



GN Gardening Magazine

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Photo by Chris Dunaway

Look at Me

Coleus (*Coleus scutellarioides*)

On a recent trip to the LSU AgCenter Hammond Research Station my attention was immediately drawn to a garden bed filled with a vibrantly colored coleus plants. The varieties ranged in color from solid lime green to mixtures of red and cream to deep burgundy. Even from the road, they definitely screamed, “Look at me!”

Coleus (*Coleus scutellarioides*) is an upright annual or herbaceous perennial in the *Lamiaceae* (mint) family. Like other members of the mint family, it has square stems and opposite leaves. Its native range is tropical and subtropical Asia to northern Australia. Coleus is a perennial plant but it is frequently used as a warm season annual in landscapes. Unlike many ornamental plants, coleus cultivars are grown for their foliage, not their flowers. In fact, it is best to remove the flower stalks as they form to promote the growth of foliage instead of flower or seed production. There are more than 300 species and several hundred cultivars of coleus. Cultivars are characterized by their leaf colors, leaf shape, growth habit, size and flowering characteristics. Older varieties were primarily shade loving plants but

recent work has been focused on selecting plants for use in full sun.

Propagation:

Not all varieties of coleus can be grown from seeds

but all of them can be propagated from cuttings.

Many older varieties have stable genetics so they can be started from seeds.

Seed can be started indoors about 8 weeks before the anticipated planting date. Use a growing medium specifically designed for germinating seeds.

New commercially available cultivars will produce seeds but the resulting plants will not necessarily resemble the parent plant. For this reason, they must be propagated using vegetative cuttings. First, cut 4-6 inches off the top of the plant. Remove the leaves off the bottom half of the cutting. Place the cutting in enough water to cover where the leaves



Mix different varieties of coleus together with other plants for a dramatic look.

were removed. Change the water periodically. Once roots begin to grow, the cutting can be transplanted into soil. The fall is the perfect time to take cuttings of your favorite coleus plants before they are killed by freezing temperatures. You can grow them in a sunny spot inside and transplant them back to the garden next spring.

Cultivation:

Coleus performs equally as well in garden beds as it does in containers. It can be planted outdoors once soil temperatures are above 60 degrees F. Soil must be well-drained. To improve drainage, compost or sand can be incorporated into heavy soils. Coleus prefers soils with a pH of 6-7 with a high organic matter content. Coleus do not tolerate wet feet, so make extra sure the soil where they're planted has good drainage and that watering is strictly monitored. Too much water will reduce vigor and make the plants more susceptible to diseases and root rot. Use raised mounds and add compost and pine bark to improve drainage. The plants will die in cold weather but can be overwintered inside. If you need to dig up a plant to move, do so at least one week prior to moving inside to give the plant time to acclimate to the new container. You can also prune away 1/3 of the height of the plant to reduce its water needs.

Once you try growing coleus in your garden you will fall in love with the beautiful look and ease of care. Find a friend that has some plants and start some plants from cuttings to try at home.

~Chris Dunaway



"Serrano" and "Salsa Verde" coleus with a backdrop of purple muhly grass growing at the LSU AgCenter Hammond Research Station. These two cultivars are Louisiana Super Plants in the FlameThrower Coleus series.



Two varieties of coleus cuttings in glasses of water. Notice the new roots forming. These will be ready for transplanting soon.



Coleus growing under the canopy of a tree.

November 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

Growing Persimmons

Driving through the area I'm seeing loads of orange fruit, but it isn't citrus. Thanks to last winter's blizzard event, the citrus crop is very small this season. Persimmons, on the other hand, tolerated the freeze very well and are having a banner year. Louisiana is home to the native American persimmon, *Diospyros virginiana*. We also have an ideal climate for the many cultivars of Asian persimmon, *Diospyros kaki* to thrive and produce. Persimmons have few pest or disease issues, typically require no fertilization or spraying, and need minimal pruning, if any.

American persimmons are found from Connecticut south to Florida, west to Texas, and north to the southern Great Plains. They grow in a variety of soil conditions and can range in canopy height from 30-80 feet. These trees readily sprout from seeds scattered by wildlife that feed on the fruits. American persimmon fruit is 1-2 inches in diameter and turns bright orange or yellowish orange when ripe. Deer, raccoons, fox, opossums, black bears, turkeys, coyotes, and many types of songbirds utilize this food source in the fall. The seeds are deposited around the area that these animals are foraging, often resulting in a stand or colony of persimmon trees. The fruits make great jams and jellies and can be enjoyed raw by humans as well. The fruit is sweetest and best after a light frost or a few cold fronts. American persimmon

trees are dioecious, meaning that they need a male and a female tree near enough to one another to set fruits on the female trees successfully. In the spring, these trees make clusters of white flowers which are excellent nectar sources for honeybees and native



Photo by Heather Kirk-Ballard

Persimmon trees growing at the LSU AgCenter Hill Farm on the LSU Campus.

pollinator species. American persimmon trees can be planted in the fall and winter seasons and can be found at many nurseries stocking a wide assortment of trees, as well as local community tree giveaways. Asian persimmons produce larger sized fruits and come in both astringent and non-astringent cultivars. Astringent cultivars are bitter and need to fully soften and ripen before they become sweet, otherwise they make your mouth pucker up. Non-astringent cultivars can be enjoyed before they are fully ripe. Oriental persimmon trees mature around 15-20 feet in our

area. They prefer full sun and well-draining soils. 'Fuyu' is the most popular cultivar. It is non-astringent and has a flattened shape. Other non-astringent cultivars available locally include 'Fuyu Imoto', 'Hana Fuyu', and 'Suruga'. Most of the astringent cultivars are apple shaped with a small point at the bottom of the fruit. 'Eureka' and 'Tanenashi' are commonly available. Asian persimmons do benefit from occasional light pruning to remove crossing, damaged, or dead branches as well as any thick interior branches which tend to be less productive. Asian persimmons are also monoecious and self-pollinating, so you do not need two to ensure a good harvest.

~Anna Timmerman



Photo by Anna Ribbeck

Oriental persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*)



Persimmons can be dried to make a healthy snack and extend storage time.

Dried Persimmons

In the oven:

1. Preheat oven to 250F.
2. Thinly slice the persimmons crosswise into 1/4-inch rounds.
3. Divide the persimmons between 2 wire racks set atop baking sheets.
4. Bake until the centers look dry and the edges begin to curl up, about 1 1/2 to 2 hours.
5. Store in an airtight container in the refrigerator

In a food dehydrator:

Dry the persimmons on 135°F (medium heat or fruit setting) for approximately 7 to 8 hours.

Know Your Natives

Rattlesnake Master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*)

Rattlesnake Master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*) is a perennial forb in the carrot family (Apiaceae). It grows from a thickened, corm-like crown and forms a rosette of long, narrow, fibrous leaves with parallel veins, resembling those of the yucca plant. The plant produces dense, hemispherical flower heads composed of tiny white flowers, surrounded by sharp bracts. Flowering occurs from late May to early September, and the plant can reach heights of up to 6 feet and 2-3 feet wide. It has a large taproot that aids in water storage during droughts.



Eryngium yuccifolium in full bloom. Photo by Stephanie Brundage.

How to Grow

Rattlesnake Master thrives in full sun and well-drained soils, including dry, sandy, or rocky conditions. It is drought-tolerant due to its deep

taproot. The seeds are dark brown, oval-shaped and 1/8" long. The seed heads mature in the fall when the heads turn dark brown. When the seeds become loose in the head they rattle when shaken. Cut the heads and allow them to dry in paper bags. The schizocarps will split and release the seed. Seeds should be cold-moist stratified at 33-38°F for 30-60 days before planting. Sow seeds in seed

Eryngium yuccifolium is native to Louisiana. It is found in various parishes across the state, including Acadia, Allen, Beauregard, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Cameron, Catahoula, De Soto, Evangeline, Grant, Jackson, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, LaSalle, Lincoln, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Rapides, Red River, Sabine, St. Helena, St. Landry, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, West Carroll, and Winn.

starting mix, keep moist, and maintain at 70-75°F. Transplant seedlings once plants have a few true leaves. Plants bloom in 1-2 years from seed. It is best to avoid transplanting mature plants due to the large taproot. The plant self-seeds under optimal conditions. Rosettes or "pups" will develop around the base of older plants. These can be separated and transplanted in the fall, taking care to avoid disturbing the root system as much as possible.

Benefits to Nature and Pollinators

Rattlesnake Master is highly beneficial to pollinators, attracting a wide variety of bees, butterflies, moths, and flies. It serves as a host plant for the stem-borer moth (*Papaipema eryngii*) and supports over 180 species of pollinators. Monarchs, skippers, soldier beetles, and various wasps are frequent visitors. The plant also provides food for birds and small mammals. Historically, Native Americans used the plant for medicinal purposes and crafting items like sandals and baskets from its fibrous leaves.

Landscape Uses

This plant works well in the middle of perennial borders or planted in small groups in open woodlands, naturalized areas, and pollinator gardens. Though the plant is tolerant of wet soil, it does best in well-drained soils. Once established, plants are very drought tolerant. The flowers have a sweet, honey-like fragrance. The flowers are attractive fresh or dried and make an interesting addition to a cutting garden. Leaving the plants uncut through the winter will add interest to your landscape. Choose a location carefully since the leaves end in stiff spines that could be unpleasant if planted near a walkway.

~ Dr. Joe W. Willis

Selected References

Eryngium yuccifolium. Plants of Louisiana. [Plants of Louisiana](#)

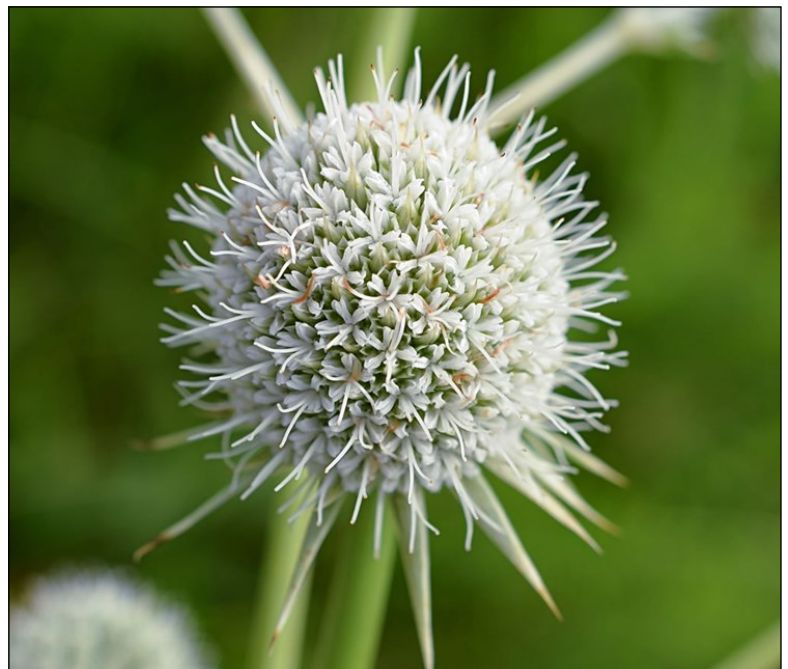
Missouri Botanical Garden. Eryngium yuccifolium. [Eryngium yuccifolium - Plant Finder](#)

NC State Extension. Eryngium yuccifolium. [Eryngium yuccifolium \(Beargrass, Bear's Grass, Button Eryngo, Button snake-root, Rattlesnake Master\) | North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox](#)

US Forest Service. Plant of the Week: Rattlesnake Master. [Rattlesnake Master](#)



Rattlesnake Master in bloom showing attractive yucca-like foliage.
Photo by Robert L. Stone.



Close-up Rattlesnake Master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*) flower. Photo by Christopher David Benda.

Touch of Grey

It must be getting early; clocks are running late. As daylight savings time approaches, our sense of time shifts – and with that comes a change from warm-season to cool-season bedding plants. That “paint-by-number” planting bed we enjoyed all summer is starting to fade into the (earlier) night. Fortunately, dawn is breaking everywhere, and with a new day comes new plants. So, light a candle, curse the glare, draw the curtains, I don’t care.... ‘cause it’s alright. Don’t be upset that winter is around the corner – I see you’ve got your fist out. So let me say my piece and get out: cool-season bedding plants offer a range of features that can add interest in the winter months.

Popular cool season plants include snapdragons and petunias, both renowned for vibrant flowers. Yes, you get the gist of it – everyone loves flowers – but there is more to a garden than bright flower colors. If you disagree, I am sorry that you feel that way. Just because the clouds of winter are casting their shadow on us doesn't mean we have to stop gardening – if anything, the cooler conditions make it more comfortable. So, stay positive about the cool-season and look for the silver lining... and remember, every

silver lining has got a touch of grey.

That “touch of grey” can be added to cool-season planting beds or containers by using Dusty Miller (also known by current and former Latin names

including *Jacobaea maritima*, *Senecio cineraria*, or *Centauria cineraria*). The key feature for this plant is foliage, where the silvery-blue-gray leaves add a cooling color to planting beds that help offset the more vivid flower colors of other species. Speaking of “touch”, the texture of the leaves can be described as velvety. Plant Dusty Miller in full sun to get the best foliage color effect. Avoid placing it *In the Dark*, or else



Photo by Dr. Damon Abdi

A dusty miller plant in the landscape.

the silvery hues tend to diminish. Once established in the landscape, this plant can be quite drought tolerant (although a little water during warm spells wouldn't hurt). As far as maintenance, this is a low-effort plant to keep looking good in the garden. While flowers are not the focal feature of this plant, leaving Dusty Miller in the landscape as spring turns to summer can yield yellow flowers (which might be appreciated by some people). However, removing the flowers forces the plant to focus on the feature

foliage. In other words, Dusty Miller will most certainly appreciate having the flowers cut off - *Grateful Deadheading*, if you will. The most important part of cool-season gardening is to make sure that the right plant is selected. Something that can handle the cold effectively without losing its appeal. Dusty Miller is a great cool-season annual, where in the face of frost it will say, "I will get by," and "I will survive." There is really nothing much to it, so don't fret and frown about the arrival of frost. Whistle through your teeth and spit, 'cause it's alright. Oh, well, a touch of grey, kinda suits the garden anyway. That was all I had to say, and it's alright.

~Dr. Damon Abdi



Flowering dusty miller plants.



A mass planting of dusty miller plants in a landscape.

Lettuce Bottom Rot

Bottom rot, caused by the soilborne fungus *Rhizoctonia solani*, is a persistent and economically important disease affecting lettuce, particularly in warm, humid climates. This soilborne fungus is known to cause damping-off of seedlings and bottom rot on a broad range of plants when they approach maturity whether in inground gardens, raised beds, greenhouses, or containers. Infection occurs when sclerotia (dormant resting structures) germinate and produce mycelia that penetrate healthy or wounded tissue. The pathogen infects lettuce over a wide range of temperatures but is favored by warm (77°F to 81°F), moist conditions. *Rhizoctonia solani* is a very common soil inhabitant, and some fungal strains can attack other hosts including potato, onion, bean, wheat, carrots, cabbage, corn, and turfgrasses. The pathogen survives between crops as sclerotia or mycelium in soil and plant debris. It can also survive on weed hosts and can be introduced into a field by wind and waterborne spores. The pathogen is most active in the top soil layer, where it infects plant tissues that are in contact with the soil surface.

Symptoms of Bottom Rot

Bottom rot symptoms typically develop first on lower leaves in contact with the soil and appear as small,

rust-colored brown sunken lesions, mainly under leaf midribs (Figure 1). Symptoms generally are most pronounced as the lettuce matures. Bottom rot can spread rapidly under favorable conditions. Decaying heads are at first slimy and brown but become dark brown to black as they collapse and dry. A webbed



Figure 1: Early stages of bottom rot caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* on lettuce. Photo by Gerald Holmes.

network of white to brown mycelium often grows over lesions, and small gray, brown sclerotia later appears. Soft-rot fungi and bacteria may begin to colonize the damaged tissues and accelerate the rotting.

Disease development is favored by warm temperatures (68–86°F), high soil moisture, poor drainage, and dense plant canopies which reduces air circulation.

Prevention and Management

Effective management of bottom rot involves an integrated approach. Improve soil drainage and avoid overhead or excess irrigation. Raised beds are a good way to improve drainage. Use a 2”-3” layer of mulch to

reduce plant-soil contact
reduce splash. A 2-3 year crop rotation with non-host plants is recommended if an area had heavy disease occurrence.

Infected plants should be removed and destroyed and tools should be sanitized between beds.

Fungicides containing chlorothalonil, tebuconazole, and propiconazole are effective as preventive measures.

Biocontrol products containing *Bacillus subtilis* are also recommended. You can also treat the soil in the planting area with a product like RootShield

containing *Trichoderma harzianum*, a beneficial fungus that attaches itself to the plants' roots to prevent disease pathogens from taking hold.

No resistant lettuce varieties have been developed.

While bottom rot can become an issue when conditions are optimal for development, good cultural practices like good drainage and use of mulches go a long way in helping to prevent this disease.

~ Dr. Joe W. Willis

Selected References

Bell, et al. Compendium of Lettuce Diseases. American Phytopathological Society. 1997

Fontenot, et. al. 2014. Lettuce. Vegetable Gardening Tips. [pub3363lettuce4cweb.pdf](#)

Koike, et al. 2017. Rhizoctonia Diseases. University of



Bottom rot of lettuce on looseleaf lettuce type. Photo by David Blanchard. INRAE



Older lesions caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*. Lesions are dry and papery and may show small gray, brown dots of sclerotia. Photo by A. Berton, Chambre d'agriculture de Guyane.

California IPM. [Rhizoctonia Diseases / Lettuce / Agriculture: Pest Management Guidelines / UC Statewide IPM Program \(UC IPM\)](#)

What's Bugging You?

Indoor Insect Pests

As the seasons shift, many of us are starting to bring in our cold-sensitive plants indoors for the winter. This transition can unintentionally introduce insect pests to your indoor space. Without outdoor stressors and natural predators to keep them in check, indoor pests can quickly get out of hand. Early detection and control are key to preventing devastating infestations. Common culprits to watch for include scales, mealybugs and spider mites.

Identification

The symptoms of scale and mealybugs are similar: leaves become shiny and sticky because of honeydew excreted by both scales and mealybugs. The new growth of heavily infested plants may be deformed, and older leaves yellow and drop. Mealybugs are easily distinguished from scales by their fluffy or powdery appearance (Figure 1). Look for cottony masses of congregated mealybugs at the growing point, where the leaves join the stem and under leaves. Scales on the other hand are protected by white, tan or brown waxy oval-shaped dome shields (Figure 2). Adult females are immobile but lay eggs that hatch into nymph “crawlers”. These crawlers move away from the mother scale to a new feeding location where they will remain for the rest of their lives. Look for scales along the stem and on the

underside of leaves, especially at the mid-vein. Spider mites are much smaller than scales and mealybugs, often invisible to the naked eye. Symptoms are more vague than scales and mealybugs.



Figure 1: Mealybugs on lemon verbena.

The foliage of plants infected with spider mites may be dull, faded or have a stippled appearance. The leaves of severely infected plants can even begin to look bleached, and you might notice fine webbing on the plant (Figure 3).

Management

For all the above pests, control begins with isolation and good sanitation practices. Move infected plants away from other house plants and wash hands and tools after handling them. Physical removal is appropriate for those interested in a non-pesticide option or if the pest population is low. Scale, mealybugs and honeydew can be wiped from the plant with a

damp cloth or paper towel. You may need to dislodge scales with your fingernail. A cotton swab dipped in rubbing alcohol can also be effective for removing scale and mealybugs. For spider mites, a strong stream of water once a day may be enough to eradicate the pest.

Pesticides may be required to control more advanced infestations. Horticultural oil is effective against scale, mealybug and spider mites. Insecticidal soaps and pyrethrin products can also control mealybugs and

spider mites, but have limited efficacy on scale. When choosing a pesticide always be sure that it is labeled both for the target pest and for indoor plant use.

~Alyssa Tarrant

Resources and additional reading

Gill, Dan. 2017. *Control pests on indoor plants*. LSU AgCenter. <https://www.lsuagcenter.com/profiles/rbogren/articles/page1512660291448>

Hahn, J. and W., Julie. 2024. *Managing insects on indoor plants*. University of Minnesota Extension. <https://extension.umn.edu/product-and-houseplant-pests/insects-indoor-plants>



Photo by Alyssa Tarrant

Figure 2: Scales and excreted honeydew on a dwarf umbrella plant.



Photo by Chris Dunaway

Figure 3. Webbing on a plant from spider mites. The mites are visible as small specks in the webbing. Notice the feeding damage on the leaves and stem where the cell contents have been eaten leaving them white or brown in color.



Photo by Chris Dunaway

A closer image of a single spider mite.

Farmers Markets in the GNO Area

Orleans Parish

Crescent City Farmer's Market- Mid-City

500 N. Norman C. Francis at the Bayou
Thursdays from 3-7PM
www.crescentcityfarmersmarket.org

Crescent City Farmer's Market- City Park

City Putt Parking Lot
Dreyfous Dr. @ Anseman Ave.
Sundays from 8AM-Noon
Info at www.crescentcityfarmersmarket.org

Crescent City Farmer's Market- Uptown

The Batture, 25 Walnut St.
Tuesdays from 8AM-Noon
www.crescentcityfarmersmarket.org

Vietnamese Farmer's Market

4861 Alcee Fortier Blvd., New Orleans East
Saturdays, 5:30AM-9:00AM

Marketplace at Armstrong Park

701 N. Rampart
Thursdays from 3-7PM
<https://www.facebook.com/MarketplaceArmstrongPark/>

New Orleans French Market

Lower Decatur Street
Daily, 9AM-6PM

Mid-City Arts and Farmer's Market

Comiskey Park, New Orleans
Market dates vary.
Check <http://midcityaf.org>

Laughing Buddha Farm

4516 Clearview Pkwy, Metairie, LA
Home Deliveries in New Orleans Available
Order online at:
<https://laughing-buddha-nursery.localline.ca/online-store>

Barcelo Gardens Farmer's Market- Upper 9th Ward

2301 Gallier Street at the garden, Saturdays from 10AM-1PM
3440 Piety Street Fresh Market open daily, 10AM-4PM.
Check here the link below for other times and locations.
<https://www.facebook.com/BarceloGardens/>

BOUNYFUL Farmer's Market-Algiers Point

530 Powder St, New Orleans, LA
First and Third Sundays of the month, from 10AM-1PM
See more times and events at the link below.
<https://www.facebook.com/bounyfulgreenmarket/>

Sankofa Fresh Stop Market

5029 St. Claude Ave., New Orleans, LA
Monday-Saturday, 9AM-5PM
<https://sankofanola.org/rfq/s/>

Sheaux Fresh Sustainable Foods

1434 N. Dorgenois St., New Orleans, LA
Monday-Tuesday 8am-2pm, Thursday-Friday 11am-5pm, Saturday 9am-1pm
<https://www.facebook.com/sheauxfresh/>

St. Tammany Parish

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

Folsom Village Market

13401 June St., Behind City Hall
9:00 AM – 1:00 PM (weather permitting)
Every 2nd and 4th Saturday
985.507.6496 (daytime only)

Abita Springs Art and Farmers' Market

22049 Main St., Abita Springs, LA 70420
Saturdays: 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM (rain or shine)
<https://www.townofabitasprings.com/farmers-market>
985.892.0711

Camellia City Farmer's Market

2055 2nd Street, Old Towne Slidell
Saturday: 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM (rain or shine)
<https://www.facebook.com/CamelliaCityMarket/>
985.640.7112

St. Charles Parish

German Coast Farmer's Market-East Bank

St. Charles Parish East Regional Library
160 West Campus Drive, Destrehan, LA
Saturdays, from 8AM-Noon
<http://www.germancoastfarmersmarket.org/>

German Coast Farmer's Market-West Bank

Westbank Bridge Park-Luling
13825 River Road, Luling, LA
Wednesdays, from Noon-5PM
<http://www.germancoastfarmersmarket.org/>

Farmers Markets in the GNO Area

Jefferson Parish

Gretna Farmer's Market

Between 3rd & 4th St. along Huey P. Long
Every Saturday, except the Saturday of
Gretna Fest, 8:30AM-12:30PM
<https://www.gretnala.com/visitors/farmers-market/>

Nawlins Outdoor Market

1048 Scotsdale Dr., Harvey
Saturdays 9AM-5PM & Sundays 9AM-4PM
Fridays 11AM-3PM
<https://www.facebook.com/NawlinsMarket/>

Old Metairie Farmer's Market

Bayou Metairie Park, Between Metairie Lawn
Dr. and Labarre
1st Tuesday of the month, 2:30PM-6:30PM
Check for seasonal dates!
<https://www.oldmetairiegardenclub.com/tag/farmers-art-metairie-market/>

Terrytown Farmer's Market

1785 Carol Sue Ave, Terrytown, LA
Nov. 2 & Dec 7, 9AM-1PM

Jean Lafitte Town Market-Lafitte

920 Jean Lafitte Blvd.
Check website for dates and times
<https://www.facebook.com/JeanLafitteLa/>

Lafreniere Park Market-Metairie

3000 Downs Blvd.
Wednesdays, from 1-6PM
<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100064920097975>

Westwego Farmer's Market

484 Sala Ave., Westwego
2nd Tuesday of the month, 11AM-3PM
<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100075979938725>

Laughing Buddha Farm

4516 Clearview
Store Pickups, preorder online at
<https://www.laughingbuddhanursery.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
<https://www.facebook.com/officialwestwegoshrimplot>

Harahan Farmer's Market

501 Oak Ave., Zeringue Park, Harahan
Sundays, 9AM-1PM
<https://www.facebook.com/HarahanMarket>

The Market at Kenner City Park

3Thursdays 1PM-6PM
800 Loyola Drive, Kenner, LA
2nd & 4th Saturdays 10AM-2PM
3800 Loyola Drive
<https://www.facebook.com/RivertownFarmersMarket>

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 & Pet Store	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
Plumeria Insanity Nursery	https://www.facebook.com/Plumeria-Insanity-Nursery-102123651930419	
Garden Specialties, Inc.	3601 Florida Ave., Kenner, LA 70065	(504) 468-2300
Clearview Plant and Garden	4511 Clearview Pkwy, Metairie, LA 70006	(504) 888-7700
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

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
Plantery NOLA	Pop Up Locations	www.planteryola.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
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/
Nice Plants, Good Pots	6720 St. Claude Ave., Arabie, LA	Etsy.com/shop/NicePlantsGoodPots

St. Tammany

The Boho Being	1184 Front St., Slidell, LA 70458	(985)707-1623
Banting's Nursery-Northshore	26300 Hwy 190, Lacombe, LA 70445	(985)882-5550

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- School and Community Gardens
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Garden tour with guests from Magnolia Community Svcs.



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In the Kitchen with Austin

Lemon Olive Oil Cake

This wonderfully moist sweet treat is the perfect use for some of those lemons on your back-yard tree.

Ingredients:

1 cup flour

2/3 cup sugar

1 tsp. baking powder

¼ tsp. salt

½ cup olive oil

1/3 cup milk

1 Tbs. lemon zest

3 Tbs. lemon juice

2 eggs

Confectioners' Sugar (optional)



A piece of lemon olive oil cake

Directions:

Preheat oven to 350° and lightly coat baking pan with non-stick baking spray.

In a large bowl, beat eggs and sugar until thickened. Add olive oil, milk, lemon zest, and lemon juice, beating until well combined.

In another bowl, whisk flour, baking powder, and salt. Fold dry ingredients into wet until just combined.

Pour batter into prepared pan and bake for 30 – 35 minutes. Cool for 15 minutes before removing from pan. Allow to cool completely, then dust with confectioners' sugar.

Bon Manger

November Checklist/Garden Tips

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

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

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

November Checklist/Garden Tips

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As the leaves fall, maintain a balance of on-site composting vs. smothering the lawn in leaf mulch. As a way to return organic material back to the soil and reclaim the nutrients locked away in the leaves we do recommend in situ composting. Use a lawnmower to shred the leaves in place to reduce the volume and accelerate decomposition.

Do not let the leaves build up to a depth that will completely block the sunlight from the underlying turf. Wet leaves can quickly create a mat covering that can severely damage the turfgrass.

Do not throw away the leaves. Your soil desperately needs the organic material. Most lawns are horribly compacted. The best solution is to make your own compost from the leaves and spread it out over the lawn after having it aerated in the spring. You can also bag the leaves and add them back slowly to the lawn each time that you mow.

Lawn Care Do's & Don't's

Do's:

1. You may apply selective herbicides to eliminate broad leaf weeds in the lawn. This includes
2. Cool damp weather is ideal for the appearance of Large Patch Disease in your lawn.
[Click here to find information about large patch disease from the LSU AgCenter.](#)
3. Irrigate as necessary to moisten the soil to a depth of 4-6 inches. The best time to water is in the morning.
4. Set your mower to the correct height for your turfgrass type.
5. Mulch fall leaves and let them decompose in place if possible or collect them with a bagging mower and add them to your compost pile or use them as mulch in your gardens.
6. Take a soil test. Test kits are available in our offices in the Botanical Gardens, the Yenni Building, and New Orleans City Hall as well as local garden centers. Follow this link to see Dr. Joe demonstrate how to take a soil sample: <https://www.facebook.com/1030624690304124/videos/1452161988150390/>

Don't's

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

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For more information visit LSUAgCenter.com

Have Questions? Contact the LSU AgCenter Extension Agent in your Parish.

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