



*Inside this issue:*

<b>Optimizing the Use of Pesticides</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>LSU AgCenter Update</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>New Tool For Designers</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>In The News</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Postemergence Options</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Azalea Leaf Gall</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Garden Centers Delight the Senses</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Calendar of Events</b>	<b>38</b>



## IN THE SPOTLIGHT: Doug Young A FAMILY OWNED NURSERY

What a pleasure it was to have met and visited with Doug Young at the SNA Trade Show last August in Atlanta, GA. For the past several years I would stop by their booth at various trade shows and somehow always missed seeing Doug. In Atlanta we sat down and really had a good 45 minute visit and Doug told me to come visit him at the nursery. I said I would but I really don't think he thought I would. On November 27, 2007 I called Doug and told him I'd like to take him to lunch and do a story about him and his family owned nursery. Little did I know then that he had a restaurant at the nursery that is open seasonally and he was planning on taking me to lunch! Well, I learned all about how he got started and how they're doing now.

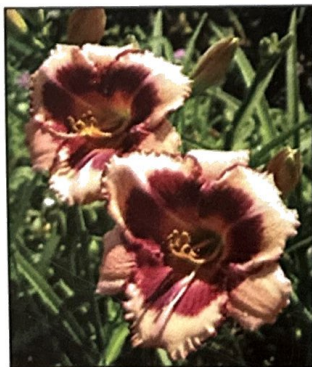
Doug started Doug Young Nursery (DYN) in April of 1976 as a part time endeavor. Following college Doug and his wife Marcia worked for the State Welfare Department. Doug had some experience with the nursery industry in that he was raised on a row crop nursery. So in 1976 Doug was working as a parish welfare director in St. Francisville, LA and commuted to Forest Hill, LA on weekends to work the new eight acre nursery. In 1978 Marcia quit her job with the state to raise children and to 'see to the nursery'. Soon after that Doug got a trans-



fer to Alexandria, LA as a probation officer to be closer to his family and the nursery.

The nursery was doing well, so well, that in 1983 during the 'oil bust', he was able to purchase another 145 acre nursery for a good price. Prior to the 'oil bust' his primary market was Houston but that market dried up and Doug was forced to look for other markets. From 1985 to 1988 he lost some profits and the freeze of 1989 was devastating on him. He lost 80% of his plants and was forced to borrow money to stay afloat. Needless to say 1990 was a very

*(Continued on page 5)*



*Daylily  
'Sweet Summer Valentine'*



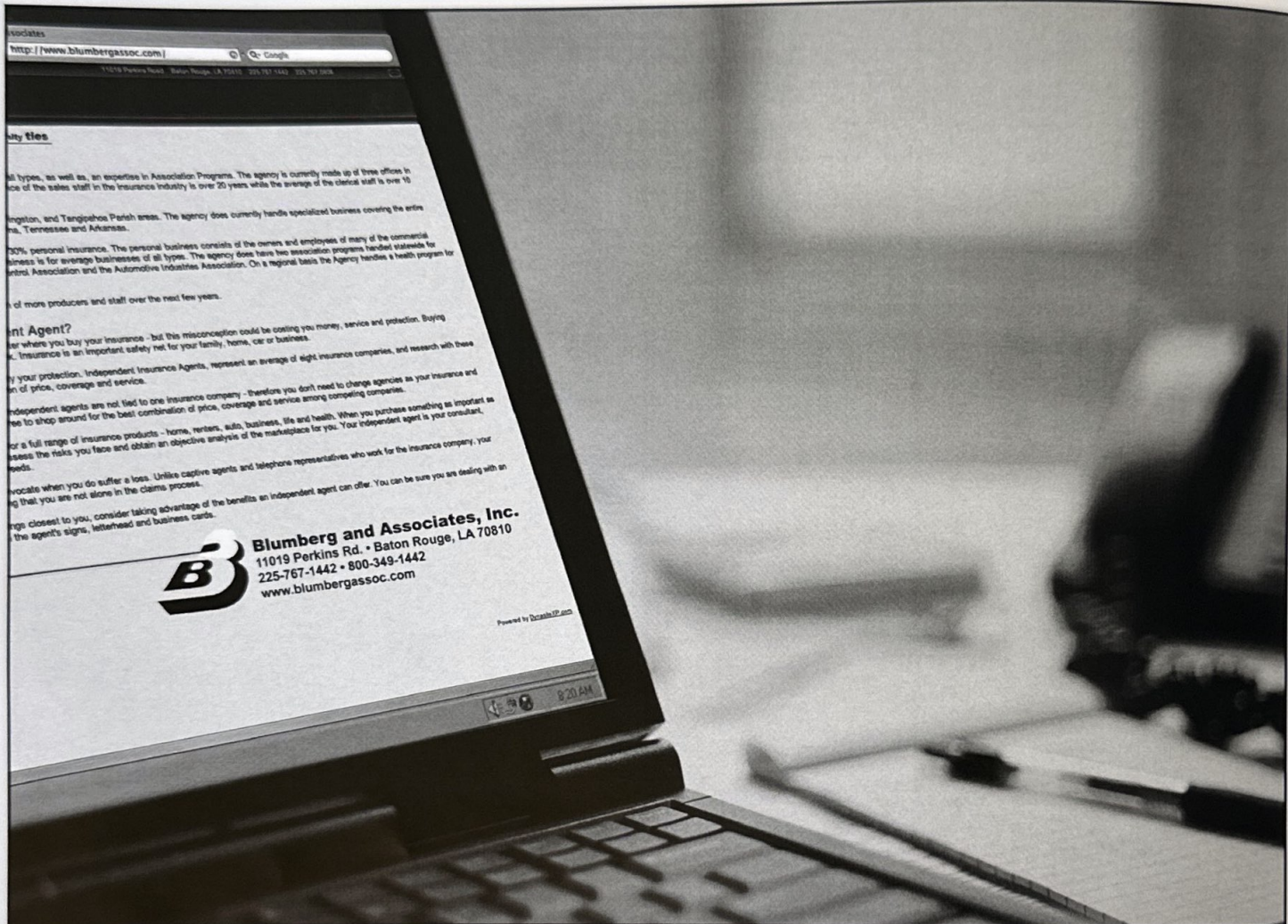
## ARBOR DAY FOUNDATION HONORS LSU PROFESSOR WITH NATIONAL AWARD

*Nebraska City, Neb. (April 21, 2008)* – The Arbor Day Foundation honored tree planters and conservation-minded organizations from across the world whose work has inspired people to celebrate trees at the Arbor Day Awards banquet on Saturday, April 26, the Lied Lodge & Conference Center at Arbor Day Farm. The Arbor Day Awards recognize and honor the vision and hard work of a se-

lect few tree planters and environmental stewards. The 36<sup>th</sup> annual Arbor Day Awards were awarded to tree planters who are making a difference in the lives of people around the world.

The Arbor Day Foundation has granted the Arbor Day Awards since 1972. Past winners

*(Continued on page 28)*



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# THE BUG DOCTOR

## PESTICIDES

### Optimizing the Use of Pesticides and Pesticide Recommendations From the Insect Control Guide

Pesticides are functional tools we use to manage pest populations. However, how we use them is as important as what or when we use them. Making sure the application will provide the desired result is critical to the management program and the availability of the product in the future. When pesticides are used at optimum times and rates or when mixed with appropriate additives, they can be extremely effective.

In the following charts are the LSU AgCenter's Louisiana recommendations for controlling pests in ornamental and flowering plants. It's a partial list but in the next issue of this Newsletter, we'll continue with the recommendations - so stay tuned.

"Louisiana Recommendations for Control of Pests of Ornamental and Flowering Plants" is continued on page 6, 31 and 32.

By: Dr. Dale Pollet, Department of Entomology,  
(P) 225.578.2180, (C) 225.281.0585,  
(E) [dpollet@agcenter.lsu.edu](mailto:dpollet@agcenter.lsu.edu)

LOUISIANA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTROL OF PESTS OF ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING PLANTS				
Plant and Pest	Insecticide	To Make		Remarks
		1 gal	100 gals	
<b>BULBS</b> Leaf-feeding caterpillars	Carbaryl (10% dust) (50% WP) Conserve	- 2 TBS 0.06 fl oz	- 2 lbs 6.0 fl ozs	Treat when insect appears as small larva.
<b>AZALEAS</b> Bark scales	Ultra Fine Oil Talstar 10W	2.5-5.0 TBS 1 tsp	1-2 gals 0.6-1.6 ozs/10 gals (3-8 TBS/10 gals)	
Crotch scales Azalea mealybugs	Summer oil emulsion plus Malathion (57% EC) Carbaryl 50% WP *Supracide *Merit 75 WP Orthene TTO/75S 97S *Flagship	5 TBS plus 1 TBS 2 TBS 1 tsp/10 gals 0.5 tsp	2 gals plus 2 pts 2 lbs 2 pts 3.5 TBS 2/3 lbs (10.5 ozs) 8 ozs 2-4 ozs or 4-8 ozs	Sprays for scale control are most effective if they are made during crawler stages. Spray April 1 to June 1 and October. <u>Time of application</u> is most important. Repeat application in 3-4 weeks.  Not closer than 7-day intervals; for use in greenhouses, shade houses, and field nurseries.
Peony Scales	Same as bark scale.	Same as bark scale.		Spray about May 1 to June 1. Repeat application in 3-4 weeks. Follow label instructions. Make application when mites first appear and repeat in 7-10 days. Repeat treatment as necessary when populations build up again. Alternating materials will provide better control than using the same material each time mites occur. Do not use with oils or spreader stickers. Treat when symptoms first appear. Does not effect adults but will cause sterilization; effective against young mites; can be used only two times a year; to control adults use adulticide; for use in greenhouse, lath, and shade house only. One application per crop cycle in greenhouses, shade houses, or outdoor ornamentals.
Spider Mites (all species)	Avid 0.15 EC Kethane 35% WP Malathion (57% EC) * Mesuro 75 WP Talstar 10 WP Floramite 50% Conserve SC Ornamite Ultra Fine Oil * Judo  Tetram 5 WDG	0.25 tsp 1.5 tsps 1 TBS 1 tsp 1/3-2/3 tsp 0.2 fl oz 1 oz/6.25 gals 2.5-5.0 TBS  16-32 ozs/acre	4 ozs 1 1/3 lbs 1.5 pts 0.5-1 lb/50 gals/acre 3-8 TBS/10 gals 2-4 ozs 22.0 fl ozs 1.0 lb 1-2 gals 2-4 ozs  8-16 ozs	
Leafminers Leafrollers Leaf Tiers	Avid 0.15 EC *Azatin XL Thiodan (2 EC) *Astro 3.2 EC Orthene TTO/75S 97S *Conserve SC Citation	0.5 tsp  2-3 tsps 1-2 tsps  0.5 tsp 0.06 fl oz -	8 ozs 10-16 ozs 1-2 qts 4-8 ozs  4 ozs 6.0 fl ozs 2.66 ozs	
*Professional use only, *Biological				

(Continued from page 1)

bad year but in 1991 sales picked up and ever since then they've been very good and growing.

If you visit DYN now, the business mostly has been build since 1990. The nursery has a very wide selection of trees, shrubs, groundcovers and perennials and is open to the public seven days a week at the original 145 acre site. Other DYN companies include: Young Hollow Nursery with 110 acres and two leased parcels of land of 25 acres or so and 36 greenhouses. Recently, the family has acquired 315 acres adjacent to Young Hollow Nursery called the New Rio Verde location. He owns the Liriope Factory which contains 80 acres, The Whaley Place Nursery with 25 acres and Liriope de Costa Rica in Costa Rica which contains 350 acres.

I asked him how his sales are now and he told me that from production, DYN grosses about \$4 million a year - DYN sales for 2008 however, and for a host of reasons, i.e. highway construction and the economic market, seem to be off about 30 percent. The others seem to be on target; Young Hollow will do an estimated \$7 million this fiscal year; the Liriope Factory is a little short of \$2 million so far; \$1 million in group plant sales; total truck revenues are a bit shy of \$1 million and he expects sales from the new Rio Verde location to be in the neighborhood of \$2 million in several years.

I was curious too about his markets and asked him where his markets are now and he indicated that half of the plants sold at the gate are sold to homeowners at retail. He said they come from as far away as Florida, Georgia, Kansas and Oklahoma and even Colorado, Ohio and Virginia. Other markets include: \$1.5 million to Texas landscapers; \$1 million shipped directly to mass market stores; \$7 million is shipped to re-wholesale nurseries/distributors; \$100,000 is shipped to Hawaii and internationally and \$1 million is shipped to other southern markets.

I asked him about labor and he said that there can be as many as 140 persons employed at DYN companies at peak season and down to about 70 in the off season. Also, he has about 20 independent truckers in his employ. He stated too that he has 42 Mexican Nationals with US Citi

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

zanship or Resident Visas and 40 H2A Hispanic workers.

Now, Doug and Marcia are trying to play part-time retired but he says it's not working. They're both still involved more than they want to be but they're working on it. A new manager Paul Tolar has recently been hired. Hopes are that he will 'fix' this situation. Doug does make some claims – good or bad. In 1978 he brought in the first Hispanic workers; that same year he named the 'Samantha' Liriope a *Liriope muscari* with tall green foliage and pink flowers; designed the 'Butler Trailer' in 1982 that is used to transport plants to market; in 1984 he did the first trial of 'piece work' method of payment to employees for production work such as potting of plants and making cuttings. Today nearly all production work in the nursery community is paid by this method with maintenance and shipping being paid on an hourly basis. Piece work provides the grower with an accurate measure of unit cost of production and the employee has control of his working hours and an opportunity to earn substantially more income; in 1986 Doug started the first trials of perennials; in 1990 he started poinsettia production and you'll see him pictured in front of some 10,000 poinsettias he grew for the 2007 holiday season in this column; in 1992 Doug started the self-service method of shopping in the nursery; in a move to make the nursery more 'shopper friendly' in 1995 he added customer golf carts and bathrooms for greater comfort; in 1999 he bought Liriope de Costa Rica in Costa Rica where he grows starter plants to finish in the Forest Hill locations and to sell internationally and finally in 2000 he started the Liriope Factory where he grows some 22 million Liriope divisions for use in the Forest Hill locations and for international sales.

Do you want to know what Doug thinks about the 'Green Industry'? He said. "With the exception of a few years following college, I have been dependent on the floriculture industry for my livelihood. We have experienced some rough times, some good times and some very good times. Currently, we are experiencing the best of times that I have witnessed. Plant sales have been such for the last couple of years that over selling has occurred, plants are undersized and there are plant shortages throughout the industry."

If you'd like to visit Doug Young Nursery, a family owned nursery or contact Doug, you may do so by stopping by his corporate office at 2071 10<sup>th</sup> Street, Forest Hill, LA or just follow the DYN signs. You can write to him at Doug Young, P.O. Box 39, Forest Hill, LA 71430 or call him at 318-748-8205, fax 318-748-8208 or email him at [info@dougyoungnursery.com](mailto:info@dougyoungnursery.com) or contact his website at [www.dougyoungnursery.com](http://www.dougyoungnursery.com).

LOUISIANA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTROL OF PESTS OF ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING PLANTS (cont'd) on pg. 31				
Plant and Pest	Insecticide	To Make		Remarks
		1 gal	100 gals	
<b>AZALEAS (cont'd)</b>				
Thrips	Malathion (57% EC)	1.0-1.5 tsps	1.0-1.5 pts	
Lace bugs	Mavrik 2E	0.25-0.5 tsp	2-5 ozs	
	*Merit 75 WP	1 tsp/10 gals	3.5 TBS	
	Merit 2.5G	Rate based on plant height		
	*Astro 3.2 EC	1-2 tsps/3 gals	4-8 ozs	
	Orthene TTO/75S		2/3 lb	
	97S	0.5 tsp	8 ozs	
	*Conserve SC	0.06-0.1 oz	6.0-11.0 ozs	
<b>CAMELLIA</b>				
Tea scales	Ultra Fine Oil	2.5-5.0 ozs	1-2 gals	Can be used alone or in combination with insecticides.
Camellia scales	*Dursban 50W		2-4 lbs	
	**Distance 0.86 EC	2/3-1.5 tsps	8-12 ozs	
	Summer oil emulsion	5 TBS	2 gals	Sprays for scale control are most effective if applied during the crawler stages. Prune non-growing branches on inside of plants. Remove heavily infested leaves.
	Carbaryl	2 TBS	2 lbs	
	Merit 75 WP	2 tsps/10 gals	3.5 TBS	
	Merit 2.5G	Rate based on plant height		
(Crawlers only)	Orthene TTO/75S		2/3 lb	
	97S	0.5 tsp	8 ozs	
	Supracide 2E		2 pts	
	**Distance 0.86 EC	0.5-2/3 tsp	8-12 ozs	
	*Precision	1-4 packets		
Peony scales	Same for tea scale and camellia scale.			Prune dead and non-growing branches. Spray stems thoroughly about May to June.
Spider mites	Same for spider mites on azaleas.			
Rust mites	Kelthane 35% WP	1.5 tsps	1 1/3 lbs	Same as for azaleas.
	Sevin 2T		2 lbs	
	Morestan 4F		4-8 ozs	
Aphids	Malathion (57% EC)	2 tsps	1.5 pts	Do not use with oil. Treat when insects appear on young spring growth. For greenhouses, shade houses, and field nurseries.
	* Flagship 25 WG		2-4 ozs	
	Orthene (15.6% EC)	1 TBS	3 pts	Do not apply to plants planted against the house.
	Talstar 10 WP	1 tsp	3-8 TBS/10 gals	
	Thiodan (50% WP)	2 tsps	1 lb	
	(2 EC)	2 tsps	1 qt	
	*Merit 75 WP	1 tsp/10 gals	3.5 TBS	
	Orthene TTO/75S		2/3 lb	
	97S	0.25-0.5 tsp	0.25-0.5 lb	
	Endeavor 50 WP	1/3-2/3 tsp	2.5-5.0 ozs	
Cranberry root worm beetles	Carbaryl (10% Dust)	-	-	Apply in late afternoon.
	Carbaryl (80% WP)	4 tsps	1.25 lbs	
	Malathion (57% EC)	2 tsps	1.5 pts	
Eucymous scales	Same as T-scale			Prune out dead and dying branches then spray.

\*Professional use only, \*Biological, \*\*IGR

ORLANDO, Fla. (May 21, 2008): The Florida turfgrass industry recently met with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to prioritize the industry's research needs. The two-day meeting, held in Orlando, brought the industry together to brainstorm critical issues in the areas of golf, sod and seed, athletic turf/parks and recreation, and lawn care/grounds maintenance.

"The Florida Turfgrass Research Needs Workshop was a starting point to discuss a coordinated effort in the area of turfgrass research on a state and national level," said Florida Turfgrass Association (FTGA) Board Member Greg Phenegeter. "We addressed the industry's challenges by segment and region with the intention of finding long-term solutions."

The meeting was organized by the USDA and the FTGA. Attendees included industry professionals, as well as representatives from USDA, the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF/IFAS), and the National Turfgrass Federation.

"As the primary scientific research agency of USDA, the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) was pleased to receive excellent input from the Florida turfgrass industry concerning priority research needs," said Dr. Calvin Arnold, director of the USDA-ARS Horticulture Lab in Ft. Pierce. "We look forward to the workshop written report including the summary of critical issues facing the industry."

The USDA is drafting a post-meeting report that will examine areas of concerns and establish priorities. The report is expected to be released in the fall of 2008.

The Florida turfgrass industry has a \$5 billion economic impact in the state and provides about 84,000 jobs. FTGA, founded in 1952, advocates for and promotes the turfgrass industry with research, continuing education, and networking opportunities for turfgrass professionals. For more information, visit [www.ftga.org](http://www.ftga.org).



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## JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL HORTICULTURE

Volume 26, Issue 1 (March 2008)

### Table of Contents

<b>IBA Formulation, Concentration, and Stock Plant Growth Stage Affect Rooting of Stem Cuttings of <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i></b> Jason J. Griffin	1
<b>Soil pH and Fertility Affect Growth of Leyland Cypress Christmas Trees</b> L. Eric Hinesley, David Hardy, Brenda Cleveland, and Jeana Myers	4
<b>Butterfly Feeding Preferences of <i>Lantana camara</i> Cultivars and <i>Lantana montevidensis</i></b> <b>'Weeping Lavender' in the Landscape and Nectar Characteristics</b> Laura L. Bruner, Donald J. Eakes, Gary J. Keever, James W. Baier, Celia Stuart Whitman, Patricia R. Knight, James E. Altland, and Erin M. Silva	9
<b>Monitoring Effective Container Capacity: A Method for Reducing Over-Irrigation in Container Production Systems</b> Jonathan D. Sammons and Daniel K. Struve	19
<b>Plant Growth Retardants Affect Growth and Flowering of <i>Achillea</i> × 'Coronation Gold'</b> J.R. Kessler, Jr. and G.J. Keever	24
<b>Nodulation and Growth of <i>Alnus nitida</i> and <i>Alnus maritima</i> Inoculated with Species-specific and Nonspecific <i>Frankia</i></b> James A. Schrader and William R. Graves	29
<b>Improving Early Field Growth of Leyland Cypress Liners by Grading and Potting</b> L. Eric Hinesley and Frank A. Blazich	35
<b>Weed Control and Phytotoxicity Following Preemergence Herbicide Applications to Container-grown Herbaceous Plants</b> James E. Klett, David Staats, Teri Howlett and Matthew Rogoyski	39
<b>Cyclanilide Foliar Applications Induce Greater Lateral Branching than Pruning in Container-Grown Whips</b> Petra Sternberg and Daniel K. Struve	45
<b>Influence of Spray Volume on Spray Deposition and Coverage within Nursery Trees</b> H. Zhu, R.H. Zondag, R.C. Derksen, M. Reding and C.R. Krause	51
<b>Pest Index: A New Approach to Establishing Thresholds for Pest Management in Woody Landscape Plants</b> Paul A. Weston	58
<b>Notes to Authors</b>	63
<b>New Plant Introductions — Cultivar Releases</b>	65

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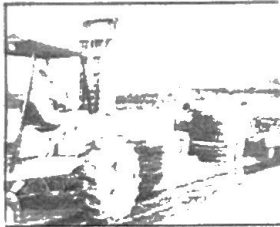
# A Glance from the Past... 25 Years Ago

# Louisiana's NURSERYMEN

Official Publication of the Louisiana Association of Nurserymen, Inc.

Volume 6, Number 1

Spring, 1983



### Sod busting

The mechanized sod harvester above is at least eight times more efficient than the old hand-labor method of digging sod. The device digs and cuts the sod into standard blocks, then conveys it to workers who stack it about a pallet. When a standard pallet load is full, it's fork-lifted from the field onto a truck and shipped.

### LAN profile

## Simpson Sod

Jim Simpson has the largest lawn in Louisiana...400 acres of it. And if you think mowing is a problem, consider having to water it.

Simpson's lawn, of course, is for sale. He keeps 14 employed full-time to dig and ship it all over the South. Simpson's Sod, just west of Covington, is the largest sod farm in the state.

A Mississippi native, Simpson saw his first sod farm—Martin Beck's Farm in Auburn, Alabama—while a student at Mississippi State University. He started Mid-South Turf with Martin Beck in 1964, and eventually sold that operation to T.L. James Construction in 1970.

After managing Mid-South for two years, he started Simpson Sod. Now he owns all but 40 acres of the farm. Simpson Sod specializes in centipede grass, Tifgreen and Tifway bermuda.

"This is a labor-intensive business," Simpson says. "It's just a big yard; we're continually cutting it off and rolling it back."

During the summer Simpson irrigates with the equivalent of one-and-a-quarter inches of rain every week. He



Jim Simpson

uses several central pivot sprinkler irrigation systems—devices common to the wheat belt but a novelty in rain-drenched Louisiana. One apparatus sprinkles 1,000 gallons a minute from a 12-inch well.

The growing regimen also requires fertilizing five times a year (seven times for the bermuda grass), and both field and spot spraying with pesticides.

Then there's weekly mowing. "We guaranty every piece to be

perfect," Simpson says, "and we ship year-round. We have two 18-wheelers and a three-axle bobtail truck. Everything is completely palletized."

What's the best lawn grass? Simpson admits he has centipede in his lawn, primarily for its disease resistance, good appearance and low fertilizer and mowing requirements.

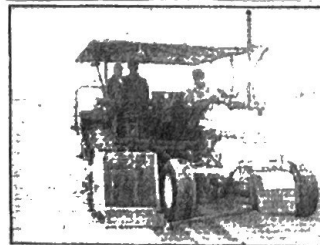
Simpson Sod Company is located off Highway 190 at 130 Bertel Drive, Covington, Louisiana, 70433.

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## From the editor

During the past year this nation has weathered its most severe recession since the 1930s. Yet look at the opposite page. Thirty-nine new LAN members. And in the December issue of this magazine, we welcomed 44 new members.

In the past 12 months, the Louisiana Association of Nurserymen has grown by 100 members—a 50 percent increase in membership.

In the past 12 months, LAN member Kent Langhain became President of the American Association of Nurserymen, LAN President Frank Akin became President of Garden Centers of America.

In the past 12 months, the LAN leadership has been working on your behalf for reform of Louisiana blue laws and workmen's compensation insurance ratings.

Since I've been editor the circulation of this magazine has increased sevenfold. Louisiana's Nurserymen now reaches over 1,400 recipients, 450 of whom are receiving this issue as their first.

But lest we get calluses from patting ourselves on the back, Frank Akin has

announced the following set of goals for 1983. To reach them we've got to keep moving.

**Goal 1: Increase membership to 350 by December 31, 1983.** There's strength in numbers, and a greater input of information and ideas will help LAN become number one in the South.

**Goal 2: Create an endowed LAN Scholarship and Research Fund (LAN-SAR).** Scholarship and research are vital to the continued improvement of the nursery industry. An endowment would be invested permanently to yield annual revenues for these purposes.

**Goal 3: Build the LANSAR fund to a \$35,000 endowment in 1983.** Such an endowment would require a contribution of \$100 from each LAN member.

**Goal 4: Restructure the August trade show.** The TAN-MISSLARK show needs to become more attuned to the needs of nurserymen from all of the participating states.

### You Want Multi-Stem?

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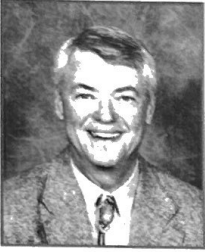
**Editor**  
Mike Maher  
Rt. 1 Box 759  
Sunset, 70584

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## Notes From The Secretary

*Severn C. Doughty, Sr., LNLA Executive Secretary*



Hi to all my good friends,

The topic of this column once again will be the responses you made in the recent LNLA survey. In Question Number 12, it was asked 'What legislative issues are of most interest to you?' The number one response was immigration (13 responses). You will see in this issue of the Newsletter important impending legislation on Capitol Hill as it pertains to the new Farm Bill, H-2A and H-2B in the News, Views and Thank You's column.

The other responses to *Question Number 12* in descending order were: labor (9), regulations restricting the 'Green Industry' (3), landscape ordinances (2), uninsured/unlicensed landscape contractors (2), environment (2), and H-2B (2), taxes (2), insurance (2), licensure (2), and water regulations (2). The remaining responses were recorded only once and they included: coastal erosion, minimum wage, Ag. economic development, container size regulated by LDAF, health insurance, workers comp., employer liability/entitlement issues, tort liability, inheritance tax, agriculture, pesticide rules and regs., pest control, issues that affect research, noise pollution, quarantine issues, being active in LABI, LDAF and LFBB and all of them.

*Question Number 13* asked, 'Has your business activity ever been restricted by local regularity issues?' – 16 replied yes, 91 replied no and there were 14 n/a's or no response.

*Question Number 14* asked, 'Do you participate in the H-2A or H-2B guest worker programs?' – 15 responded yes, 100 said no and there were 6 n/a's or no response.

*Question Number 15* asked, 'Do you have a personal or business relationship with your state or Congressional Representatives?' – 23 responded yes, 94 said no and there were 4 n/a's or no response.

*Question Number 16* asked, 'Have you ever or do you currently retain a legislative lobbyist?' – 2 said yes, 118 responded no and there were 3 n/a's or no response.

In the last question tabulated in this round, *Question Number 18* asked, 'Have you found it easier or more difficult to operate a profitable business through the last decade? Please explain.' Twelve (12) indicated that it was easier. Some single comments included: more profitable, better economy, it's there – you just have to work, been doing this for 27 years, demographic changes which makes work available and word of mouth has brought me more business.

Two (2) indicated that it was about the same.

Sixty (60) felt that it was more difficult and their comments included: labor hard to find (13), increased cost of goods and material (9), increased fuel (8), no (4), since Katrina it's been dicey and another said it made me reinvent my business (4), competition from chain/box stores (3), harder (2), unequal competition (2) and overhead and unlicensed competition (2). The remaining responses were recorded only once and they included: this industry is saturated with substandard landscapers that low ball jobs, insurance sucks, cost of labor, worker's comp. and unemployment contributions, finding good management personnel, work ethic of young people suck, more competition from nurseries in business, competition from rewholesalers, more serious issues are present and developing in today's business climate, past ten years have been best but consumers are becoming less involved in gardening – need to figure out how to motivate generation X and Y, the current economy is hurting everyone, yes, crooked politics have chased a good many people and businesses out of this state. There were 65 n/a's or no responses.

For several years I've been asked how many growers and landscapers are LNLA members and the way we've tabulated members in the past was by the way they checked off the category that best represented their business. Some folks checked off as many as six categories and were counted as many times. This year I made a concerted effort to lump membership categories into grower, landscape and retail which comprise the Regular Membership. Further, I counted the number of Associate, Affiliate, Student and Governmental or Educational Members. To date we have approximately 330 renewing members since the December 2007 membership drive. That's not counting the new members we've received from September to November 2007. So percent wise of the most recent membership drive, we have 30 % growers, 29 % landscape, 15 % educators/governmental, 10 % retail, 8 % associate, 5 % affli-

*(Continued on page 10)*



(Continued from page 9)

ate and 3 % student members. The remaining one third of the survey questions will be addressed in my next column.

Thank you again for filling out the survey and for those of you who didn't fill it out, please consider it the next time we conduct a survey. It proved to be extremely valuable.

Good news to all of you who indicated you wanted to see LNLA invest research dollars to researching new plants for our climate. The LNLA Board at their April Board Meeting, voted to award Drs. Allen Owings and Regina Bracy of the Hammond Research Station, \$2,500.00 for a perennial landscape evaluation there at the station. Look at the April Board Meeting Minutes in this newsletter for details on plants to be evaluated.

Lastly, I was reading the January/February 2008 History Channel Magazine (Vol. 6, No. 1) and came across an interesting article on global warming. According to the article U.S. Geological Survey data were used by scientists at the University of Arizona. They created projected coastal maps that predicted the oceans to rise by about 39 inches due to disappearing ice sheets, melting glaciers and expanding warmer waters due to global warming. Most climate experts estimate that it will likely occur in about 100 years (50 to 150 year range). If it does occur, it would put close to 25,000 square miles under water or an area the size of West Virginia. Just think what will happen to South Louisiana - probably no more New Orleans, Lake Charles and a vast majority of the coastal marshes. As we know these marshes serve as a buffer to help slow down hurricane force winds and storm water surges. With them gone much greater damage might be expected with future hurricanes to a greater portion of our state - something to think about.

Remember, if you have a comment, announcement, request and /or criticism or would like to make a contribution to the newsletter, please contact me at 318-872-4677 or email me at [scd357@cmaaccess.com](mailto:scd357@cmaaccess.com).

Until next time.....

Best regards,

Severn C. Doughty, Sr.  
Executive Secretary



# LOUISIANA Nursery & Landscape NEWS

LNLA's newsletter, *Louisiana Nursery & Landscape News*, is a quarterly publication. Advertisement space can be purchased by any green industry business. A discount is available to LNLA members with annual contracts.

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Laura Crnko, LNLA Administrative Assistant,  
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## ORNAMENTAL AND TURFGRASS RESEARCH UPDATE BURDEN CENTER

### Organic Versus Traditional Fertilizers

Article provided by Jeffrey Beasley, Assistant Professor Turfgrass

The use of organic nitrogen sources for homelawn fertilization has become more popular. Therefore, we conducted a study last summer to evaluate the use of a common water soluble nitrogen source (ammonium nitrate) versus an organic fertilizer (composted chicken litter). In the first few weeks both fertilizers provided turf with good green color and dense stands. However, over time turf fertilized using the water soluble N source exhibited a faster decline in color compared to turf fertilized with the organic source. Besides the increased visual appearance of the grass, turf treated with the organic fertilizer had better rooting. Increased rooting would be advantageous during droughty summer periods. We plan on continuing to this study to help determine if using organic fertilizers may increase turf drought survival.

### Hippeastrum (Amaryllis): A Bulb Crop with Multiple Uses

Article provided by Jeff S. Kuehny, Professor of Horticulture

Amaryllis species and hybrids (Amaryllidaceae family, genus *Hippeastrum*), grown from bulbs, have long been a favorite flowering plant in U.S. homes. What Americans have called an amaryllis for many years is actually a *Hippeastrum*. These plants are native to the tropical areas of Brazil where they are considered more of an evergreen perennial.

The flowering bulbs belonging to the genus *Amaryllis* are native to South Africa and vary from *Hippeastrum* by differences in their inflorescence. These are not used commercially as *Hippeastrum*.

In subtropical climates (USDA Hardiness Zones 7b through 8) *Hippeastrum* bulbs flower naturally during April and May. Foliage matures and slowly fades during the summer. In the autumn the bulbs go dormant (whether this is true dormancy is a subject of debate) until emergence of leaves and usually two buds per bulb each spring. Dormancy can be imposed by harvesting the bulbs, shipping temperatures, storage temperatures or drought.

Most of the *Hippeastrum* grown commercially for forcing are hybrids but there are numerous species and hybrids that should be reconsidered for their use as both flowering pot plants and landscape plants. Some of these bulbs have been grown in Southern landscapes for years and are often referred to as the "Lily of the South".

*Hippeastrum x johnsonii*, often referred to as Saint Joseph's lily in the South, has a bright red flower that has a thin white stripe down the center of each petal. A close relative is the 'Voodoo Lily' (Naughty Lady), which has a broader white stripe and recurved petals.

Many of the more popular hybrids used as flowering potted plants also will do well in the landscape. These plants require a well drained soil and full sun for best growth.

If you decide that *Hippeastrum* won't work for your customers as landscape plants, then consider growing them as potted plants. Their popularity, especially as an alternative Christmas holiday pot plant, has steadily increased.

## Comparison of Landscape Mulch Types & Herbicide Application Methods for Yellow Nutsedge Control in Landscape Beds

Yan Chen\*, LSU, Hammond, LA, [yachen@agcenter.lsu.edu](mailto:yachen@agcenter.lsu.edu), and Ron Strahan, LSU, Baton Rouge, LA, [RStrahan@agcenter.lsu.edu](mailto:RStrahan@agcenter.lsu.edu)

Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) is a common weed infesting landscape beds. The color, growth habit, and rapid growth rate make it a prominent distraction in the aesthetics of landscapes. Multiple applications of herbicide are needed for satisfactory control because of the numerous tubers that a single plant can make and the wide germination window from spring to early summer. Mulching is a common practice during landscape bed installation that may provide some level of nutsedge control. Three landscape mulches (cypress, pine nugget, and pine straw) were applied at depths of 10.2, 10.2, and 15.2 cm, respectively, either before or after herbicide sprays. Eptam (EPTC) 5G and Sedgehammer (halosulfuron) were applied at either low or high rates within label range on landscape beds infested with yellow nutsedge. Landscape beds were planted with liriopse, gardenia, and daylily. When herbicide was not used, plots covered by mulches had significantly less nutsedge compared with bare soil plots (mulchfree plots) with pine bark nuggets provided the best control. However, none of these plots were aesthetically acceptable. When the herbicide was applied on top of mulches, only Sedgehammer at high rate (0.075 kg a.i./ha) gave acceptable control. When herbicide was applied prior to the installation of pine nugget or pine straw mulches, Sedgehammer at low rate (0.037 kg a.i./ha) or Eptam 5G at low rate (6.726 kg a.i./ha) achieved acceptable control. These results suggest that mulching is an effective method to control yellow nutsedge when combined with herbicide. The amount of herbicide and associated cost can be significantly reduced if herbicide can be applied

(Continued on page 12)



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*(Continued from page 11)*

before mulching. Ornamentals planted in herbicide treated plots showed no acute injury after overhead application of these two herbicides. During the 10-week period after treatment, plants showed different degrees of growth reduction. Liriope and gardenia were still aesthetically acceptable in terms of plant size, leaf greenness, and number of flowers (gardenia). However, daylily exhibited unacceptable short flower stalks.



## Landscape Design Sketchbook

-green laws, design principles, designer plants-

Buck Abbey, ASLA

Associate Professor,

Robert Reich School of Landscape Architecture

Louisiana State University

### New Tool For Designers

Back in the good old days when we landscape architects were in school we learned our plant materials using flash cards.

We would sit around all day writing plant names on three by five inch cards and then we would quiz each other on the proper way to spell and to say *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*, *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens* and *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*. We would mumble these tongue twisting names till we could speak them in our dreams.

Saying Latin words in English was about as challenging as writing the name correctly time after time after time.

But we would work on till we mastered the plant name. It seemed to be the key to learning the plant.

Next, we would quiz ourselves on the color of the flower, the texture of the leaves or the form of the plant. Did it flower in the spring or in the summer? Was it a plant that grew four feet tall or forty feet tall? Was it evergreen or deciduous? Did it have good fall color or persistent winter fruiting bodies?

And of course those endless walks around the campus speaking to the plants and looking to see what identifying characteristics were there to discover. Was it the bark, the shape of the leaf or the twig pattern? We learned to look for the seeds of *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* or the corky twig ribs of *Ulmus alata* or the wonderful bark patterns of *Pinus elliottii* or the cigar shaped winter

leaf buds of *Fagus grandifolia*. These were the tell tale signs by which we learned our plants. We would then sit around for hours sketching the plant, its leaves and its form the way it might be used in a landscape design. Finally, we thought we knew the plant.

### A New Tool For Designers

Today we have new tools to help us study plants. We have better books, more photographs and indeed computer software and links.

One of the newest tools for Southern designers is the **On Line Plant Guide** located on the Internet. This site consists of some 2,800 hundred plants augmented with 10,000 photographs.

One of the nicest things about this software program is that it is free. However, you must become a registered user. This is easy to do. A few clicks of the keyboard and you are a user. Register by providing your email your user name and your selected password. They ask for your company name and some other information to assist the program administration in determining your specific interest in this web site. Read the 'Terms of Use' and then click to register. Within minutes you will receive a six digit verification code. Paste it in to the login box, press the button and you arrive at the Search Page.

The Search Fields Page for the On Line Plant Guide is designed

(Continued on page 14)



## NOTES FROM S.F.A. MAST ARBORETUM

I've had one of those writer's blocks that affects us academic types, every now and then, and I'm not sure why. I can't really blame it on being too busy. After all, I announced in my last column that I'm semi-retired, so that won't wash. A few weeks ago, I thought I'd get into H2A and H2B and the shortage of labor for the in-the-trenches work of our industry, but researching that topic with nurserymen and landscaper friends depressed me too much, so I quit that as an idea. Then I thought, hey, the weather is always a good topic. It's always too darn wet or dry and there's a tornado somewhere nearby and, after all, everyone is interested in the weather. Which led me to global warming and, once again, studying that made me too blue, so I chose to trash that as an idea. New environmental regulations looming is always a good topic, but skipping through the rules and paperwork gave me a headache and I abandoned that article. So, at the last moment, I decided to fall back and write about a few plants that don't have a fan club bigger than me.



*Dendropanax trifidus*

*Dendropanax trifidus* is a member of the Araliaceae and makes a small evergreen tree in Zone 8, perhaps Zone 7 if somewhat protected. We've had the tree for a few years in the Mast Arboretum and, while rarely encountered, I've seen it elsewhere in the South and it has never failed to impress me. It provides a bold and tropical effect to a shady southern landscape. There really isn't an accepted common name but Bob McCartney of Woodlanders refers to it as tree ivy in his website, which is a pretty good name. It does look like a tree ivy, kind of a combination of Fatsia and Hedera all rolled up into one. I recently hosted six Chinese faculty members from Nanjing Forestry University in China, and while touring our gardens, they quickly huddled around a specimen and after a great deal of discussion, they said this was the duckfoot ivy tree, and they said it did quite well in their area of China. Since duckfoot tree as a common name is sometimes used for Ginkgo, I think "duckfoot ivy tree" is a better name. After all, the leaves do resemble a duck's foot. While the smooth white bark is striking, the leaves are the primary feature. They are big, bold and glossy. The tree is reported to reach sixty to seventy feet in its natural habitat in Japan, and I suspect mature specimens in the south will top out at half that. The species is easy to root (June cuttings under mist), grows fast, and pest-free in our experience with the species. If there's a downside, it would have to be that, on rare occasions, some folks experience a mild rash (contact dermatitis) when handling the plant. Of course, that's kind of true for Aralias in general, but my attitude is enjoy the plant, just don't roll in it.

*Metapanax davidii* is another member of the Araliaceae that calls SFA home. I suspect this large shrub with evergreen three-fingered leaves is destined to be another plant offering a tropical look to the southern landscape. It's a Fatsia-like relative with an interesting nomenclature. Once *Nothopanax*, *Metapanax* has recently been accepted as a new genus in South China and Vietnam. With the Chinese name Yi ye liang wang cha, we think "false ginseng" is a good start for a name, as presented by Todd Lasseigne of the Paul J. Cener Botanical Garden in North Carolina. Todd wrote, "on *Metapanax*, a group of evergreen shrubs related to Fatsia and other araliads, little to nothing is known about them in the U.S. For a few years now, the Sarah P. Duke Gardens has grown *M. davidii* and *M. delavayi* both of which have suffered no injury at temperatures below 0°F. Collections made in China of *Metapanax* - some not yet identified to species - by Dan Hinckley and others from Heronswood Nursery show an extraordinary range in leaf shape, lobing, color, gloss, and other characteristics. This, assuredly, will be an exciting genus of plants to watch, and at the least will expand the realm of successfully growing "Fatsia-like" plants in the southeastern U.S." (JCR Arboretum Newsletter 8 (2)).

There are other rarely encountered bold evergreens that are no doubt as well adapted to the southern landscape and new introductions are at a high point. New genotypes of *Machilus*, *Phoebe*, *Cinnamomum*, and others are finding their way into the arboreta and botanical gardens of the South. While it's too early to tell just what kind of impact this transfusion of hardy evergreen woody plants will have on the gardens of the South, it's nice to know that there are still new plants to find, trial, test and get excited about. Until next time, keep planting!

Dr. Dave Creech is a Regent's Professor of Horticulture and Director of the SFA Mast Arboretum, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas. [dcreech@sfasu.edu](mailto:dcreech@sfasu.edu)



### Ride the Wave, surf the web ....

GSHE Hotel information: [www.gshe.org/TradeShows/2009/hotels.htm](http://www.gshe.org/TradeShows/2009/hotels.htm)

On Line Plant Guide at [www.onlineplantguide.com](http://www.onlineplantguide.com)

Economic Impacts of the Green Industry in the United States: [www.utextension.utk.edu/hbin/greenimpact.html](http://www.utextension.utk.edu/hbin/greenimpact.html)

LSU AgCenter Publications: [www.lsuagcenter.com/en/communications/publications/Publications+Catal](http://www.lsuagcenter.com/en/communications/publications/Publications+Catal)

# IN THE NEWS

## KUDO'S

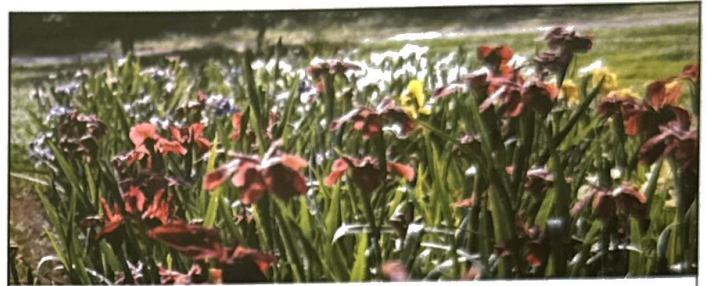
Wanda Metz Chase (pictured below) with Senator John Breaux, a Key Note Speaker at the 2007 ANLA Legislative Conference.



Two LNLA members were recently recognized with honors by the LSU chapter of Gamma Sigma Delta, an agricultural honor society. Neil Odenwald, former director of the School of Landscape Architecture at LSU, was presented the 2008 Gamma Sigma Delta Outstanding Alumni award. (pictured below)



Roger Hinson, an LSU AgCenter professor in agricultural economics, was presented the 2008 Gamma Sigma Delta Distinguished Achievement in Agriculture Award. Allen Owings (awards committee chair) presented Odenwald and Hinson their awards at the group's spring banquet. (pictured below)



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## Three Newest Indian Hawthorne Cultivars

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### Particle Size Distribution Effects of Bark on Physical and Chemical Characteristics

Edward Bush\*, LSU, B.R., LA; ebush@agctr.lsu.edu; Mike Richard, LSU, B.R., LA, mrichard@agctr.lsu.edu; Allen Owings, LSU, B.R., LA, aowing@agctr.lsu.edu and Paul Wilson, LSU, B.R., LA, pwilson@agctr.lsu.edu.

Optimizing physical characteristics could improve plant growth and development. A 5/8" pine bark was sieved into four different sieve sizes including 3.35 mm (#6), 1.4 mm (#14), 710 µm (#25), and <710 µm (<#25) to establish uniform physical characteristics. Five treatments were established by using these particles to create media based on a mixture of the above sieve sizes. A factorial experiment was established by omitting particles from one of the four sieve sizes. Also, a combination of all particle sizes and a nursery standard (industry blend of all bark sizes <5/8") was used to establish a control medium. Irrigation was based on the effluent collected after irrigation at 20% using a modified effluent collection device. Results indicated that hardwood bark pH and EC were significantly greater than pine bark, although differences were minor (0.3 and 0.1 increase, respectively). Quality ratings of azalea, Indian hawthorn, and ligustrum were greater in pine bark compared to hardwood bark (32%, 17%, and 33% increase, respectively). Also, growth index and shoot weights for azalea, Indian hawthorn, and ligustrum were greater in pine bark compared to hardwood bark. Growth indexes increased 25%, 13%, 39%, respectively, and shoot weights increased 58%, 27%, 72%, respectively. Media substrate containing media sizes 3.35 mm, 710 µm, and <710 µm, produced the greatest shoot weights and growth index for azalea in pine bark. Media containing media sizes 3.35 mm, 1.4 mm, and <710 µm produced the greatest shoot weights, growth index, and quality ratings for Indian hawthorn and ligustrum. Hardwood bark particle size distribution had no significant effect on shoot weights, growth index, or quality ratings. Overall species plant quality was greater in pine bark compared to hardwood bark. HORTSCIENCE, VOL. 42(4), JULY 2007



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# Perennials from Ball? YES!

**By Michele André**

*Sales Representative,  
Ball Horticultural  
Company*



When you hear the name Ball Horticultural Company, the first product that comes to mind is usually not perennials. However, with our recent acquisition of Darwin Plants, one of the largest Dutch exporters of bare root perennials to the U.S., all that is quickly changing. Darwin Plants started in 1865 growing flower bulbs under the name Witteman & Company.

I suppose you're wondering why I would write an article on perennials for our area. We used to be limited by what we could grow, but that's changing, too! Cleaning up the plants – that is, virus indexing plants before they go to stock blocks – is helping some perennials live further

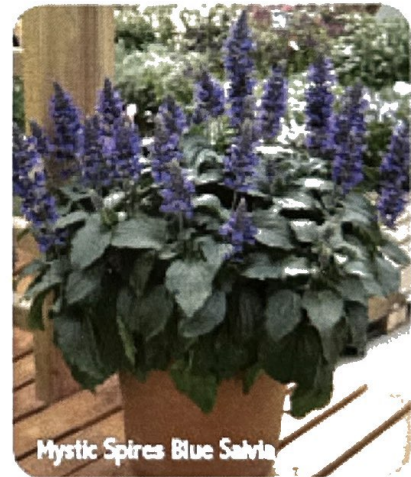


**Jim Crockett Boltonia**

south. Trials have shown that cuttings from virus-indexed plants deliver increased vigor and finish together on the bench, with virtually no culls.

Breeding has been completed in many genera to increase heat and humidity tolerance. This has increased the array of perennials that can be utilized in the South. The best time to plant most perennials is in the Fall and let them overwinter, either in a cold frame or outside depending on where you're located. Some protection from frost might be necessary. The plants may not look like they are growing but the roots are bulking up. Most nurseries grow in one-gallon or larger pots. Less feed and water is required for these plants until the Spring, when their tops start to grow. Since perennials are many times sold green, the large picture tags are very helpful to sell the plant.

Perennials are a terrific and very diverse group of plants. Programs can be designed for every need. I have access to the best experts



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Ms. Margie Jenkins made the front cover of American Nurseryman magazine in the April 1, 2008 edition (Issue 7, Vol. 207). The title of her article was "Rooting Native Azaleas and Stewartia". She told me she didn't like the front cover picture, so I've included the one picture in this article (above).

Dear LNLA Scholarship Committee,

Thank you so much for choosing me as one of the 2008 LNLA Scholarship recipients. I enjoyed the trade show, speakers at the convention, and of course the LNLA breakfast! I hope you all have a wonderful year

Sincerely,  
Kathryn Fontenot

Severn and Laura,

Thank you very much for publishing Dr Bob Barry's and Dr Ellis Fletcher's photo in the Jan/Feb/March LNLA newsletter. These fine gentlemen were recognized in January with a Life Member Award by the Louisiana State Horticulture Society. Each has made significant contributions over their careers to provide service to the horticulture industry in Louisiana. Dr. Barry worked at LSU at the sweet potato research station and later taught horticul-

ture at USL. Then, of course, he started Barry's Nursery in Grand Coteau. Dr. Fletcher was a long time professor at USL and worked with LAN long ago in the initial efforts of the certified nursery professional program. Thanks again for publicly recognizing their contributions.

Allen Owings  
LSU AgCenter

Dear Severn,

I have a couple of requests. I'd like to mention something of concern to you. Dwight Hughes, current ANLA President is my friend and has been for 20 years. He is trying to gain support from Tom Fennell, yourself and others to support the Lighthouse program of ANLA. I understand there is major resistance from Randy Bracy especially. ANLA is an outstanding organization that has done and continues to do a lot for our industry. My understanding is there is a disagreement with ANLA on their immigration stance. Be honest, you won't get 10 people in one room to agree on the immigration issue.

The Lighthouse program is \$10.00 per member - the price of 2 1/2 gallons of gas. If all our association members gave this \$10.00, it would be incredible. I believe your son still works for Randy Bracy. I'm not asking for you to be out of line with this request. Simply mention to Tom Fennell, Randy Bracy and others the importance of supporting the Lighthouse program. I plan to contact Tom Fennell.

Thanks,  
Marlon Mitchell  
Sunrise Farms  
Downsville, LA.



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## Ornamental Horticulture News and Notes

### CRAPE MYRTLES: Cultivars Recommended, Cultivars with Potential, Keys to Success

We all are very familiar with many of the crape myrtle cultivars that are recommended in Louisiana and our surrounding states. Here is a list of some that the LSU AgCenter most highly recommends.

**'Natchez'** is the top performing crape myrtle in the southeastern United States. It was introduced by the U.S. National Arboretum in 1978. White flowers and exfoliating bark are characteristic of this cultivar that reaches heights of 30 feet at maturity. Bloom period is about 110 days in Louisiana, starting in early June. It has very large blooms.

**'Muskogee'** was introduced in 1978 and has medium size, light lavender flowers. Blooming period is excellent, beginning in mid-June and lasting 110-120 days. It has good tolerance to powdery mildew and leaf spot. Exfoliating bark is gray-tan, tan and medium brown. Bark characteristics are desirable but not as good as Natchez and Tuscarora. It reaches a mature height of more than 20 feet.

**'Tuscarora'** was introduced in 1981 and is noted for its coral pink flowers. It is less susceptible to powdery mildew and leaf spot than most cultivars. Flowering begins in late June or early July and will continue for 70-80 days. The trunk has mottled, light brown bark that exfoliates increasingly as the tree ages. It can easily reach heights of 25 feet in the landscape and has performed well across Louisiana.

**'Tonto'** is a semi-dwarf to medium crape myrtle reaching heights of 12-14 feet. It was released by the U.S. National Arboretum in 1990 and has been recognized as a Georgia Gold Medal winner in 1996 and Mississippi Medallion plant in 1999. It has excellent resistance to leaf spot and powdery mildew. It retains its foliage into the fall. It displays deep red flowers and has satisfactory exfoliating bark.

**'Basham's Party Pink'** is a tall hybrid introduced to the nursery trade by Texas nurseryman Lynn Lowery in 1965. Its blooms are lavender-pink and compete with Natchez for size. It's very comparable and similar in performance to Muskogee. It resists leaf spot and powdery mildew well, according to LSU AgCenter evaluations. Its cold hardiness, however, is not as good as Muskogee.

**'Acoma'** was introduced by the U.S. National Arboretum and reaches a height of 10-14 feet, similar in size to Tonto. It has a weeping or cascading growth habit. White flowers appear in mid- to late June and last around 90 days. Its powdery mildew resistance is good. In some years, leaf spot can be found. Defoliation is not a problem. Its light gray bark exfoliates as the plant nears maturity. It has good cold hardiness.

**'Sioux'** was recognized as a Georgia Gold Medal winner in 1996 and a Mississippi Medallion plant in 1999. It was found to have good powdery mildew resistance in LSU AgCenter trials. It has some susceptibility to leaf spot. Its flowers are vivid pink and last from June through September. Mature height ranges from 10-15 feet, but can vary widely.



#### Other Crape Myrtle Cultivars with Potential:

- 'Pink Velour'
- 'Cherry Dazzle' and 'Raspberry Dazzle'
- 'Yuma'
- 'Lipan'
- 'Zuni'
- 'Arapaho'
- 'Apalachee'



Above left: 'Sioux' Crape Myrtle  
Bottom left: 'Acoma' Crape Myrtle



*Lagerstroemia indica*  
*x L. fauriei* 'Tonto' flower

#### In the Landscape – Keys to Success

- Full sun
- Well drained soil
- Soil pH of 6.0-6.5
- Avoid over-mulching
- Fertilize in late February/early March (about 2 weeks before new growth commences)
- Properly prune
- Aphid control critical in early spring through early summer  
Sucker Stopper for sucker control

This article provided by Allen Owings, Professor of Horticulture, Hammond Research Station, LSU AgCenter, (P) 985.543.4125; (C) 225.603.8096; (F) 985.543.4124; (E) [aowings@agctr.lsu.edu](mailto:aowings@agctr.lsu.edu)



## WEED DOCTOR'S CORNER:

### Postemergence Options Are Limited in Nursery Crops



Doveweed -  
newly emerged



Doveweed: very  
common in  
production areas



Eclipta - growing  
out of drain holes

Due to the high value of the crops grown and the potential sensitivity to postemergence herbicides, preemergence herbicides are the backbone of weed control in nurseries. However, there are a few crop specific, selective, postemergence options that are available that you may not be familiar with. Take a look at the options below and see if any of the following herbicides might fit in your overall weed management plan. As with all herbicides, it is important to read and understand product labels before using.

**Bentazon – (Basagran, Lescogran etc.)** - Bentazon provides good control of yellow nutsedge (poor on purple nutsedge), *Kyllinga* spp., spreading dayflower, and small eclipta. A few plants listed in the product label that will tolerate over the top applications include ajuga, several cultivars of hollies and liriopse. Bentazon also may be applied as a directed spray around most plants as long as care is taken not to contact foliage. The herbicide also may be used in landscape plantings.

**Clopyralid (Lontrel)** – Lontrel is a very effective postemergence herbicide on weeds that are members of the legume (clovers) and Asteraceae (thistles and asters) families. The herbicide can be applied to several species of pines, juniper, ornamental grasses and field grown lilies. There are a few deciduous plants on the product label also. Consult the label for a list of tolerant plants. The herbicide may be applied as spot treatments in landscape plantings. We will be evaluating this herbicide a good bit this summer at LSU.

**Glyphosate (Roundup and others)** – Glyphosate is often used for site preparation or as a carefully directed spray in ornamental plantings. However, most of you have had an occasion where spray drift has damaged your crop. Even the most careful applicator will injure desirable plants. Should you try directed sprays, reduce sprayer pressure. High pressure causes finer spray droplets increasing chances for spray drift. Avoid using glyphosate on thin or pigmented-bark trees. One way to escape drift injury with glyphosate is to use the herbicide as a wipe on weeds. The glyphosate concentration in a wipe solution should be at least 15% glyphosate. For difficult weed species consider 20 to 30% glyphosate concentrations.

**Postemergence Grass Killers (fluazifop, sethoxydim, clethodim)** – Controlling summer annual grasses postemergence should rarely ever be an issue in nursery production or landscape beds. Most non-grass plants including liriopse, mondograss, and daylilies are tolerant of over-the-top applications of these the grass killer herbicides with a few exceptions (double check product labels). Perennial grasses like bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), vaseygrass (*Paspalum urvillei*), and dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*) can be more difficult to control and may require multiple applications.

**Sedge killing herbicides halosulfuron (Sedgehammer), imazaquin (Image), sulfosulfuron (Certainty)** – Postemergence sedge killers such as Sedgehammer, Image, and Certainty only can be used in non-production areas of container and field grown nurseries. However, all these products can be used in landscape plantings. Sedgehammer and Certainty are labeled for directed sprays around all woody ornamentals in landscapes. Image may be applied over the top of several ornamentals including liriopse, mondograss, jasmine, and Indian hawthorne.

**Flumioxazin (Sureguard)** – Sureguard might be thought of as mostly a preemergence herbicide. However, I was very impressed with the postemergence activity of this herbicide in production and non-production areas in some of my demonstration plots last year. The herbicide is extremely active on doveweed (*Murdannia nudiflora*), a frequent problem in areas that stay wet in the nursery. Doveweed is an annual monocot that is similar to spreading dayflower and a weed that is becoming more common in nurseries and landscapes. Glyphosate (Roundup or generics) has almost no activity on this particular weed. Eclipta (*Eclipta prostrata*) is a hard to control plant that is also listed on the product label as a controlled species. Most nurseries have at least a moderate infestation of eclipta. Sureguard can be tank-mixed with glyphosate to provide broad spectrum postemergence control.

(Continued on page 32)



## LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY

### Horticulture & Quarantine Program Update

The Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry recently launched its new updated, redesigned website. The Web site is filled with content and features that were not available on the previous site. It will better serve the public as more and more people choose to find information online versus traditional methods.

Some of the new features include calendars of events and meetings, videos, an Ag for Kids area, frequently asked questions, expanded photo galleries, and a statewide toll-free number for calls to the department.

The Horticulture & Quarantine Program section contains information on the various programs in the division, exam and permit application packets that contain printable forms and applications, links to the various laws and regulations, and related links. Proceedings of the Horticulture Commission meetings can be found on the site as well. The proceedings are a summary of actions taken and decisions made by the commission and will include a summary of adjudicatory hearings pertaining to violations of the horticulture law. This addition to the website will allow individuals to keep abreast of enforcement activities and fines assessed by the Horticulture Commission.

The new website also has lists of license and permit

holders for the public to access to check on the status of individuals engaging in the various professions and occupations regulated by the Horticulture & Quarantine Division. These lists are updated periodically, however it is not real time, so it may not be completely accurate at the particular time that it is being viewed. We ask that if the name you are searching is not on a list, please call the office as a follow up to check the current status.

In the future, we hope to add information on pests of regulatory concern in the Quarantine Section of the site. Our desire is to list the various pests for which we are surveying or currently regulating. Clicking on a specific pest name will link you to a short fact sheet with pictures of the pest.

The Web site is searchable by keyword, audience and subject, and includes the latest Louisiana agriculture and forestry news in a scrolling banner at the top of the homepage.

The department's Web address remains the same, [www.ldaf.state.la.us](http://www.ldaf.state.la.us). The specific site address for the Horticulture & Quarantine Programs is <http://www.ldaf.state.la.us/portal/Offices/AgriculturalEnvironmentalSciences/HorticultureQuarantine?Programs/tabid/120/Default.aspx>.

#### THE SECOND GENERATION 10 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

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Mike LaFleur, Sec./Treas.  
Yvette Smith, Office Sec.  
Mike Fontenot, Field Mgr.  
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## REGIONAL REPORT FROM GREEN INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS

### ► SELNA UPDATE:

The spring meeting of SELNA was held on April 22, 2008, at LSU AgCenter's Hammond Research Station. Members and guests enjoyed strolling through the research landscape beds and Margie Jenkins Azalea Garden before the dinner and business meeting. A fried shrimp and oyster dinner was sponsored and prepared by LC&I personnel. LC&I is a workmen's comp insurance provider. Dennis Neyland, their marketing spokesman, was the guest speaker for the meeting.

The SELNA annual Crawfish Boil was held on Saturday, May 24, 2008, at Dogwood Hill Nursery, owned and operated by Bill & Sylvia Furlong, in Folsom, La. About 45 members and guests attended and "passed a good time."

The summer meeting of SELNA is scheduled for Tuesday, June 24, 2008, at 6 pm at Hammond Research Station, following a Nursery Environmental Stewardship Seminar, conducted by LSU AgCenter, from 3-6 pm. Complimentary dinner for all who attend will be sponsored by SELNA.

Visit our website at [www.selna.net](http://www.selna.net) for more information.

*\*Submitted by Annie Coco, SELNA Secretary, and County Agent, Tangipahoa Parish, LSU AgCenter, 4-27-07.*

### ► NOWLAN UPDATE:

#### MEETING MINUTES, April 10, 2008

The meeting began informally at 6:30 P.M. with Rusty Curtis conducting a tour of his greenhouse facilities full of Wave petunias. Those in attendance included: Juan Gallegos, Pat Newman, Terri J. Applewhite, Ian A. MacIntire, John Harris, Jeff Shows, Mark & Sheila Womack, Mary Alvord, Dr. Peter & Mary Gallagher, Huel Jones, Denyse Cummins, David & Rosemary Lassiter, Carol Morell, Vicki and Homer Thomas, Dorothy Long, Janet Creech, Fred and Margaret Hoogland, Bronson Candler, Dr. G. W. 'Bud' Willis, Rosemary Dewett, Donna Ford, Kip C. Dehart, Rusty & Laura Curtis and Severn C. Doughty, Sr.

Our special thanks to Rusty and Laura Curtis for hosting the meeting and to Laura for preparing the delicious Grits and Grillades, the fabulous 'Mystery Salad', garlic bread and scrumptious bread pudding. Everyone served themselves supper at 7:25 P.M. and thoroughly enjoyed the memorable evening.

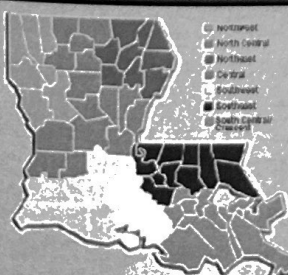
Severn made a few announcements and then turned the program over to guest speaker, Pat Newman, from Folsom Nursery to provide the educational program titled, 'Azaleas, Backbone Shrub of the Southern Garden'. Pat enlightened the group on the history of azaleas in America, breeding work done at the National Arboretum in Washington D.C., in Mississippi and in Louisiana, cultural information and pest control. After her program she entertained lots of questions and everyone really enjoyed her subject matter, delivery style and entertaining stories pertaining to azaleas.

The next meeting will be at Louisiana Tech Horticulture Facility in Ruston, LA on August 28, 2008 at 6:30 P.M. The faculty and students will host and serve supper and Dr. Gallagher will conduct a tour of the grounds.

The final meeting of the year will be held at the American Rose Center, 8877 Jefferson Paige Rd., Shreveport, LA (take I-20 west to Exit 5 and follow the signs to the American Rose Center). The supper will be hosted by Hooglands Nursery LLC and the educational program will be presented by Ms. Charlotte Haring, Rose Curator at the American Rose Center and her topic will be 'Roses for the Southern Garden'.

The meeting concluded at 9:40 P.M.

*\*Minutes respectively submitted by Severn C. Doughty, Sr.*



Support Louisiana's green industry by joining your regional association.

Contact the following:

**NOWLAN:** Severn C. Doughty, Sr., LNLQ Exec. Secretary, 444 Fox Trot Drive, Mansfield, LA 71052  
(P) 318.872.4677 (E) [scd357@cmaaccess.com](mailto:scd357@cmaaccess.com)

**SELNA:** Annie Coco, SELNA Secretary, PO Box 848, Amite, LA 70422 (P) 985.748.3787  
(E) [acoco@agctr.lsu.edu](mailto:acoco@agctr.lsu.edu)

**SWLAN:** Frances Thorne, 17868 Lake Charles Hwy, Leesville, LA 71446 (P) 337.462.1642  
(E) [hthorne@beau.lib.la.us](mailto:hthorne@beau.lib.la.us)

# Welcome!

## New LNLA Members

### February—May 2008

#### Bracy's Nursery

Amanda Cauthron, 64624 Dummyline Rd., Amite, LA 70422  
(P) 985.748.4716, (E) sales@bracys.com

#### Clearly Chemical Corporation

Josh Ogden, 2700 Queens Court, Highland Village, TX 75077  
(P) 940.395.9154, (E) josh.ogden@clearlychemical.com

#### Delgado Community College

Vickie Dewey, 1508 Field Ave., Metairie, LA 70001  
(P) 504.456.2241, (E) vdewey@yahoo.com  
Michael Dufrene, 903 St. Ferdinand St., New Orleans, LA 70117  
(P) 504.270.8538, (E) mdufre57887@dcc.edu

#### Dorothy's Plants

Dorothy Long, 236 Preston Ave., Shreveport, LA 71105  
(P) 318.861.3625

#### Grass Rangers, LLC

Jake Poche, PO Box 132, Duplessis, LA 70728  
(P) 225.677.8899, (E) grassrangers@eatel.net

#### Heartwood Plants, LLC.

Michael Ortego, 48 Pine Drive, Forest Hill, LA 71430  
(P) 318.623.9186, (E) michaelortego@suddenlink.net

#### Jefferson Parish Parkways

Don Cole, 1901 Ames Blvd., Marrero, LA 70072 (P) 504.349.5829

#### John Deere

Charlie Durand, 3011 Internet Blvd., Ste.#120, Frisco, TX 75034  
(P) 985.687.7107, (E) durandcharles@johndeere.com

#### Natives Landscape Corporation

Stephen Rushbar, 320 N. Theard St., Covington, LA 70433  
(P) 985.892.5424, (E) natives@bellsouth.net

#### North West Veteran's Cemetery

Russell Hudson, 7970 Mike Clark Rd., Keithville, LA 71047  
(P) 318.925.9413, (E) hudsonrussell5@bellsouth.net

#### Peacock Tree Farms

Tom Farina, 6099 Shinn Road, Ft. Pierce, FL 34987  
(P) 772.461.6810, (E) peacocktreefarms@bellsouth.net

#### Pinecrest Supports & Services

Kim Chenevert, PO Box 5191 Pineville, LA 71361-5191  
(P) 318.641.2199, (F) 318.641.2307

#### Pittman Nursery Corp.

Donna Pittman-King, PO Box 606, Magnolia, AR 71754  
(P) 800.553.6661, (E) pittman@pittmannursery.com

#### Red Oak Nursery

William Goff, 17220 Goff Farm Road, Moss Point, MS 39562  
(P) 228.588.2370, (F) 228.588.6844

#### S J Balfour Landscape Architect

Sharon Balfour, 400 Smith Reed Road, Lafayette, LA 70507  
(P) 337.896.0660, (E) sbalfour@dotd.la.gov

#### Sumter Gardens

Scott Ahrens, PO Box 159, Sumterville, FL 33585  
(P) 352.793.9228, (E) sahrens@sumtergardens.com

#### Suncoast Wholesale Co., Inc.

Nathan Masters, 1181 S. Sumter Blvd., Ste 333, North Port, FL 34287 (P) 941.929.4373, (E) datepalmsales@aol.com

#### The Green Thumb Nursery & Landscape

Donna Anderson, PO Box 153, Addis, LA 70710  
(P) 225.687.2380, (E) greenthumbnurser@bellsouth.net

(Continued from page 1)

include Wangari Maathai, who also won a Nobel Peace Prize; Chicago Mayor Richard Daley; former U.S. Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall; veteran newsman Bill Kurtis; the Toyota Motor Corporation; and the Walt Disney Company.

The 2008 recipient of the Frederick Olmsted Award for exemplary tree planting and conservation work at the state or regional level was presented to **Buck Abbey of Baton Rouge, La.** Abbey is a nationally recognized authority on municipal landscape ordinances and codes, and has been a major influence in working to draft landscape standards for communities across the country that recognize the importance of trees in cities and towns. He serves as an associate professor of landscape architecture at Robert Reich School of Landscape Architecture at Louisiana State University. His professional work has exemplified a commitment to tree planting and conservation that has improved communities across America.

**About the Arbor Day Foundation:** The Arbor Day Foundation is a nonprofit education and conservation organization of nearly one million members, with a mission to inspire people to plant, nurture, and celebrate trees. More information on the Foundation and its programs can be found at [www.arborday.org](http://www.arborday.org). For a complete list of 2008 Arbor Day Awards visit <http://www.arborday.org/programs/awards/2008/index.cfm>.

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### Landscape Design Sketchbook

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(Continued from page 14)

out the South. Both Odenwald and Pope are long term members of the green industry in Louisiana. They are both tremendous supporters of horticulture. Tom is known for his many years of service with the Cooperative Extension Service and Neil is the retired director of the LSU School of Landscape Architecture.

Neil is co-author of the book *Identification, Selection and Use of Southern Plants for Landscape Design* published by Claitor's Publishing in Baton Rouge.

Using both the excellent book and the On Line Plant Guide, it has become much more easy for LSU, Texas A&M, Mississippi State, Georgia and Florida students to learn plant materials. For the professional designer, both of these tools are essential additions to the design studio.

Find the On Line Plant Guide at [www.onlineplantguide.com](http://www.onlineplantguide.com)  
Should readers like to contact Abbey, please feel free to contact him at [lsugreenlaws@aol.com](mailto:lsugreenlaws@aol.com). You may call him at the LSU School of Landscape Architecture at 225.578.1434.





## PLANTS... A PATHOLOGIST'S PERSPECTIVE

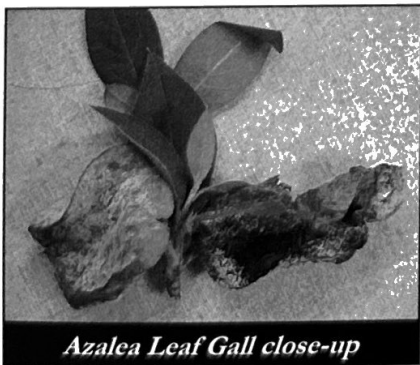
### Azalea Leaf Gall

Azalea leaf gall is quite common in Louisiana and has been particularly prevalent this spring because of the extended periods of cool, wet weather that we have experienced. Although it is most commonly seen affecting leaves, it can also occur on the stems, flowers and seed pods. It is caused by the fungus, *Exobasidium vaccinii*, which also will cause leaf galls on a variety of other hosts, including camellias and several other members of the Ericaceae. Similar leaf galls caused by *E. camelliae* can be found on camellia (especially sasanqua camellias) and those caused by *E. symploci* can be found on *Symplocos tinctoria* (common or sapphire-berry sweetleaf, horse-sugar or yellow-wood). Although these deformities are unsightly and sometimes grotesque, the disease is not generally serious unless it is left unattended on particularly susceptible cultivars. In fact, the fleshy galls are often called "pinkster apples" and are edible!



*Azalea Leaf Gall*

Leaf gall symptoms appear soon after flowering and are quite visible as the leaves (or portions of a leaf) become thickened with a fleshy or leather-like texture and their shape is distorted. At first, these tend to be pale green, pink or white, but they eventually become white and powdery as the fungus develops and begins to produce spores, which make up the white powdery substance coating the galls. These spores are readily dispersed in air currents and by splashing water, and subsequent infection occurs only on young tender growth. Later, the leaves will shrivel up as they dry out and will then turn brown and become quite hard. These galled leaves may then fall to the ground and serve as a source of inoculum the next spring. The fungus is also thought to survive within asymptomatic infected tissues and as spores within bud scales.



*Azalea Leaf Gall close-up*

In the landscape, this disease is managed primarily by the use of cultural practices. These include practices that increase airflow and promote rapid drying of the foliage as well as sanitation practices that reduce the production of additional inoculum. When establishing new plantings it is important to maintain adequate spacing so as not to create an environment conducive to disease development. Also, avoid planting in protected areas without adequate ventilation, such as enclosed courtyards, etc. For established plantings, selective thinning of the canopy to increase airflow would help considerably. Frequent inspection of the plants and removal of infected leaves when they first appear is often all that is needed to control

this disease. If large numbers of leaves are affected, you might consider pruning back the plants in late spring or early summer to remove infected leaves and stimulate new growth. Also be sure to rake up and destroy affected leaves that have fallen to the ground under the plants.

In commercial nurseries, the fungicide triadimefon (Bayleton) may be sprayed beginning at bud break and repeated every 10 days as long as environmental conditions are suitable for disease development. Some fungicides used to control petal blight (i.e., mancozeb) should also help to prevent leaf gall.



This article was written by Dr. Don Ferrin (pictured right), Extension Specialist in the Department of Plant Pathology & Crop Physiology, LSU AgCenter, Baton Rouge. (P) 225. 578.8537, (C) 225.573.6510, (E) [dferrin@agcenter.lsu.edu](mailto:dferrin@agcenter.lsu.edu).



## “It’s Not About the Process!”

by Mark Mayberry

When I was still in the apparel business in the late 80s, Lisa and I went to see one of my heroes, Tom Peters. For 2 days, we had the opportunity to hear Tom talk about his most recent book (and 20 years later, it’s still my favorite), “Thriving On Chaos.” During this two-day event, we became friends with some of the other attendees. Thirty days after Tom’s program, I called one of the other attendees up, to see how he was implementing Tom’s ideas. This person said, “Peters’ stuff doesn’t work. I attended another seminar and found out that it’s all about ‘process.’”

Ugh! Process??! You’ve got to be kidding me! For some reason, this stuck with me for the next 20 years – until I met David Cox. David is one of the reasons that I love my profession. He hired me to give a speech to his group a couple of years ago, and we became instant friends. We’ve stayed in touch, and on a recent visit back to the Northwest, David met me for breakfast.

During my initial visit, David was taking me to the airport and our conversation led to this word that was still haunting me – “process.” He

made my day when he said, “Mark, it’s not about process. It’s about people.” So now, two years later, David was gracious enough to explain his discovery about “people” being more important than “process.”

Early in David’s career, he was assigned to oversee a very important project with a major Customer. David told me that “lots of positions were involved,” and that he searched across the country to find the best two people at each of these positions. His focus was on finding the best “process” to make this project successful.

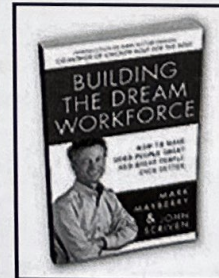
His Team met and for 3 ½ months, they went through every step in the process, determining what action plan they should implement. Every one on his Team was “highly impassioned” and “deeply caring.” They re-defined expectation levels, and instituted the new program. It was an overwhelming success, and David said, “I believed then that the reason we had succeeded was ‘the process.’”

Then, reality set in. After several months of success, things began to falter. David reached out to find out what was going wrong, and said, “Initially, the project was successful because great people were executing the plan. The great people, the proven people, stood up and said ‘This is going to work.’” David discovered that “It was never about the process, it was about the people.” When the project

grew beyond “the great people,” it broke down. David realized that it was important to have the “process” in place, but more important to have the “great” people. He credits the book, “Good to Great” for opening his eyes.

David told me, “Good to Great” explains that Six Sigma and other ‘process’ theories are just systems to cover up the weakness of the individuals in the organizations.” The key is to have the right people in place. Thanks David! Your insight has finally let me put that word, “process” back in its place on the shelf.

© Mark Mayberry



**Are you ready to get serious about Customer Service? Order my new audio CD, “Eight Steps To Better Customer Service” (\$20.00) at**

**my website, [www.MarkMayberry.com](http://www.MarkMayberry.com).**

*Mark Mayberry is an international speaker, author, and consultant. Mark wants your input about his newsletter! Please write him at: The Mayberry Group, 6015 Twinpoint Way, Woodstock, Georgia 30189. You can call Mark at (800) 394-6138, or send Mark an E-Mail: ([Mark@Markmayberry.com](mailto:Mark@Markmayberry.com)) Visit Mark’s website at [www.MarkMayberry.com!](http://www.MarkMayberry.com!)*

**YOUR SHAZZAM CHALLENGE ...** It’s all about people – Are you using “process” to hide the real challenge to being more successful? What can you do to swing the pendulum back to your Team Members?

# Garden Centers Can Delight The Senses

Of all retailing settings, the garden center offers the most opportunities to delight the senses. How well we delight the sense determines how much we will sell, especially with impulse sales. Of course, the opposite can happen if we offend the sense. This is a brief overview of how this happens.

## Sense of Sound

Pleasant sounds should be everywhere in a garden center. Water features of all sizes create soothing sounds of moving, splashing, and bubbling. Even a small tabletop fountain creates a mood in a confined area.

Carefully chosen background music can turn a browser into a buyer. Holiday music is a given but how about a birdcall tape in the wild bird section? Selling tapes and CD's of what is playing in the background has proven successful for many garden centers.

High quality tuned wind chimes sell well when displayed in an area with natural air movement or help from a small fan.

## Sense of Smell

Let's face it, all areas of a garden center may not have the best smell. The pest control and fertilizer sections can be a challenge. But if it's not too "chemical," the earthy smells of a garden center can actually influence people to get busy on a project. The smell of mulches, cedar planters, or even tomato plants can trigger a response to want to dig into the earth. The scents of the rose and herb sections will naturally be the most pleasant.

The "gift" section should be the most fragrant. Adding candles or potpourri to the mix will make it pleasant. If you don't sell candles, plug-in air fresheners can add pleasant scents to an area. Use apple cinnamon for fall, pine or berry for the holiday season, and fresh floral scents for spring and summer. People will notice and make positive comments about it.

## Sense of Sight

A garden center is full of delights for the eye. Color, color everywhere is what does it. Annuals, perennials, pottery, tropical's and garden accent sections are all loaded with color. Color can be the unifier for displays year round. Even leftovers and one-of-a-kind items can be worked into a strong display based on color.

The sight of a well-done display can trigger a customer's desire to copy all or part of it in their own yard. The better the display is cross-merchandised, the

more things will sell. Remember that the sight of healthy plants of all types will stimulate sales.

## Sense of Taste

This is probably the least likely sense to be delighted at a garden center - except of course for those who have chosen to include any sort of food service. Everything from a sit down cafe to a self-service popcorn machine can be found at garden centers today. Freshly brewed morning coffee makes customers feel at home and invites them to linger and buy more. Fall festivals can delight the sense of taste. Samples of local produce and food products can be given. Contests are held for the best salsa or apple pie.

## Sense of Touch

Who can resist feeling a textured perennial such as lamb's ear or *Salvia argentea*? Even the high gloss finish of pottery attracts fingers to feel the smoothness. A passerby always touches teak furniture. Working fountains even seem to invite touching and feeling the water. In the case of unruly children, this may not be desirable.

I wonder how many of you knew we ran such sensuous businesses? The way a garden center successfully delights its visitors senses will affect the results a consumer will have in their own yard or garden space, and ultimately the bottom line.

*By Fred Struck, Traverse des Sioux Garden Center, MNLA Garden Center Committee Member. Minnesota Nursery & Landscape Association, Nov. 2006, Vol. 29, No.11, pp. 30.*

LOUISIANA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTROL OF PESTS OF ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING PLANTS (cont'd)				
Plant and Pest	Insecticide	To Make		Remarks
		1 gal	100 gals	
<b>ANNUAL FLOWERING PLANTS</b>				
Aphids	<sup>oo</sup> Distance 0.86 EC	0.5-2/3 tsp	6-12 ozs	Treat when insects appear. Retreat once dry. For greenhouses, shade houses, and field nurseries.
	Orthene TTO/75S		2/3 lb	
	97S	0.25-0.5 tsp	0.25 to 0.5 lb	
	Thiodan (50% WP)	2 TBS	1 lb	
	* Flagship 25 WG		2-4 ozs	
	Malathion (57% EC)	2 tsps	1.5 pts	
Mavrik 2E	0.25-0.5 tsp	2-5 ozs		
*Merit 75 WP	1 tsp/gal	3.5 TBS		
Endeavor 50 WP	1/3-2/3 tsp	2.5-5.0 ozs		
Mealy bugs	Same as for aphids	Same as for aphids		Treat when crawlers appear. Retreat once dry.
Caterpillars	Mavrik 2E	0.25-0.5 tsp	2-5 ozs	Treat weekly as long as insects are present.
	Carbaryl (50% WP)	2 TBS	2 lbs	
	Carbaryl (10% Dust)	-	-	
	(50% WP)	2 TBS	2 lbs	
	*Astro 3.2 EC	1-2 tsps/3 gals	4-8 ozs	
	Orthene TTO/75S		2/3 lb	
97S	0.25-0.5 tsp	0.25-0.5 lb		
<sup>o</sup> Conдор XL		0.75-1.75 pts/acre		
<sup>o</sup> Crymax XL		0.5-1.5 lbs/acre		
<b>CANNA LILY</b>				
Leafrollers	Carbaryl (10% Dust)	-	-	Treat weekly as long as insects are present.
	<sup>o</sup> Azatin XL			
Battle WP	1-2 gms	1.2-4.8 ozs		
<b>GARDENIA</b>				
Whiteflies	Ultra Fine Oil	2.5-5.0 ozs	1-2 gals	Can be used alone or in combination with insecticides. Treat when adults are emerging and laying eggs. Do not use with oils or spreader stickers. For greenhouses, shade houses, and field nurseries.
	Talstar	1 tsp	3-8 TBS/50 gals	
	*Judo		2-4 ozs	
	Astro 3.2 EC	1-2 tsps/3 gals	4-8 ozs	
	Moreslan 4 ..	-	4-8 ozs	
	* Flagship 25 WG		2-4 ozs	
	*Merit 75W	1 tsp/10 gals	3.5 TBS	
	Orthene TTO/75S		2/3 lb	
	97S		8 ozs	
	+Tame		10 2/3	
	Endeavor 50 WP	1/3-2/3 tsp/gal	2.5-5.0 ozs	
	<sup>o</sup> Precision	1-4 packets		
<sup>o</sup> Azatin XL		6-10 ozs		
<sup>oo</sup> Distance 0.86 EC	1/3-2/3 tsp	6-12 ozs		
Summer oil emulsion	0.5 pt	2 gals		
Malathion (57% EC)	1 TBS	1.5 qts	Treat April 1, April 15, and October 1.	
Dimethoate (2E)	1 TBS	1 qt	Repeat in 14 days for best results.	
*Professional use only, <sup>o</sup> Biological, <sup>oo</sup> IGR				

LOUISIANA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTROL OF PESTS OF ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING PLANTS (cont'd) from pg. 31				
Plant and Pest	Insecticide	To Make		Remarks
		1 gal	100 gals	
<b>HOLLY</b>				
Tea scales	Ultra Fine Oil	2.5-5.0 ozs	1-2 gals	
San Jose scales	Orthene TTO/75S		2/3 lb	
Camellia scales	97S		8 ozs	
	*Dursban 2EC		2-4 lbs/acre	
	*Supracide 2E		2 pts	
Spider mites	*Kelthane (18.5% EC)	2 tps	1 qt	Make two applications 7-10 days apart. Do not use with oils or spreader stickers.
	Ultra Fine Oil	2.5-5.0 ozs	1-2 gals	
	*Mesuroil 75 WP		0.5-1.0 lb/50 gals/acre	Follow label.
	Talstar 10 WP	1 tsp	3-8 TBS/50 gals	
	Avid 0.15 EC	0.25 tsp	4 ozs	Does not effect adults but will cause sterilization, effective against young mites; can be used only two times a year; to control adults use adulticide; for use in greenhouse, lath, and shade house only.
	Malathion 57% EC	2 tps	1 1/3 lbs	
	Floramite	1/3-2/3 tsp	2-4 ozs	
	Tetram 5 WDG	16-32 ozs/acre	8-16 ozs	
	*Judo		2-4 ozs	
<b>CHRYSANTHEMUM</b>				
Aphids	Talstar 10WP	1 tsp	3-8 TBS/10 gals	Follow label. Treat when aphids first appear.
	Malathion (57% EC)	1 TBS	1 qt	
	Mavrik 2E	0.25-0.5 tsp	2-5 ozs	Watch for small caterpillars feeding in terminal buds or under leaves and treat when first appearing and weekly thereafter.
	*Merit 75 WP	1 tsp/10 gals	3.5 TBS	
	Endeavor 50 WP	1/3-2/3 tsp/gal	2.5-5.0 ozs	
	**Distance 0.86 EC	1/3-2/3 tsp	6-12 ozs	
	Orthene TTO/75S		2/3 lb	
	97S		4 ozs	
	*Astro 3.2 EC	1-2 tps/3 gals	4-8 ozs	
	Conserve SC	0.06 fl oz	6.0 fl ozs	
Caterpillars	Carbaryl (10% Dust)	-	-	Treat when insects appear. Follow labels.
	Thiodan (50% WP)	1 TBS	1 lb	
	Orthene TTO/75S		2/3 lb	For greenhouses, shade houses, and field nurseries.
	97S		4 ozs	
	*Astro 3.2 EC	1-2 tps/3 gals	4-8 ozs	
	Conserve SC	0.06 fl oz	6.0 fl ozs	
Mealybugs	Malathion (57% EC)	1 TBS	3 pts	Start spraying when thrips first appear.
	Talstar 10 WP	0.6-1.6 ozs/10 gals	2 TBS	
	Carbaryl (50% WP)	2 TBS	2 lbs	Based on volume and square footage.
	*Merit 75 WP	1 tsp/10 gals	3.5 TBS	
	Orthene TTO/75S		2/3 lb	
	97S		8 ozs	
	*Flagship 25 WG		2-4 ozs	
Termites	Dursban (4 EC)	1 fl oz	1 qt	
Thrips	Malathion (57% EC)	tps/1.5 pts		
	Mavrik 2E	0.25-0.5 tsp	2-5 ozs	
	*Merit 75 WP	1 tsp/10 gals	3.5 TBS	
	Orthene TTO/75S		2/3 lb	
	97S		8 ozs	
	*Precision	1-4 packets		

(Continued from page 24)

Although Sureguard may be used in container production, it probably has a better fit as a directed spray in field tree and shrub production. Broadstar is the granular formulation of flumioxazin that probably fits shrub and tree container production best. That being said, I believe that Sureguard has a great fit in keeping difficult weeds under control in and around production areas of container nurseries.



The *Weed Doctor's Corner* was written by Dr. Ron Strahan, Assistant Professor in Weed Science, LSU AgCenter, (P) 2 2 5 . 5 7 8 . 2 3 9 2 , ( E ) [rstrahan@agcenter.lsu.edu](mailto:rstrahan@agcenter.lsu.edu). Updated versions of the LSU AgCenter's useful guides to controlling weeds, insect pests and plant diseases are available. Free downloads of the 2006 edition guides are available from the LSU AgCenter's Web site [www.lsuagcenter.com](http://www.lsuagcenter.com). Printed copies can also be purchased. Suggested publications are: the Louisiana Suggested Chemical Weed Control Guide, the Insect Pest Management Guide and the Louisiana Plant Disease Management Guide. The weed control guide includes helpful information on herbicides and weed control – with detailed suggestions for aquatics, commercial nursery stock, field crops, forestry, fruit crops, home gardens, lawns and many other Louisiana crops. It includes information on different types of herbicide registrations, as well as information on herbicide labels and restricted uses. Also included are sprayer calibration techniques, suggestions for reducing herbicide drift and a guide to proper spray tip selection.

(Continued from page 15)

come from secondary sources such as leftover tree tops and residuals that result from harvesting trees for solid wood products. More recently cypress mulch has come from trees harvested for the primary purpose of producing mulch.

Cypress does not grow only in coastal areas of Louisiana. It grows throughout the state. And, as is the case with most forested systems in the southern United States, most of the land on which cypress grows is owned by the private sector. In Louisiana 82% of the net volume of live cypress trees is privately owned which ranges from large companies with large holdings, to small landowners with only a few acres.

For those landowners wanting or needing to derive income from cypress, mulch may be another source of income. Consider the following: a forestland owner in Louisiana pays property taxes on forestland he or she owns. For any sort of goods or services purchased by the landowner in association with the forestland, he or she pays sales taxes. When timber is harvested, a severance tax is paid just like it is paid when oil or gas is extracted. In the case of severance tax associated with timber harvests, 75% of the tax revenues go to local governments to help fund local needs and projects. Twenty-five percent of the tax proceeds go to the state and a significant portion of that is earmarked for the Louisiana Forest Productivity Program, a very important and very successful reforestation cost share program in Louisiana. Landowners also pay either income tax or capital gains tax (depending upon individual factors) when they sell timber. Landowners also incur other costs such as management costs associated with managing timberland and general maintenance and upkeep of boundaries and other property features. Given that forest landowners incur significant costs and are able to recover costs infrequently or irregularly, it is important that they have a source of income that not only offsets these costs, but also provide investment income in the future. If such opportunities do not exist, it is possible or even likely that management of privately held forestlands would diminish or even cease, because the cost of maintaining them could become prohibitive.

(The editors condensed and excerpted some of the above content. If one would like to read the Discussion Paper in its entirety, one may go to <http://www.sref.info/spotlight/louisiana2007.pdf>. In the next Newsletter we will conclude this Discussion Paper.)



## Certified Nursery & Landscape Professional Manual Review and Exam - 2008

<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Feb 21-22</b> Hammond Research Center LSU AgCenter Hammond, LA (985) 543-4125	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>June 12-13</b> Ira Nelson Horticulture Center, ULL Lafayette, LA (337) 482-5339	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Sept 18-19</b> Botanical Garden City Park New Orleans, LA (504) 483-9386	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>November 13-14</b> David B. Means 4-H Center LSU Ag Center Grand Cane, LA (318) 872-0533
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Register for the Manual Review and Exam by selecting the appropriate location  above:

Company Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone/Email (P) \_\_\_\_\_ (E) \_\_\_\_\_

Person(s) Registering:	Name & Section	Fees
<b>\$75 per person</b> for review and full exam.	_____	_____
<b>\$15 per section(s)</b> re-taken by each person. * Please specify re-take section(s) if known.	_____	_____
Sec #1- Plant Classification, Growth & Development	_____	_____
Sec #2- Understanding Pests and Their Control	_____	_____
Sec #3- Culture of Nursery Stock in Retail Yards	_____	_____
Sec #4- Landscape Contracting, Tree & Turf Mgt.	_____	_____
Sec #5- Plant Identification	_____	_____
<b>\$35 per person</b> for manual review <u>only</u> (no exam) in preparation for the LDAF license test or professional training.	_____	_____
<b>\$60 per copy</b> for “Louisiana Manual for the Environmental Horticulture Industry”, the suggested manual for this course.	\$60 x _____ @ Manual =	\$ _____
	Shipping & Handling \$3 x _____ @ Manual =	+ S/H \$ _____

Make check or money order payable to:

**Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association**

Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Mail check to:

Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association  
 c/o Severn C. Doughty, Sr.  
 444 Fox Trot Drive  
 Mansfield, LA 71052

Check # \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

For further information contact:

Dan Gill, LNLA Training Director, (P) 225.578.2222, (F) 225.578.0773, (E) [dgill@agcenter.lsu.edu](mailto:dgill@agcenter.lsu.edu)  
 Severn C. Doughty, Sr., LNLA Executive Secretary, (P/F) 318.872.4677, (E) [scd357@cmaaccess.com](mailto:scd357@cmaaccess.com)



# Louisiana Nursery and Landscape Association

"Serving Louisiana's Green Industry since 1954"

Phone/Fax 318.872.4677

## Membership Application

Please select (x) the category that best represents your business:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Retail Garden Center        | <input type="checkbox"/> Horticultural Services              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mass Merchandiser                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Sod/Turf Producer                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allied Supplies                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape/Lawn Maintenance          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Greenhouse Grower             | <input type="checkbox"/> Licensed Landscape Design/Architect |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Woody Grower                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Licensed Landscape Contractor       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arborist/Urban Forester                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation Contractor               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government/Extension/Education/Research | <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Maintenance Contractor     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____                         |

Please select (x) your LNLA membership type:

**Regular Members - \$ Based on gross sales**

Any Louisiana corporation, partnership, firm, or person engaged in any facet of the green industry or other related business with a definite address and appropriate facilities having further been actively engaged in the nursery business in a reputable, trustworthy and ethical manner.

<b>Dues</b>	<b>Annual Gross Sales</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> \$50.00	\$0 - \$99,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$75.00	\$100,000 - \$249,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$150.00	\$250,000 and above

**Associate Members - \$100.00**

Associate members shall be reputable persons, firms, or corporations outside the state of Louisiana actively engaged in the growing and selling of nursery stock, and reputable persons, firms, or corporations inside or outside the state of Louisiana engaged in the supplying of accessories incidental to the nursery business.

**Affiliate Members - \$25.00**

**Name of business employed by:** \_\_\_\_\_

A employee in any green industry nursery or landscape establishment or other allied industry.

**Student Members - \$No Charge**

**Name of university and location:** \_\_\_\_\_

Any student actively enrolled on a full-time basis in a Louisiana university and majoring in horticulture or a closely allied field.

**Governmental Agency/Educational Institution - \$15.00 (effective January 1, 2008)**

Any person actively employed by a governmental agency or educational institution, and having a job responsibility in horticulture or closely allied field.

**OPTIONAL:** Members wishing to support these funds should add the \$\$\$ to their dues check. LNLA will forward the funds on to ANLA.

**ANLA Beacon Fund - \$10.00** An industry fund supporting federal immigration and labor law reform.

**ANLA Lighthouse Fund - \$36.50** An industry fund supporting grassroots legislative lobbying efforts.

☛ **Please PRINT CLEARLY!!!** The information provided will be used to print LNLA's annual 'green industry' directory.

Company Name \_\_\_\_\_ Member Name \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street or PO Box \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_ FAX (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

**Renewal** Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Check # \_\_\_\_\_ Amount Remitted \$ \_\_\_\_\_ ID# \_\_\_\_\_

**New Member** Referred by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Return dues application and check to: \_\_\_\_\_ CK# \_\_\_\_\_

Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association, 444 Fox Trot Drive, Mansfield, LA 71052 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

File # \_\_\_\_\_



**Louisiana  
Nursery &  
Landscape  
ASSOCIATION**

## LNLA BOARD OF DIRECTORS MINUTES

Wednesday, April 16, 2008  
Ralph & Kacoo's Restaurant  
Baton Rouge, LA

The meeting was called to order at 10:07a.m. by President, Tom Fennell. Regular voting members present included: Monty Ingle's, Rick Cicero, Pete Newton, Frances Thorne, Danny LaFleur, Beth B. Perkins, Pat Newman, Rusty Ruckstuhl, Tom Fennell and Severn C. Doughty, Sr. Non-voting Board Members present were: Mike Goree and Dr. Allen Owings. Guests present included: Craig Roussel, Dr. Mark LeBlanc, Barry Blumberg and Mike Misuraca. Seven Regular Members and Officers of the Board of Directors constitute a quorum. There were ten present.

Tom Fennell welcomed everyone to the meeting and asked everyone to stand for the Pledge of Allegiance.

Tom Fennell asked the Board to review the minutes of the last meeting and if acceptable, move to accept them as presented. There was a brief discussion, then Danny LaFleur moved, seconded by Monty Ingle's, to accept the minutes. Motion carried.

Tom Fennell then asked Pat Newman to give the financial report. Total assets for the first quarter, 2008 were \$210,860.00. Total revenues amounted to \$39,598.00 and total expenses were \$35,885.00 leaving \$3,713.00 in revenues over expenses for the first quarter. UBS Investments as of March 31, 2008 were \$170,525.44 down \$8,516.37 from December 31, 2007. Rick Cicero motioned, seconded by Danny LaFleur, to accept the financial report as presented. Motion carried.

Tom Fennell asked Pat Newman for a report on GSHE. She indicated that there had not been a meeting and really did not know any information. Severn C. Doughty, Sr. stated that he had spoken with Jan Winters, Executive Secretary of MNLA. Jan indicated that James Harwell said the show attendance was down, as well as the educational attendance, but that the check was in the mail. After some discussion it was strongly recommended that Tom or Pat make a motion at the next GSHE Board Meeting to set up an educational program committee composed of; Dr. Allen Owings (LA), Norman Winters (MS), Dr. Charles Gilliam (AL), and an industry person from the retail, landscape and grower sectors of our industry, to plan up coming GSHE Educational Programs.

Laura Crnko provided the Membership report. From December 7, 2007 to April 15, 2008 there were a total of 392 Membership Renewals. Of those there were 244 Regular Memberships, 30 Associate, 15 Affiliate, 49 Government/Educator Memberships and the remaining members were Student and Honorary. The 392 does not include new members taken since September, 2007 which carried over through 2008.

During the discussion of membership, Laura Crnko asked the Board how they wanted to handle fees for ad preparation that she prepared. She indicated it took considerable time to construct a new ad and she would charge \$60.00 an hour to do so. Laura asked if the \$60.00 charge should go to her or LNLA. Beth B. Perkins motioned, seconded by Pat Newman to let Laura keep the \$60.00/hour charge for herself. Motion carried.

Tom Fennell asked Mike Misuraca, Meadowbrook Insurance Group, to give a report on Meadowbrook Insurance. Mike indicated that he was still writing a number of insurance policies. As of March 31, 2008 he had written 23 Workman's Comp policies. It was estimated that LNLA should have \$919.37 in the promotional allowance and that Denise Staudinger would calculate the actual amount and notify Severn sometime in April or May. Additionally, a dividend of 3% will be paid to qualifying, eligible policyholders who were LNLA members for their exceptional performance in 2007. Mike went on to indicate that Severn had asked him to give LNLA a quote on a surety bond required for Severn C. Doughty, Sr., Pat Newman and Laura Crnko, in accordance with LNLA By-Laws. Mike further indicated that the quote he had received from the Hartford Insurance Company included liability insurance, plus quite a number of other insurance, which was called a 'package deal'. After much discussion it was decided to ask Blumberg and Associates, Inc. to also provide a quote and a motion was made by Rick Cicero, seconded by Danny LaFleur, to table the discussion until next meeting; wherein, both quotes will be presented and a vote will be taken on one of the proposals. Motion carried.

Tom Fennell asked Barry Blumberg, of Blumberg and Associates, Inc., to give a report on their insurance company. Barry indicated that he was glad to be at the meeting and he would be more than happy to provide a quote for the surety bond and present it at the next meeting. He also indicated that LNLA should have liability insurance and that he would include that in a 'package deal' quote. As of March 1, 2008 LNLA received \$388.55 in commission for policies Blumberg and Associates wrote for February, 2008.

Dr. Allen Owings gave an LSU AgCenter update by stating that there will be a Landscape Horticulture Field Day, Thursday, May 15, 2008 at the Hammond Research Station from 4:30p.m. until 7:00p.m., at which time a meal will be provided. Also, the LSU AgCenter Nursery and Landscape Golf Shootout will be held Friday, May 30, 2008 at the LSU Golf Course, located on Nicholson Dr. at Burbank Dr. Registration begins at 7:00 a.m. and Tee Off begins at 8:30p.m.

Tom Fennell asked Dr. Allen Owings to present preliminary data on "Landscape Evaluation of Six Cultivars of 'Knock Out' Roses" partially funded by LNLA. The evaluation consisted of studying (1) 'Knock Out' rose cultivars in the landscape, (2) 'Knock Out' pruning study (3) 'Knock Out' rose compared to 'Home Run', 'Wild Thing' and 'Nearly Wild' in a landscape setting, (4) Earth Kind Rose National Landscape Trial, (5) Griffith Buck Cultivar Landscape Evaluation and (6) Oso Easy Cultivar Landscape Evaluation. Dr. Owings had one year of data on blackspot disease susceptibility (2007) and found that none of the Earth Kind roses were resistant. Those cultivars that appeared to be slightly resistant were: 'Knock Out', 'Blushing Knock Out', 'Pink Knock Out', 'The Fairy', 'Belinda's Dream', and 'Folksinger'. More results will be forth coming in succeeding years.

Tom Fennell moved to old business by asking Mike Goree for a report on LIA. Mike indicated that LIA was progressing well. We had a successful 'Principles of Irrigation' training in February with 32 in attendance. Of the 21 who took the exam, 13 passed. Also, there were five there for recertifica-

(Continued on page 36)

# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

## 2008

- July 15** **Landscape Management Short Course**  
LSU Hill Farm Facility, Baton Rouge, LA  
Contact: Jeff Kuehny at [jkuehny@agcenter.lsu.edu](mailto:jkuehny@agcenter.lsu.edu)
- July 16** **LNLA Board Meeting**  
Hammond Research Station,  
21549 Old Covington Hwy., Hammond, LA  
Contact: Severn C. Doughty, Sr. (P) 318.872.4677
- July 20-26** **Perennial Plant Symposium & Trade Show**  
Sheraton City Center Hotel, Philadelphia, PA  
Contact: (P) 614.771.8431 (E) [ppa@perennialplant.org](mailto:ppa@perennialplant.org)
- July 22-24** **PA Expo Nursery/Landscape Wholesale Trade Show**  
PA Farm Show Complex & Expo Center  
2300 North Cameron St., Harrisburg, PA  
Contact: (P) 800.789.5068 (E) [info@pagreenexpo.com](mailto:info@pagreenexpo.com),  
(W) [www.pagreenexpo.com](http://www.pagreenexpo.com)
- Aug 7-9** **SNA Trade Show (industry only)**  
Georgia World Congress Center, Atlanta, GA  
Contact: (P) 770.953.3111 (W) [www.sna.org](http://www.sna.org)
- Aug 15-17** **TNLA Nursery/Landscape Expo**  
George Brown Convention Center, Houston, TX  
Contact: (P) 800.880.0343 (W) [www.nurserylandscapeexpo.com](http://www.nurserylandscapeexpo.com)
- Aug 28** **NOWLAN  
La Tech University**  
Contact: Severn C. Doughty, Sr. (P) 318.872.4677  
(E) [scd357@cmaaccess.com](mailto:scd357@cmaaccess.com)
- Sept 18-19** **Certified Nursery & Landscape Professional Training**  
City Park Botanical Garden, New Orleans, LA  
Contact: Dan Gill (P) 225.578.2413 (E) [dgill@agctr.lsu.edu](mailto:dgill@agctr.lsu.edu)  
CNLP Registration form: (W) [www.lnla.org](http://www.lnla.org)
- Oct 9-12** **American Community Gardening Association Conf.**  
St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, LA  
Contact: Karen Blackburn at [kblackburn@agcenter.lsu.edu](mailto:kblackburn@agcenter.lsu.edu)
- Oct 15** **LNLA Board Meeting**  
McGee's Landing, Henderson, LA  
Contact: Severn C. Doughty, Sr. (P) 318.872.4677  
(E) [scd357@cmaaccess.com](mailto:scd357@cmaaccess.com)
- Oct 17-18** **20th Annual Southern Garden Symposium**  
St. Francisville, LA  
Contact: Lucie Cassity (P) 225.635.3738  
(W) [www.stfrancisvillefestivals.com](http://www.stfrancisvillefestivals.com)
- Oct 18-19** **New Orleans Fall Garden Festival**  
City Park Botanical Gardens, New Orleans, LA  
Contact: Karen Blackburn, (P) 504.838.1170  
(E) [kblackburn@agctr.lsu.edu](mailto:kblackburn@agctr.lsu.edu)
- Oct 19-22** **International Plant Propagator's Society**  
Omni Hotel, Charlottesville, VA  
Contact: Ronnie Stisher, (P) 205.967.7896  
(E) [rstisher@aol.com](mailto:rstisher@aol.com)
- Oct 23** **Wine & Roses**  
Burden Center, Baton Rouge, LA  
Contact: Pat Hegwood (E) [chegwood@agcenter.lsu.edu](mailto:chegwood@agcenter.lsu.edu)
- Nov 6** **NOWLAN**  
American Rose Center, Shreveport, LA  
Contact: Severn C. Doughty, Sr. (P) 318.872.4677  
(E) [scd357@cmaaccess.com](mailto:scd357@cmaaccess.com)
- Nov 13-14** **Certified Nursery & Landscape Professional Training**  
LSU AgCenter Desoto Parish 4-H Center, Grand Cane, LA  
Contact: Dan Gill (P) 225.578.2413 (E) [dgill@agctr.lsu.edu](mailto:dgill@agctr.lsu.edu)
- Dec 10** **LNLA Board Meeting**  
Prejean's Restaurant, Bordeaux Room  
3480 I-49 North, Lafayette, LA  
Contact: Severn C. Doughty, Sr. (P) 318.872.4677

*(Continued from page 37)*

agreed. Other members asked to serve were Beth B. Perkins and Danny LaFleur. They agreed as well.

The last committee discussed was the Marketing Committee. Dan Gill has been Chair and Tom would like to ask Dan to continue in that role. Others recommended to serve included Dr. Allen Owings, Pat Newman, Dr. Mark LeBlanc with LDAF and Severn C. Doughty, Sr. The committee members present agreed to serve.

The last item of Business was the LDAF update. Craig Roussel indicated that LDAF has a new website and it can be linked by the LNLA website. It will be more user friendly, contains more information and LDAF will post the names of all individuals appearing before the Horticulture Commission with the results of their case. He indicated that Rob Berry was representing the growers, Roger Mayes was representing the retailers, Emile Stich was representing horticultural services and Rusty Ruckstuhl was representing landscape contractors on the LDAF Horticultural Commission. Craig further indicated that there was a Bill in the Louisiana House and Senate to combine Horticulture Services and Landscape Contracting into one license. The Board was mixed as to their support for this Bill. Should the Bill pass both Houses, it would reduce one appointment to the Horticulture Commission, that being Horticulture Services.

Under announcements, Severn C. Doughty, Sr., indicated that Brian Breaux with LFBF wrote an excellent letter to Thomas Dowd, Administrator, U.S. Department of Labor concerning the proposed ruling on temporary agricultural employment of H-2A aliens in the United States; Modernizing the Labor Certification Process and Enforcement. Tom Fennell, Monty Ingle's, Pete Newton and Craig Roussel all indicated that they would like to receive a copy. It was a beautifully done document stating LFBF's position on immigrant labor and recommendations as to how to fix the problems associated with the current law and procedures.

There being no more business, Rick Cicero moved, seconded by Danny LaFleur to adjourn the meeting. Motion carried and the meeting concluded at 2:45p.m.

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