



GN Gardening Magazine

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In This Issue:

Look at Me:
Swamp Sunflowers
(*Helianthus simulans* & *Helianthus angustifolius*)

By: Anna Timmerman

What's Bugging You?
No-see-ums
(*Ceratopogonidae* sp.)

By: Dr. Joe Willis

Weed of the month
Goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*)

By: Will Afton

Kool (Season) & the Gang

By: Dr. Damon Abdi

Lawn Soil Compaction

By: Chris Dunaway

November Planting Guide

In the Kitchen with Austin

Local Garden Centers

November Garden Checklist

Lawn Care Do's & Don't's

Cover photo: *Helianthus simulans* flowers
growing in New Orleans.

Photo by Anna Timmerman

Look at Me: Swamp Sunflowers

(*Helianthus simulans* & *Helianthus angustifolius*)

One of the beautiful bright, sunny roadside wildflowers that appear in October and November also looks at home and attractive in our gardens. Swamp sunflower, also called muck

sunflower, narrow-leaf sunflower, or wild sunflower can mean several different Louisiana native species. In our area, *Helianthus angustifolius* and *Helianthus simulans* tend to be the most common in both untended areas and in native plant nurseries. I have seen both sold as “swamp sunflower” in the New Orleans area. Both native sunflowers have similar growth habits and sport cheerful, sunny bright yellow blooms in the fall season.

Swamp sunflowers are members of the Asteraceae family that thrive in dry to moist open areas. Native to the eastern and south

-central United States, it can grow in upland sites, low, open flatwoods, or wet sites such as roadside ditches. It needs full sun to partial sun to thrive. Swamp sunflowers are vigorous perennials and work

equally well in prairie/wetland restoration projects or home gardens. Once established, they need little care and have no observed pest or disease issues.

Both *H. angustifolius* and *H. simulans* grow between

three and eight feet tall on average. They have linear, simple, alternately arranged leaves. *H. angustifolius* has a narrower leaf than *H. simulans*, and they can be difficult to distinguish from one another. Daisy-like ray flowers have yellow petals arranged around a reddish-brown central disk. Cutting the plants in half in July encourages branching and more blooms in fall. The local blooming period begins in late September and carries through until frost, typically late December. The stems can be flimsy or willowy so staking may be necessary to



Photo by Anna Timmerman

Helianthus simulans flowers growing in New Orleans.

keep them upright. Summer trimming can help to strengthen the stalks so staking might not be necessary.

Swamp sunflower blooms are attractive to pollinators

such as native bee species, non-native honeybees, butterflies, hoverflies, and other beneficial insects. Beetles and caterpillars may utilize the foliage as a food source but tend to not cause significant damage or diminish the appearance of the plant in any way. Birds such as finches, doves, quail, and sparrows find the seeds to be an attractive winter food source.

Leave the stalks standing in winter to encourage wildlife feeding activities, and to allow the seeds to be naturally sown back into the area. In early spring, trim the stalks back, using the “chop and drop” method, which protects any overwintering insects from being harmed. Cut the stalks back to the base of the plant above the soil, then cut the dry, dead stalks into sections around six inches in length, using this material to mulch around the base of the plants. This nourishes the soil and also provides nesting habitat for native bees and other insects that utilize hollow stems.

Swamp sunflowers can be planted from seed by direct sowing them into garden beds or into trays or pots in the fall and winter months. Exposure to cold aids in germination, but cold stratification is not necessary. Sow lightly into the surface of the soil and keep moist. Swamp sunflowers are also becoming more available at local specialty nurseries and plant sales and can be planted at any time in the year. They are quick to grow and often bloom within a year of establishing.

~Anna Timmerman

Resources

Helianthus simulans (Muck sunflower) | Native Plants of North America (wildflower.org) *Helianthus*



Helianthus simulans flowers growing in New Orleans. They can be tall.

angustifolius (Swamp sunflower) | Native Plants of North America (wildflower.org) *Helianthus angustifolius* (Narrow Leaf Sunflower, Narrow-Leaved Coreopsis, Sunflower, Swamp Sunflower) | North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox (ncsu.edu) Plants of Louisiana (usgs.gov) *Helianthus simulans* Plants of Louisiana (usgs.gov) *Helianthus*

November Planting Guide

Crop	Recommended Variety
Beets	Detroit Dark Red, Kestrel, Red Ace F1, Ruby Queen
Cabbage	Blue Vantage, Platinum Dynasty, Stonehead, Cheers, Red Dynasty, Emblem, Savoy King
Carrots	Danvers 126, Purple Haze, Thumbelina, Apache, Enterprise, Maverick, Sugar Snax 54
Celery	None Given
Chinese Cabbage	None Given
Collards	Champions, Flash, Georgia Southern, Top Bunch, Vates, Blue Max, Heavi-Crop
Garlic	Creole: Early, Louisiana, White Mexican; Italian: Italian Late, Early Red Italian, Lorz Italian; Large: Elephant
Kale	Siberian, Vates
Kohlrabi	Early Purple Vienna, Early White Vienna, Winner
Leeks	Alora
Lettuce	Head: , Ithica, Great Lakes II8; Leaf-Red: New Red Fire, Red Sails, Red Salad Bowl; Leaf-Green: Nevada, Salad Bowl, Sierra, Tango, Grand Rapids; Romaine: Tall Guzmaine Elite, Cimarron Red, Coure, Flashy Trout Back, Green Towers, Paris Island Cos, Sunbelt; Butterhead: Buttercrunch, Esmeralda
Mustard Greens	Florida Broadleaf, Greenwave, Red Giant, Southern Giant Curled, Savannah, Tendergreen
Onions	Red: Red Creole, Southern Belle, Red Hunter; White: Candy, Savannah Sweet; Vidalia: Amelia, Candy Ann, Caramelo, Century, Georgia Boy, Goldeneye, Granax 33, Honeybee, Mata Hari, Miss Megan, Mr. Black, Nirvana, Ohoopee Sweet, Sweet Caroline, Sweet Harvest, Sweet Jasper
Radishes	Cherriette, Champion, White Icicle, April Cross
Shallots	Matador, Prism
Spinach	Bloomsdale Long Standing, Melody, Tyee, Unipak 15I, Chesapeake Hybrid, Early Hybrid #7,
Swiss Chard	None Given
Turnips	Greens and Root: Just Right, Shogoin, Tokyo Cross; Greens: Alamo, White Lady, Seven Top, Purple Top White Globe, Royal Crown

What's Bugging You?

No-see-ums (*Ceratopogonidae sp.*)

No-see-ums (biting midges, sandflies) are tiny pests that cause irritating and out of proportion bites to their minuscule size. No-see-ums are biting midges that belong to the *Ceratopogonidae* family and are generally 1-3 mm (1/16- 1/8") long. The family includes more than 5,000 species, distributed worldwide, except in the Antarctic and the Arctic, and over 1,000 are in the genus *Culicoides*. About 22 species of *Culicoides* are found in Louisiana. Because of their small size, they are difficult to see with the naked eye, thus, their common name.

No-see-ums are most active at dawn and dusk but can be active throughout the day in humid or shaded areas. No-see-ums thrive in warm, moist environments, such as freshwater

areas, damp soil, and coastal salt marshes. They are commonly found near bodies of water, like lakes, ponds, and rivers. No-see-ums are most active in mid to late Summer but can be active in southern Louisiana year-round.

Biting

Their bites are painful and can cause extreme itching due to the production of histamines against the

proteins in the midges' saliva. Their mouthparts are well-developed for cutting the skin of their hosts. Only female no-see-ums bite, and they need the protein from blood to produce eggs. Their bites are small, red, itchy bumps that often have a red dot in

the middle. The bite area can swell to about one inch, or larger if you have an allergy. No-see-ums are attracted to light. However, they are also able to detect heat, the carbon dioxide exhaled by vertebrates, and increased concentrations of lactic acid which helps the female find her blood source. Though extremely annoying and often irritating, no-seeum bites do not transmit any human diseases. However, they can transmit diseases in other mammals. Blue tongue virus (BTV) and epizootic



Adult no-see-um, *Culicoides* sp. Photo by Best Bee

hemorrhagic disease virus (EHDV) are two deadly diseases of deer, cattle and other ruminants in Louisiana transmitted by *Culicoides* spp.

Life cycle

No-see-ums have a four-stage life cycle: eggs, larvae, pupae, and adults. Eggs are laid in moist soil, from 25 to over 150 eggs per batch and up to 7 batches during their lifespan. Their lifespan is generally two to seven

weeks. Eggs hatch in 2-10 days and the larvae go through 4 instars. Larvae require water to survive, and the larval stage can last from 2 weeks to over a year depending on species and conditions. The pupal stage lasts 2-3 days. Adult males usually emerge first followed by females. Female *Culicoides* can fly up to 1 ¼ miles. Both male and female adults feed on nectar. Only the female feeds on blood which is needed for egg production.

Control

Much like controlling mosquitoes, eliminating standing water eliminates areas for no-see-ums to complete their life cycle. Use of insecticide sprays is largely ineffective because of the rapid life cycle development. The most effective method of preventing no-see-um bites is the use of insect repellents. Repellents containing DEET (N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide) typically found in mosquito repellents are also labeled for use against no-see-ums. There are also some essential oil-based no-see-um repellents on the market.

~ Dr. Joe Willis

Resources

Connelly, C.R. 2019. Featured Creatures: Biting Midges, No-See-Ums. UF/IFAS EENY-349. biting midges, no-see-ums, *Culicoides* spp.

Do No-See-Um Bites Make You Sick? 2022. Best Bee Brothers. Do No See Um Bites Make You Sick? | Best Bee Brothers

Foil, L., Becker, M. and C. Husseneder. 2020. Fatal Virus Diseases of Deer Transmitted by Insects. LSU AgCenter. Fatal Virus Diseases of Deer Transmitted by Insects



An adult *Culicoides sonorensis* female engorged with blood.



Adult no-see-um female next to a dime. Photo by UF/ IFAS.



No-see-um adult on a fingertip. Photo by Coast Awhile Vacations.

Weed of the month

Goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*)

The month of November occurs at the back end of the fall months. In Louisiana, it can be a transitional month when it comes to warm-season and cool-season lawn weeds. This is because it can still be warm enough to allow warm-season plants to grow. I've been noticing a good bit of goosegrass thriving in yards as I make site visits across St. Tammany parish. Let's take a deep dive into goosegrass and learn how to manage it. Goosegrass, *Eleusine indica*, is a member of the grass family, *Poaceae*. Most folks know the plant as goosegrass, but there are a few other common names such as crowfootgrass, silver crabgrass, and bullgrass. Goosegrass is a warm-season annual meaning that it goes through its entire lifecycle in a year. Annuals produce seeds at the end of their growing cycle that allow the plant to propagate in future years. It's a common weed found in cultivated areas, fields, lawns, railroad beds, roadsides, and turf.

It grows in tufts or clumps that display a whitish (some say silverish) coloration at the center of the clump. The leaf blades are smooth on both sides with occasional hairs near the leaf base. They can be anywhere from 2 to 14 inches in length and up to 1/3 inch in width. The ligule is a short, fringed, or toothed membrane. The stems are flattened which can be felt in the hand. The flower is described as a cluster of finger-like spikes with one spike usually occurring below the terminal cluster.

An interesting fact regarding goosegrass is that horticulturists and turfgrass managers use the presence of goosegrass to gauge soil compaction. Goosegrass can grow in compacted soil where other plants can't. It's very common to see it growing in



A young goosegrass plant. Notice the prostrate growth spreading out wide from the center.

gravel driveways, flagstone pathways, and old walking paths. If you can identify a significant amount of goosegrass growing in an area, then you can assume that soil compaction is one of the major environmental stressors occurring in that area.

Controlling and managing goosegrass isn't too difficult once you learn a little bit about the plant. In a law situation, make sure that you are following the cultural practices that are recommended for your turfgrass species like mowing height, mowing frequency, soil fertility, and supplemental irrigation. Healthy and vigorous turfgrass competes better with weeds. Soil compaction can be addressed via core

aeration during the active growing season.

As for herbicide help, the best way to combat goosegrass is through pre-emergent herbicides. Look to apply a pre-emergent in February to help prevent the germination of most warm-season annual weeds like goosegrass. Dithiopyr is a common active ingredient of pre-emergent herbicide used in Louisiana.

Post-emergent herbicides are sprayed on weeds that are already in place. Zoysiagrass owners can use fluazifop (Fusilade II) over the top of the lawn. Sethoxydim can be used over the top in centipedegrass. There are no post-emergent herbicides for use in St Augustinegrass.

Goosegrass growing in flowerbeds can easily be hand-pulled. Fluasifop (Fusilade II, Grass b Gon, Ornamec 170) and sethoxydim (Hi-Yield Grass Killer, Ferti-lome Over-the Top II) can be used in and around selective ground covers, flower beds, and individual trees and shrubs. (See the product labels for a complete list of tolerant plants.)

Precise applications of glyphosate can be used on ornamental plants if the spray doesn't touch the leaves of desirable plants.



Goosegrass seedheads. The seeds develop inside the individual spikelets .



Goosegrass seeds in dorsal view (left) showing the embryo (1) and in lateral view showing the basal depression (2) in which the hilum is located.

Once goosegrass plants have been eliminated, apply a pre-emergent herbicide labeled for use in a flower bed such as isoxaben (Snapshot, Fertilome Weed Control with Gallery) and prodiamine (Lebanon Prodiamine .58G Biodac). Integrate pre-emergent herbicide use and a 3-4-inch layer of mulch for maximum results.

At this time of year, the plants will be full of seeds that will be ready to sprout next spring. Each plant can produce 50,000 seeds so that could add up to a lot of new plants that you will have to deal with next year. To help reduce the pressure next season, collect and dispose lawn clippings with weed seeds and be careful when hand pulling to try not to dislodge the seeds.

~Will Afton

Kool (Season) & the Gang

As we wander towards winter, we prepare to bid adieu to our warm season annuals and say farewell to fall foliage. Marked by moderate temperatures for the next few months, this time of year is an ideal time to add a little warmth to our landscape. How so you might ask? Well, it all comes down to focusing on R&B (roots & beds). Winter is a great time to put down new roots, cover existing roots, and install new annual beds that will have everyone talking. So, it's time to get down on it – “‘cause I heard all the people sayin’....”

“How you gonna do it if you really don't want to plant?”, simple – “by planting in the fall!”. Installing new ornamental plants in the landscape during summer can strain sensitive transplanted trees and shrubs. Instead, “back it up until the fall!”. Fall plantings do not face the same temperature and water stress during the cool season, so there is a better chance for plants to acclimate to their new home before the following warm season. For new plantings (and



Snapdragons and violas in a garden bed.

existing plants as well), a healthy layer of mulch can help insulate roots from the cold of winter. Applying 2-4” of mulch around plants helps by providing a protective layer between the colder air and exposed soil, keeping soil temperatures (and plant roots) safer from uncomfortable conditions.

Performing landscape work during summer can be exhausting, but cool season landscaping provides a reason to celebrate. A cool season annual bed adds a splash of color to the landscape, with flowers from plants such as Snapdragons (*Antirrhinum*) and Violas offering seasonal color to get you through winter. If you fancy exciting foliage, ornamental Brassicas (kales, cabbages, etc.) and Dusty Miller (*Senecio*) offer

unique leaf forms, textures, and colors to enhance the landscape. With comfortable temperatures outside, you can even have your gang of friends help install your cool season landscape bed. So, despite moving towards the colder months, we are ready to celebrate good times. Come on!



Ornamental kale and dusty miller.

~Dr. Damon Abdi

Lawn Soil Compaction

Lawn soil compaction is a common issue that many homeowners face, often without realizing it. Compacted soil can significantly affect the health and appearance of your lawn, making it crucial to understand its causes, effects, and how to address it.

Causes of Soil Compaction

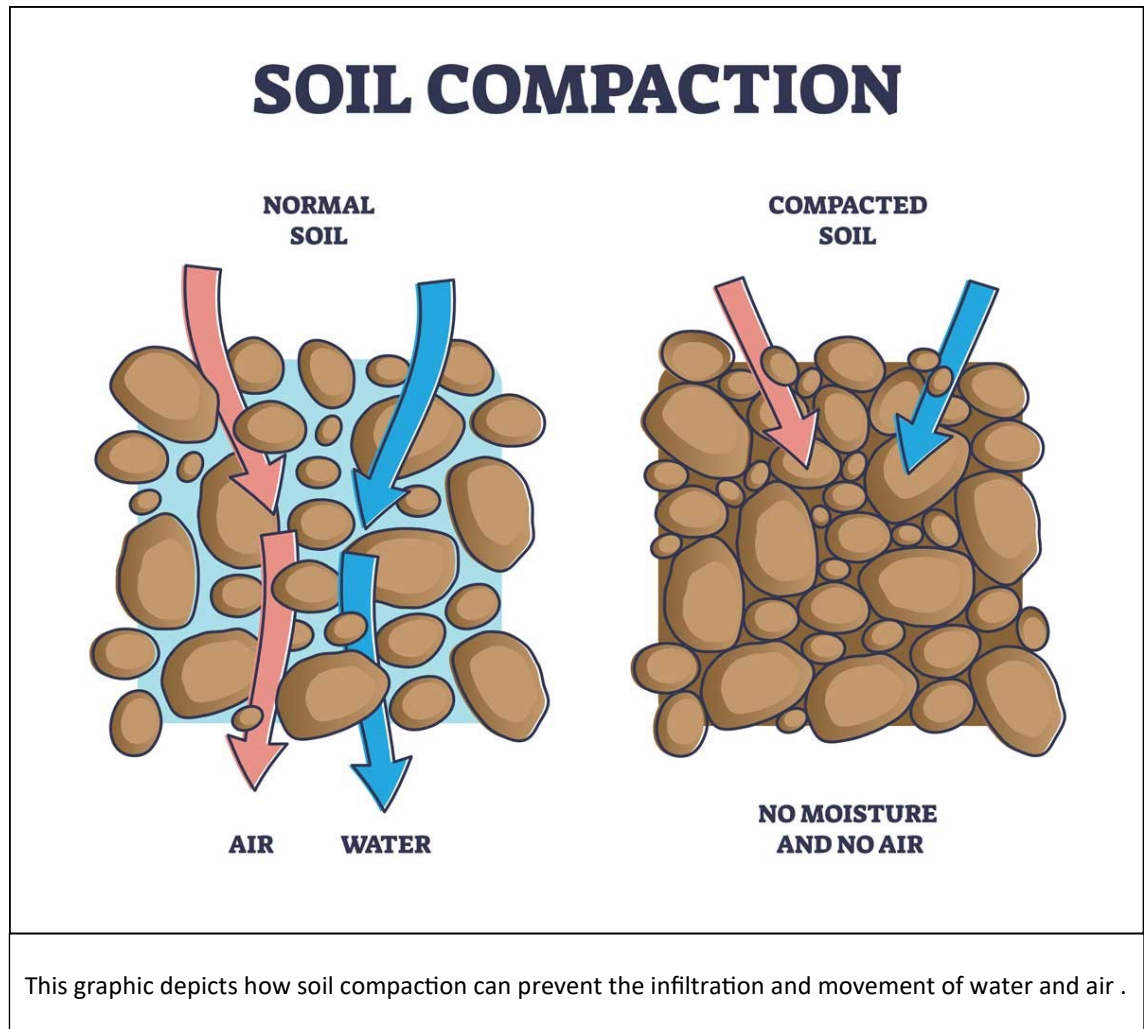
Soil compaction occurs when soil particles are pressed together, reducing pore space and limiting the movement of air, water, and nutrients. Several factors contribute to soil compaction:

1. **Foot Traffic:** Frequent walking or playing on the lawn can compact the soil, especially in high-traffic areas.
2. **Heavy Machinery:** Using heavy equipment, such as lawnmowers or construction machinery, can compress the soil.
3. **Rainfall and Irrigation:** Excessive water from rain or irrigation can lead to soil particles settling closer together.
4. **Soil Type:** Clay soils are more prone to compaction due to their fine particles and low drainage capacity.

Effects of Soil Compaction

Compacted soil can have several negative impacts on your lawn:

1. **Poor Root Growth:** Roots struggle to penetrate compacted soil, leading to shallow root systems that are less resilient to drought and disease.



2. **Reduced Water Infiltration:** Compacted soil limits water absorption, causing runoff and increasing the risk of erosion and flooding.
3. **Nutrient Deficiency:** Limited pore space restricts the movement of nutrients, making it harder for grass to access essential elements.
4. **Increased Weeds and Pests:** Weeds and pests often thrive in compacted soil, outcompeting grass for resources.

Solutions to Soil Compaction

Addressing soil compaction involves several steps to improve soil structure and promote healthy lawn growth:

1. **Aeration:** Aerating your lawn involves removing small plugs of soil to create air pockets, allowing water, air, and nutrients to penetrate the soil. This can be done using a manual or mechanical aerator.
2. **Topdressing:** Applying a thin layer of organic matter, such as compost, over the lawn can help improve soil structure and encourage microbial activity.
3. **Reducing Traffic:** Limiting foot traffic and heavy machinery use on your lawn can prevent further compaction. Consider creating designated pathways to minimize damage.
4. **Proper Watering:** Water your lawn deeply but infrequently to encourage deep root growth and reduce surface compaction.
5. **Reduction of lawn area and** install deep-rooted plants that can break through compacted soil.

Conclusion

Maintaining a healthy lawn requires understanding and addressing soil compaction. By recognizing the causes and effects of compacted soil and implementing effective solutions, you can ensure your lawn remains lush, green, and resilient. Regular maintenance and mindful practices will help keep your soil healthy and your grass thriving.



Compacted soil can also prevent root growth and lead to weak unhealthy plants.



Core aeration removes plugs of compacted soil allowing for air and water penetration and improved root growth.

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 Truck Farm Table

200 N. Broad (In Whole Foods lobby or in
parking lot, weather permitting)
Walk up <https://www.sproutnolaform.org/>

Vietnamese Farmer's Market

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

Marketplace at Armstrong Park

901 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 Hubs

Pick up points vary, pre-orders available
Bywater, Broadmoor, Lakeview, Irish
Channel, Mid-City, Algiers Point, Uptown
Locations
[https://www.laughingbuddhanursery.com/](https://www.laughingbuddhanursery.com/events)
events

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,
weekly bulk produce sale.
<https://www.facebook.com/BarceloGardens/>

Bywater Market at Trap Kitchen-Bywater

1043 Poland Ave
Sundays from 10AM-3PM

BOUNYFUL Farmer's Market-Algiers Point

4123 Woodland Dr. Algiers
First and Third Sundays of the month, from
10AM-1PM
<https://www.bounyfulgreenmarket.com/>

Sankofa Fresh Stop Market

Coming soon!
<https://sankofanola.org/rfq/>

Sheaux Fresh Sustainable Foods- Treme-Laffite

585 N. Claiborne at Lafitte Greenway
(under overpass)
Check for current dates/times at
www.sheauxfresh.org

FUBU Market

3101 Erato Street New Orleans, location
changes, check website/social media
<https://www.facebook.com/TheFUBUMarket>
www.fubumarket.com/

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/](https://www.facebook.com/TheMandevilleTrailhead)
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/](https://www.townofabitasprings.com/farmers-market)
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/](https://www.facebook.com/CamelliaCityMarket/)
CamelliaCityMarket/
985.640.7112

St. Charles Parish

Luling Farmer's Market at Westbank Bridge Park-Luling

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

German Coast Farmer's Market

160 West Campus Drive, Destrehan, LA
Saturdays, from 8AM-Noon
<http://www.germancoastfarmersmarket.org/>

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
<https://www.gretnala.com/visitors/farmers-market/>

Nawlins Outdoor Market

1048 Scotsdale Dr., Harvey
Every Saturday & Sunday, 9AM-5PM
<https://www.facebook.com/NawlinsMarket/>

Jean Lafitte Town Market-Lafitte

920 Jean Lafitte Blvd.
Last Saturday of the month, 9AM-1PM
<https://www.facebook.com/JeanLafitteLa/>

Lafreniere Park Market-Metairie

3000 Downs Blvd.
Wednesdays, from 2-7PM
<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100064920097975>

Westwego Farmer's Market

484 Sala Ave., Westwego
3rd Tuesday of the month, 10AM-2PM
<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100075979938725>

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>

Laughing Buddha Farm Hub-Clearview

4516 Clearview
Store Pickups, preorder online at <https://www.laughingbuddhanursery.com/buy-groceries-1>

Harahan Farmer's Market

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

Rivertown Farmer's Market

400 Block of Williams Blvd., Kenner
Thursdays Noon-6PM (Off for August)
<https://www.facebook.com/RivertownFarmersMarket>

Old Metairie Farmer's Market

Bayou Metairie Park, Between Metairie Lawn
Dr. and Labarre
1st & 3rd Tuesday of the month, 3:30PM-
7:30PM** Check for seasonal dates!
<https://www.oldmetairegardenclub.com/tag/farmers-art-metairie-market/>

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

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
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/
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
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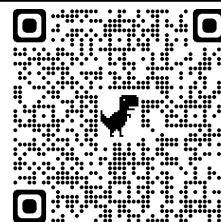
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In the Kitchen with Austin

Turnip Gratin

This recipe is simple and delicious! It is great served as an appetizer with slices of toasted sourdough bread or as a side dish.

Ingredients:

3 medium turnips, peeled & cubed	1 egg, beaten
1 tsp. sugar	Salt and pepper to taste
¼ cup milk	1 Tbs. butter, softened
	¼ c Gruyere cheese, grated



A pan of turnip gratin

Directions:

Preheat oven to 325°. Steam (or cook in water) turnips for 20 minutes, until tender. Drain and mash turnips with a fork.

Place mashed turnips, sugar, milk, and egg in a bowl. Fold ingredients together to combine well and season to taste with salt and pepper. Pour mixture into a small buttered casserole dish.

Top with cheese. Bake, uncovered, for 30 minutes. Serve warm garnished with your favorite herb.

Bien 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 through 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 will help control perennial weeds, lingering summer annuals and newly sprouting winter annual weeds.
2. Summer weeds will be full of seeds ready to sprout next spring. If you have these weeds in your lawn, collect lawn clippings from mowing and dispose of them to reduce the weed pressure next year.
3. 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.](#)
4. Don't stop watering yet. Irrigate as necessary to moisten the soil to a depth of 4-6 inches. The best time to water is in the morning.
5. Set your mower to the correct height for your turfgrass type.
6. 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.
7. 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.

Your Local Extension Office is Here to Help



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For more information visit LSUAgCenter.com

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