tree without any contact with the ground. It only uses the tree for support and does not invade the living tissue like mistletoe and other parasitic plants.

Spanish moss does not possess roots but has the ability to absorb quantities of moisture into its leaves when it rains. The gray scales which cover the leaves and give this plant its characteristic appearance help with this process. Don't let its color fool you. Spanish moss is a green plant (look at it when it is wet). With the chlorophyll in its leaves it is able to create the food it needs through photosynthesis using water from rain and air.

Live oaks and bald cypress seem especially well suited for harboring this plant, and many of our older live oaks and bald cypress have at least some Spanish moss in them. But Spanish moss may be seen growing in many other tree species as well as on dead trees, fences and power lines.



Have You Thanked a Tree Lately?

In Louisiana, Arbor Day is celebrated on the third Friday in January each year. In 2008 it is on January 18. Arbor Day is a day set aside for us to appreciate all of the great things trees do for us and to plant trees.

You might not consider trees that important. Who needs to rake up all of those leaves anyway? But, trees are especially important in urban and suburban areas for a variety of reasons.

Most of us would agree that Louisiana summers are too hot to begin with, but urban areas in particular are heat traps. The buildings, streets and parking lots absorb and hold heat from the sun, causing urban centers to be several degrees warmer than the surrounding countryside.

Trees moderate this by absorbing the sunlight's energy and using it to create their food. Trees provide comfortable oases by lowering air temperatures under their canopies by six to ten degrees. Overall, this helps to moderate temperatures in urban areas. On a more personal level, properly placed trees which shade your house can cut your air conditioning bill anywhere from 10 percent to 50 percent during the summer.

Air pollution is a real concern, and trees help out with that, too. The leaf surfaces of trees trap and filter out ash, dust, pollen and other particles in the air (although many trees also contribute to the pollen count when they bloom). Trees help supply the oxygen we need to breathe as well as use the carbon dioxide that we exhale and that factories and engines emit.

Among their many additional benefits, trees stabilize the soil and prevent erosion, cut down on noise pollution by acting as barriers to sound, hide unattractive views and provide food and shelter for urban wildlife. Trees also contribute greatly to beautification, increase property values and shade our outdoor living areas in the summer. Fruit and nut trees in the landscape even provide us with something good to eat.

So, go on. Give your trees a big hug on Arbor Day. This state would be a different and much less agreeable place without them. And don't forget to plant suitable trees wherever and whenever an appropriate situation exists.

Dan Gill



Turfgrass and Lawns

December begins a bleak time for warm-season turfgrasses. Most turfgrasses should be dormant or at least close to this stage. Because the grasses are not actively growing, nitrogen fertilization should cease on home lawns unless they are overseeded with ryegrass. Nitrogen fertilizer on dormant turfgrasses can lead to increased brown patch and winterkill. Also, nitrogen applications during this time have a greater potential for movement into groundwater.

Although many home lawns do not require regular mowing or fertilization, now is an excellent time to have your soil tested. Bring one pint of soil to your parish LSU AgCenter office. Soil samples should be a composite of soil plugs 4 inches in depth from various places around the lawn. Specify the type of grass you are growing.

If you have chosen to overseed with ryegrass, apply two to three pounds of ammonium nitrate or equivalent fertilizer per 1,000 square feet every four to six weeks to maintain desired growth and color. Postpone any permanent warm-season turfgrass establishment from seed until next spring. Sod, such as St. Augustine, can be laid during winter if necessary, but remember to keep it moist to prevent drying out and dying. Establishment is best left until well after spring green-up. Areas that are thin or bare can be overseeded with ryegrass to reduce muddy conditions or prevent soil erosion.

Brown patch diseases can come and go throughout the winter if the weather is mild. Treatment with fungicides containing thiophanate, propiconazole, iprodione, PCNB, captan, triadimefon or maneb will reduce brown patch spreading. Damage from brown patch will slow spring green-up, and affected areas will remain unsightly until warmer weather conditions allow for turfgrass recovery.

Warm-season turfgrasses may show signs of green-up in southern Louisiana in late February. Do not push turfgrass growth with fertilizer. Fertilizer applied too early will feed the winter weeds, and fertilizer applied too heavily will result in lush growth that is more susceptible to injury from late frosts or brown patch. Let the grass green up gradually, and do not fertilize until after the first mowing. Remember, irrigate only as needed.

Miscellaneous

Transplant Production

Seed of cole crops such as cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower will germinate satisfactorily in cool soils (temperatures from 45 degrees to 50 degrees). They germinate more quickly at higher soil temperatures. After germination, grow plants at 70 degrees to 80 degrees for eight to 10 weeks for best results. Tomatoes, peppers and eggplant seeds germinate best at soil temperatures of 65 degrees to 75 degrees. Grow transplants at 65 degrees to 75 degrees during the day and 60 degrees to 65 degrees at night. Temperatures much lower than this will slow, and possibly stunt, peppers and eggplants.

A common problem is not having enough light to develop a stocky transplant, especially in a window or inside a house. Provide full sunlight all day when seedlings first appear. If light is low, keep plants cooler and drier.

Vegetable Gardening

Tom Koske

Vegetables to plant in December . . .

Onions (transplant), shallots (sets or green transplants), lettuce, spinach, endive, escarole and cabbage (seed or transplant). Root crops and greens may be started. Cabbage, broccoli, brussels sprouts and cauliflower seed may be planted in South Louisiana coldframes or protected areas to produce transplants for spring harvest. Start shiitake mushrooms, or at least cut mushroom logs. Order seeds now for 2008 garden crops.

. . . and in January

Beets, carrots, radishes, turnips, cabbage, broccoli, mustard, spinach, kale and Irish potatoes.

Transplant onions, shallots and celery.

Start shiitake mushroom logs or cut logs while dormant.

Seed in coldframe, hotbed, greenhouse in January: tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, cabbage, broccoli, Chinese cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce.

. . . and in February

Beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, turnips, mustard, spinach, parsley, Chinese cabbage, radishes, Irish potatoes, leaf lettuce, head lettuce, tomatoes, eggplants, snap beans and sweet corn in extreme South Louisiana the last part of the month.

Transplant broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, head lettuce and

shallots. Plant seed sweet potatoes on warm (70 degree) raised beds for slips.

Crop Highlights

Onions. Transplant pencil-size onion plants from mid-December through January. Fertilize with four to five pounds of a complete fertilizer such as 8-24-24 or 13-13-13 per 100 feet of row about two weeks before transplanting. Space plants about 3 inches to 4 inches apart in the row. Several drills may be planted on a row with 6-inch to 12-inch spacing between drills.

Sidedress onions, shallots and garlic when growth starts in or early February. Use one pound of ammonium nitrate per 100 feet of row. Two additional sidedressings at 2-week to 3-week intervals will increase bulb size.

Onions, shallots, leeks and garlic do not compete well with weeds. To control weeds in onions, especially with post-emergence materials like Poast, make all treatments by mid-November to early December. Once the cool, wet weather sets in, it's hard to control weeds. Spray onions, shallots and garlic with malathion to control thrips.

Shallots. Shallot sets can be planted any time in winter. If you have some growing in the garden, replant several as you harvest by separating plants and cutting them back and re-transplanting them. They will continue to divide and make several more plants. By doing this, you can have shallots through spring. Separate plants in December and January for next year's sets if they are crowded.

Tomatoes. December is a good time to look through seed catalogs. Recommended vine varieties are Big Beef, Champion, Terrific, Monte Carlo, First Lady, Husky Gold, Creole, Cupid, Sun Gold, Hawaiian Hybrid, Better Boy, Jet Star (low acid) and Pink Girl.

Recommended bush types are Sunleaper, Celebrity, Daybreak, Merced, Elfin, Carolina Gold, Bella Rosa, Mountain Fresh, Mountain Delight, Mountain Spring, Spitfire, Summer Flavor 6000, Sunbeam and Florida 47. Other varieties are Crimson Plum, Spectrum 882, Niagra Belle, Mountain Belle, Jolly, Cherry Grande, Sweet Chelseas, Sweet Million, Juliet and Macero II Roma.

Some newer cherries are Jolly Elf, Navidad, Saint Nick and Santa Clause.

Nurseries and garden centers are encouraged to handle some of the newer varieties. Try some of the heirloom tomato varieties and Crista, Quincy or Amelia as spotted-wilt-virus-resistant tomatoes. Order early before they sell out.

Cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower and Chinese cabbage. Cabbage planted now may encounter low temperatures. Temperatures in the low 20s will injure some of the cabbage, and lower temperatures will freeze many varieties. Recommended varieties for winter production are Bravo, Platinum Dynasty, Solid Blue 870, Gourmet, Cheers, Bayou Dynasty, Blue Thunder, Vantage, Fortuna, Quisto, A&C #5+, A&C #5 and Rio Verde. A&C #5 is the hardiest. For reds, try Cardinal, Red Dynasty or Red Rookie.

Bolting in cabbage often occurs in Louisiana. Bolting is caused by exposure of plants to daily temperatures of around 45 degrees and lower for several weeks. Flower stalks may not show until heads begin to form.

These cole crops will usually produce well in Louisiana in the spring, but time is important, especially with cauliflower and broccoli. They need to be planted early enough to produce before temperatures get too high.

Each of these vegetables can be planted directly in the field in January, but cauliflower and Chinese cabbage should not be transplanted out until February.

Irish potatoes. Begin planting Irish potatoes around mid-January in South Louisiana and around the first of February in North Louisiana. Fertilize at the rate of seven pounds to eight pounds of a complete fertilizer (8-8-8, 13-13-13) or four pounds to five pounds of 8-24-24 per 100 feet of row before planting. Sidedress with one pint of ammonium nitrate when plants are 8 inches tall.

Cut seed potatoes into blocky pieces that weigh about 1 1/2 to 2 ounces each or are about the size of an egg. Be sure each seed piece has at least one eye; this is where the plant will originate. Place cut side down. Irish potato plants may be nipped back by a light frost, but damage is usually not serious, and new growth will be produced. Plant seed pieces 10 to 15 inches apart in the row. Seven to eight pounds of seed potatoes will plant 100 feet of row.

The red skin varieties recommended for Louisiana are Red LaSoda, LaRouge, Fontenot and Norland. Recommended white skin varieties are LaChipper, LaBelle, Norchip, Atlantic, Kennebec and Sebago. Generally, Red LaSoda and Kennebec are the most readily available.

LaBelle is a white, smooth-skin variety released by the LSU AgCenter. It combines a high-yielding ability with excellent chipping and cooking quality. Fontenot, a high-yielding red skin variety, is the most recent released by the LSU AgCenter.



Fruitfulness and Pollination

To better select fruit for planting, growers should become familiar with the terms used to describe pollination characteristics and fruitfulness of different fruit types. Some of the most basic terms that need to be understood are pollination, self-pollination, cross-pollination, self-fruitful, cross-fruitful, parthenocarpic and perfect-flowered.

Pollination refers only to the transfer of pollen from the anthers (male structure) of one flower to the stigma (female structure) of the same or another flower. The processes of pollination and subsequent seed formation are generally necessary for fruit set and development of most fruit plants.

Self-pollination occurs when flowers are pollinated by pollen within the same horticultural variety from the same or different trees. Most peach varieties are fruitful when self-pollinated and therefore can be planted alone without using a second variety.

Cross-pollination occurs when flowers of one variety are pollinated by pollen from a second variety. For example, the Anna apple variety may be used to cross-pollinate a variety like Dorsett Golden.

Self-fruitful implies that a single variety of a given fruit

type will produce satisfactory fruit crops when grown by itself. This may occur because the variety is self-pollinating (such as peach) or because they are parthenocarpic (such as some persimmons, figs and Satsuma oranges).

Cross-fruitful implies that cross-pollination is required among two or more varieties to produce satisfactory crops.

Parthenocarpic basically means fruit are produced without complete seed development, resulting in seedless fruits. Satsuma, for example, has sterile pollen, mostly nonviable ovules and is highly parthenocarpic, which typically results in the production of seedless fruit.

Perfect-flowered means that flowers of that variety have functional male and female parts. Carlos is a perfect-flowered muscadine grape that is self-fruitful and is used as a pollinizer for female type varieties such as Fry.

Whether a fruit type is self-fruitful or requires cross-pollination influences how varieties are arranged in a planting. For self-fruitful plants, single varieties perform well when planted alone. For fruit types requiring cross pollination, two or more varieties of each type should be planted. Commercial growers plant entire rows with the same variety to make the management of cultural practices and harvesting much easier and more cost effective.

Pollination and fruiting characteristics of fruit plants are described in the table.

Pollination and Fruiting Characteristics of Different Fruits		
Fruit Type	Characteristic	Description
Tree Fruit		
Apple	Cross-pollinating	Plant two or more varieties for cross-pollination.
Pear	Cross-pollinating	Plant two or more varieties for cross-pollination.
Asian pear	Cross-pollinating	Some varieties appear partially self-fruitful, but a minimum of two varieties should be used.
Peach	Self-fruiting	
Nectarine	Self-fruiting	
Quince	Self-fruiting	
Plum	Cross-pollinating	Plant two or more varieties for cross-pollination. Exceptions to this general rule are Methley, Homeside, and AU Producer plums, which are generally self-fruitful.
Cherry, sweet	Cross-pollinating	Sweet cherries are not recommended in Louisiana.
Cherry, sour	Self-fruiting	Sour cherries are not recommended in Louisiana.

Pollination and Fruiting Characteristics of Different Fruits		
Fruit Type	Characteristic	Description
Oriental persimmon, astringent	Self-fruiting	
Oriental persimmon, non-astringent	Self-fruiting or cross-pollinating	Non-astringent persimmon varieties, such as Fuyu, are self-fruiting but can shed excessively and may require the use of pollinizers, such as Gailey, to ensure full cropping.
Pomegranate	Self-fruiting	
Fig, common	Self-fruiting	
Small Fruit		
Bunch grape	Self-fruiting	
Muscadine grape, female	Cross-pollinating	Female muscadine grape varieties must be planted with perfect types for cropping.
Muscadine grape, perfect flowered	Self-fruiting	
Blackberry	Self-fruiting	
Raspberry	Self-fruiting	Raspberries are not recommended in Louisiana.
Blueberry, rabbiteye, highbush, and southern highbush	Cross-pollinating	Two or more varieties must be planted for cross-pollination for rabbiteye and southern highbush. <i>Highbush blueberry varieties are not recommended for Louisiana.</i>
Strawberry	Self-fruiting	Strawberries are self-fruitful.
Subtropical and Exotic Fruit		
Satsuma	Self-fruiting	
Kumquat	Self-fruiting	
Meyer lemon	Self-fruiting	
Kiwifruit	Cross-pollinating	Kiwifruit varieties are either male or female and you must plant at least one of each to ensure cropping. One male can be used for every five female plants.
Feijoa	Cross-pollinating	



David Himelrick



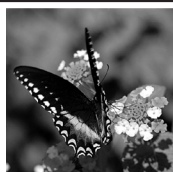
Please contact your parish agent for additional information.

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Horticulture Hints



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Parish agents, please adapt these suggestions to your
area before disseminating.

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