



LOUISIANA Nursery & Landscape NEWS

LNL Quarterly Newsletter 2007 Vol. 30 No. 3

July/August/September 2007

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IN THE SPOTLIGHT:

Mike Goree



Marshall 'Mike' Goree of Poly Drip – an irrigation supplier – is one of the leaders in irrigation in the state. His company's motto is, 'We Make Water Work' and he's done it all – irrigation contracting, installation, maintenance and now he's primarily selling irrigation equipment. In addition to selling, and Mike's love for teaching, now he is helping to educate his customers and anyone else who is interested.

Mike began the business back in 1979 with only one nursery customer, Sherwood Lloyd. At that time, Mike sold fire hydrants, water meters and water pipe. Mike was working in Folsom, LA installing fire hydrants for the town when he first met Sherwood. Sherwood wanted Mike to sell him some PVC pipe and asked him about drip irrigation. Mike said he really didn't know much about it but, Sherwood told him, "You find it."

Mike did his homework and became somewhat knowledgeable about it. As he became more familiar with it he asked his boss, who was his father-in-law, if they could include drip irrigation in their product line. His boss said no but, he told Mike that he didn't mind if Mike sold it on the side and on

Mike's time.

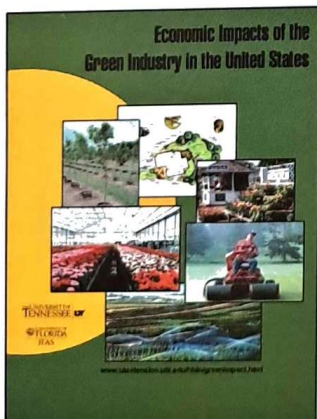
Immediately, Mike bought five 500 foot rolls of tubing and about 100 drippers, plus some fittings; that was Mike's first inventory. As he grew, he began storing fittings and drippers into his children's empty baby food jars. Mike worked on the side, for three years, installing drip irrigation in Sherwood's large container tree nursery.

That all changed, in 1983, when the oil 'bust' occurred and Mike's father-in-law, through lack of business, had to let Mike go. Mike came home and told his wife that he wanted to try to sell drip irrigation and would try it for six months to see if he could make a living.

His first landscape customer was Frank Zachariah, owner of Wildflowers Co., and the longer he worked with drip irrigation the more he realized he needed to learn more about hydrology and other technical aspects of drip irrigation. That's when he found out about the Irrigation Association (IA).

In the mid to late 1980's, I met Mike for the first time as a potential exhibitor in the

(Continued on page 18)



..... Details on pg 9 & 25



Green Industry Loss: Reflections of Linda Van Dyke

"Linda was a good friend to Jan and me. She worked for the ALNLA (ANA back then) when times were tough and funds were low. To her credit, she did it all for a long time. She was a big part of the success of the GSHE. Thanks, Linda we will miss you." – David Bradford, ALNLA Board Member, 2005-2006, Chelsea, AL

"Everyone in Louisiana's nursery and landscape industries expresses our sympathy to the family of Linda Van Dyke. Many of us remember Linda as the executive director of the Alabama Nursery and Landscape Association. I think she served the Alabama association for about 15 years. She also was the trade show director for the Gulf States Horticultural

(Continued on page 28)



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THE PRESIDENT'S VOICE



Hello Fellow Members,

I just got back from the Texas Nursery & Landscape Expo, in Dallas, and I'd like to tell you my impression of it - so here it is.

I found the traffic (buyers) a little light but, that might be due to the fact that there was more square footage in the exhibit hall. Maybe the people were there but, lost in the many isles. We were lucky in that with cloudy weather, the heat was bearable. You know how hot Dallas can be in August.

The move-in needs work and the show officials helping with move-in need to be more patient with exhibitors and try to please them - not just tell them to unload their trucks, ASAP. I heard of one exhibitor being charged for the move-in and all he had was just one tree spade. Hopefully, he got it worked out, but that was his second time being charged in as many years.

Also, I think the Texas Expo is held at the wrong time of year and it could be shortened by a day. I may be just a little prejudice, but I think we have the best show, GSHE, at the best time of year. People are looking to buy for spring and it seems to me everyone is so friendly - from move in to move out. It's also a great time to catch up with friends and customers and to make new ones.

Severn and I attended a nice luncheon on Saturday and the food was actually good. It was nice of them (TNLA) to include us (LNLA) and they thanked us along with all the other contributors/helpers of the show. I especially liked what their agriculture commissioner, Todd Staples, had to say. He believes in teamwork and how numbers do make a difference. He believes in the nursery industry and he knows how much we make a difference, financially as well as helping to beautify our landscapes and communities.

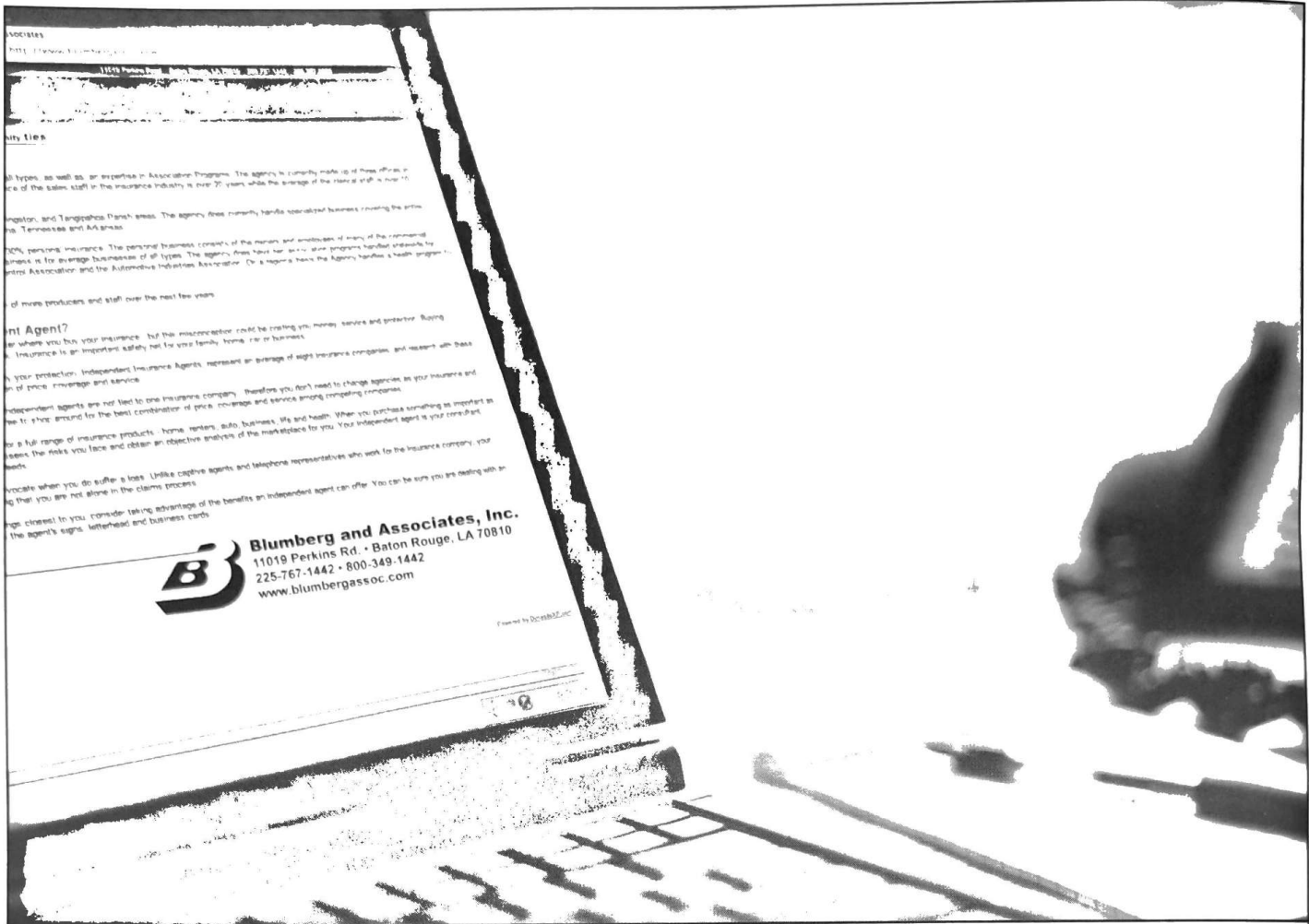
I was tempted to speak up about how it might be nice to include LNLA on some decisions pertaining to the show but, decided not too. Maybe I should have. After all, we helped create the show many years ago. In the end, I figured our presence said enough, especially since we were on their turf.

Again, I ask for your help in getting more members to join our LNLA organization. I feel very strongly that we can and should be recognized for our contributions to the state, as well as, on the local level. Please check out our regularly updated website at www.lnla.org.

Summer is almost gone, thank God, and everyone should gear up for a good fall/winter season.

Good luck to all

Danny LaFleur
LNLA President



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IN THE NEWS

IN MEMORIAM

LNLA and its members would like to express their sympathy to the following 'Green Industry' families:

Jack Delmar Triplett, Jr., 69, died June 1, 2007. He was a salesman for Ball Seed Co. for 28 years and was named "Outstanding Salesman of the Year" several times. Jack was an active member of the Mississippi Nurserymen's Association. "Big Jack" will be remembered for his 'jokeful' spirit, wide smile and generous heart. He was a friend to everyone! Memorials may be sent to the Diabetes Foundation of MS, 16 Northtown Dr., Suite 100, Jackson, MS 39211 or the American Heart Assoc., MS Affiliate, P. O. Box 16808, Jackson, MS 39236.

Fount H. May, Sr., former SNA President (1987), passed away on June 12, 2007. Fount and his brother Don, converted one of their tobacco farms into a 4 acre container nursery. The small 4 acre nursery that they started in 1971 has grown into 215 acre growing operation managed by Fount, Jr., Brad, Fred, Ashley, Richard, and John Bradford May with over 150 employees. While active in May Nursery, he was a member of IPPS, served as President of the FNGA (1980), AAN board of Governors (1979 – 1982), President of SNA (1987), and an ambassador for the Florida Agriculture Trade Mission to Europe and Asia. In 2001, he was inducted into the Florida Department of Agriculture Hall of Fame. *SNA Updates, June 13, 2007.*

Linda VanDyke, 59, of Opelika, AL. "Linda worked for the Alabama Nursery and Landscape Association for about 15 years. Linda lived her part time/fulltime job serving the green industry with passion. She was a people person and never forgot a name, date or booth number." – Ken Tilt, Auburn University

KUDO'S

The **Louisiana State University, School of Landscape Architecture**, Baton Rouge, has the top-ranked undergraduate degree program in the nation, according to results of a 2007 survey released by *Design Intelligence* journal for design professionals. "Everyone in the school is thrilled by our new rankings, Elizabeth Mossop, director of the LSU School of Landscape Architecture, said in a press release. "It's a tribute to the achievements of our students, alumni and faculty in recent years. The *Design Intelligence* began its own ranking of accredited programs in architecture, landscape architecture and interior design several years ago. The *Design Intelligence* survey, since, has become the established ranking system for design programs across the U. S. Rankings are based

on statistical information, professional surveys and academic surveys. Practitioners at leading US landscape architecture firms complete the survey, which asks them which schools have produced the best-prepared graduates during the past five years. The LSU School of Landscape Architecture undergraduate program moves up to first place from third, where it was ranked in 2006. The University of Georgia, Athens, was ranked No.1 in last year's survey. The graduate program at LSU remains in the top five, for the second year in a row, and has been among the top 10 since the survey began eight years ago. *American Nurseryman, Feb 2007.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The 'Job Search' portion of the LNLA website is new and is designed for both applicants looking for a position in the 'Green Industry' and for employers in search of employees. Applicants may advertise themselves and employers may advertise a job position. Entries should only be 25 words or less for a fee of \$90.00 a quarter. Be sure you include your contact information so the persons interested can contact you directly!

In order to place an ad on the LNLA website, include: a 25 word or less description of the job or employee you are looking for, a check written to "LNLA" and send to: Severn C. Doughty, Sr., 444 Fox Trot Dr., Mansfield, LA 71052, (P&F) 318.872.4677 (E) scd357@cmaaccess.com. Good luck in your job search!

LNLA BOARD MEETINGS

LNLA's next quarterly board meeting will be held Dec. 5th, at McGee's Landing in Henderson, LA. Minutes from the last board meeting are posted on pages 35-37.

NOTES FROM THE EDITORS

The LNLA staff appreciates all the informational contributions members provide in order to keep everyone abreast of educational features, news, ads, happenings, events and other noteworthy information pertaining to our 'Green Industry'. We regret any oversight, errors or misinterpretations in newsletter content and ask that you contact your staff should you have any concerns.

Contact LNLA's staff if you have "Green Industry" news:

Severn C. Doughty, Sr. (E) scd357@cmaaccess.com

Laura Crnko, (E) lcrnko@bellsouth.net



Beat the summer heat, surf the web

Minimum wage poster required for posting: www.dol.gov/esa/regs/compliance/posters/flsa.htm

Economic Impacts of the Green Industry in the United States: www.utextension.utk.edu/hbin/greenimpact.html

LSU AgCenter's 2008 "Get It Growing" calendar: www.lsuagcenter.com/GetItGrowingCalendar/

LSU AgCenter Publications: www.lsuagcenter.com/en/communications/publications/Publications+Catal

GSHE Hotel information: www.gshe.org/TradeShows/2008/hotels.htm



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THE BUG DOCTOR

LACE BUGS

Lace bugs are the most important family in *Hemiptera* based on the damage they do to ornamental trees and shrubs. These pests are damaging to broad-leaved evergreens and to deciduous plants as well.

Feeding injury by lace bugs is most common and severe on pyracantha, azalea, laurel and rhododendron. High populations of these pests and greater degrees of damage occur on plantings in sunny areas. Here in Louisiana high populations occur on plantings located near buildings earlier in the year due to the reflected heat.

Feeding by lace bugs is very characteristic. They feed on the under side of foliage but the damage is readily visible on the upper leaf surface. Feeding by these bugs causes chlorotic flecking on the foliage which gives the upper surface a bronzy gray color and it reduces the photosynthetic capability of the plant. Damage is similar to other insects except for the varnish like fecal deposits on the under side of the foliage. Occasionally, one can find cast skins from the nymphs on the foliage as well.

Lace bug species that occur and feed on broad-leaved evergreens over-winter as eggs. The eggs are inserted in the veins or cemented onto the leaves with a brown crusty material. Azalea lace bug eggs begin to hatch in southern Louisiana in late January to early February particularly on plantings near buildings. Depending on environmental conditions populations normally occur just about the end of bloom.

We have three generations in Louisiana and a partial fourth when we have a late winter. Nymphs go through five instars and require 10 to 21 days to complete development depending on the temperature. Females deposit eggs over a two to three month period with the eggs hatching in about 2 weeks.

Newly hatched nymphs are colorless but gradually turn dark. They have a series of spines along the edges of their body which are usually dark in color.

The life cycle of the lantana lace bug is very similar to the azalea lace bug except that it may over-winter in either the adult or egg stage. The adult is a small brown narrow insect and its wings have an intricate raised lacework pattern rather than the flattened expanded wing and lace pattern. The lantana lace bug attacks both lantana and sage. On sage it will attack both the upper and lower surfaces of the foliage. These lace bugs are good fliers and will readily disperse if the food source becomes unpalatable.

The lace bugs that attack deciduous trees are primarily host specific making field identification somewhat easier. All of these species over-winter as adults near or on their host in protected areas. Eggs are deposited in the spring on the under surface of leaves, specifically in the axils of veins of new foliage. Part of the egg is inserted in the tissue. Nymphs develop

through 5 instars and require 26 days to reach adulthood.

Trees grown here that could have lace bug problems include, hawthorn, oak, willow, basswood, buckeye, hackberry, sycamore and walnut. Early detection and management of early populations of lace bugs will help to reduce later populations and the need for treatment. Thorough coverage of infested plants is essential particularly on the underside of foliage.

There are several materials that are effective in managing lace bugs. These treatments include; Discus, Astro, Dursban, Marathon, Onyx, Orthene, Talstar and Tame. Be sure to adjust water pH and read the label. Many of these insecticides are sold under various trade names at different concentrations and misapplication can lead to tolerance or resistance problems.

This article provided by Dr. Dale K. Pollet, Department of Entomology, (P) 225.578.2180, (C) 225.281.0585, (E) dpollet@agcenter.lsu.edu.



CONGRATULATIONS! NEW CNLP GRADUATES

- **William Afton**
Clegg's Nursery
- **Nancy Brennan**
Raintree Garden Center
- **Scott Hines**
The Farm Nursery
- **Melanie May**
Clegg's Nursery
- **Ronald Sanders**
Louisiana Nursery

A Glance from the Past... 25 Years Ago

LOUISIANA'S NURSERYMEN

The official publication of the Louisiana Association of Nurserymen, Inc.

Volume 5

Number 1

Spring, 1982

TAN-MISSLARK expands booth capacity and layout

TAN-MISSLARK Show officials announce additions to the varieties of exhibit space available at the Nursery and Garden Supply Show, August 14-17, in Houston's Astrohall.

In addition to the 1,100 booth spaces normally available, this year's show offers end cap, perimeter and island booths. "These arrangements of booth space allow the exhibitor more flexibility within the exhibit area," says Ed Edmondson, TAN Executive Assistant.

In addition to these premium spaces, TAN-MISSLARK will be 80 booths larger than last year. Although the additional spaces are being filled from the waiting list, there are currently spaces available for new exhibitors, or those who wish to return after a few years absence.

TAN-MISSLARK '82 is

being billed as a no frills show, with no conflicting events to take buyers and sellers away from the business at hand—planning their merchandise for the coming year. Last year at the show in Dallas over \$50 million in bookings was reported by exhibitors, a

figure which has come to be standard for this, the largest nursery trade show in the U.S.

For information about exhibiting in or attending TAN-MISSLARK '82, contact the Texas Association of Nurserymen, 512 East Riverside Drive, Suite 207, Austin, Texas 78704, (512) 444-7489.

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LAN members discuss the aftermath of the January freeze with Bob Odom, Louisiana Commissioner of Agriculture, right. As the voice of the Louisiana nursery industry, LAN needs your membership to be even more effective.



LAN honored charter board member E.P. Akin with the J.A. Forel Award for outstanding service to the industry. The elder Akin not only founded Akin's Nursery, but kept Frank (right) in line for many years.



Notes From The Secretary

Severn C. Doughty, Sr., LNLA Executive Secretary



Hi to all my good friends,

I recently read some interesting statistics on computer use in the United States. More than 211 million people are using the internet which equals to about 70% of the population. What's more, there are over 1 billion internet users in the world or about 17% of the world's population. Now get this. There has been a 209% increase in internet use since 2000 (internetworldstats.com, March 2007).

The above leads me to something I'm excited about – the number of website page views LNLA is receiving. Now, a page view is someone viewing a page and it is used to determine page popularity and site traffic. For instance, the total page views on LNLA's website for May, 2007 were 3,524 and for June it was 3,979. That's almost 4,000 page views a month!

Also, we looked at the day of the week that the page views occurred. It seems that Tuesday's and Wednesday's were most popular. Oddly enough, the majority of page views occurred at 2 A.M. followed by 1 A.M.

The most popular pages for June were the Home Page (1,385) followed by the Events Page (469), Certification Page (229), Publications (160), Links (143) News-Headlines (90) and News-Plant Info Page (84). There were 47 different visits (from different computers - not the same computer) from people accessing the CNLP Application Form, 27 people accessing the Job Search section, 22 accessing the CNLP Manual and 17 accessing the LNLA Membership Application Form.

In my last column I mentioned that our website, www.lnla.org was up to date. Well, we've added some new books to our Publications section since then. If you go to it, you'll see Hutchinson's Tree Book and Betrock's Cold Hardy Palms. To acquire these and other publications listed, simply click on the order form, print it and fill out the publications you want. Be sure to fill in your mailing address and make your check out to LNLA for the price of the book, plus shipping and handling charges. Then, mail it to me and I'll post your books as quickly as I can.

Also, I recently received copies from SNA of the newly revised Best Management Practices: Guide for Producing Nursery Crops, 2nd Edition, 2007, written by a host of university researchers from the South. It will soon be listed (if it's not already) on our website, and will sell for \$60.00 to LNLA members and \$80.00 to non-members. Be sure and check out the books and all the other newly revised features of our website. **(More information on page 25).**

The Louisiana Irrigation Association (LIA) is coming along very well. On November 28, 29, 2007 there will be an LIA Meeting, Trade Show and Short Course at the new Dean Lee Livestock Show Complex located at 8105 Tom Bowman Dr., Alexandria, LA, (P) 318-473-6520. It's just behind LSUA, 8100 Hwy 71, south of Alexandria.

Two days will be devoted to "Principles of Irrigation", sponsored by the Irrigation Association (IA). This class is primarily designed for those folks wishing to take the Louisiana Irrigation Contractors License Test. It also will serve as continuing education for those already licensed should anyone wish to retake the class. At 5 P.M. on Thursday, November 29, 2007, LDAF will administer the Irrigation Contractors License Exam and that will conclude at 7 P.M.

Separate but, concurrent to the "Principles of Irrigation" class, on Wednesday, November 28, 2007, LIA members can take advantage of several training sessions pertaining to insurance coverage and legal issues often encountered by small business owners. The Trade Show will be open on Thursday, from 8 to 9 A.M., noon to 1 P.M., and 4 to 6 P.M.

On Thursday, November 29, 2007, "Electrical Troubleshooting", presented by IA will begin at 8 A.M. and last till noon, at which time the Trade Show will open, and last till 3 P.M. At 3 P.M. the Membership Meeting will begin, and conclude at or before 5 P.M. Should you have any questions about the meeting, please feel free to contact me. LNLA members are welcome to register for the classes as well.

It won't be long before you can tell your retail customers to plant paperwhites (*Narcissus tazetta*) indoors for the winter months. But many people complain because, when they have planted them in the past, the paperwhites be-

(Continued on page 25)





“GET IT GROWING”
CALENDAR SALES
FUND NEW SCHOLARSHIP

Proceeds from sales of the *Get It Growing Calendar* have been used to set up the Get it Growing Horticulture Scholarship in the School of Plant, Environmental and Soil Sciences. The endowed scholarship will be awarded annually to a full-time sophomore, junior or senior student at LSU enrolled in the horticulture curriculum.

The first annual *Get It Growing Calendar* was published in 2005 as an initiative for promoting LSU AgCenter lawn and garden information and developing funds for horticulture scholarships and other programs. The calendar was initially funded, in part, with a grant from Louisiana Nursery and Landscape Association. “We are very pleased with the success of the calendar and wish to thank LNLA for their initial investment and for making the scholarship possible,” said Dan Gill, calendar author and LSU AgCenter horticulturist.

The *Get It Growing Calendar* features beautiful, color photos of flowers, plants and gardens, monthly gardening tips from Dan Gill and illustrated how-to guide. The 2008 calendar includes a special section on herbs and will be available in September at garden centers, book stores, gift shops and online at www.lsuagcenter.com.

Beautiful photos · 13 1/4" x 9" · **Full color** · **How to's**
Monthly Tips · **Special herb section** · **Zone map** · **32 pages**

Chock-full of beautiful photos of flowers, plants and gardens, the 2008 Get It Growing Lawn & Garden Calendar offers monthly tips for Louisiana gardeners from the expert, Dan Gill, LSU AgCenter horticulturist.

LSU AgCenter
 Research & Extension

Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association Initial funding, in part, by the Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association

Call for vendor discount info: 225.578.2462

Welcome!
New LNLA Members
June - September 2007

Brown + Danos Landdesign, Inc.

Chad Danos

635 Louisiana Ave., Baton Rouge, LA 70802, (P)225.381.3139

Rosemary's Plants

Rosemary Dewitt

4519 N Lakeshore Dr., Shreveport, LA 71107, (P) 318.469.0792

Eduardo Jenkins Landscape Architect & Planner, LLC.

Eduardo Jenkins

1119 North Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70802, (P) 225.343.0571

Finish Line Supply

Ernie Parker

6516 Colleyville Blvd., Colleyville, TX 76034 (P) 888.464.3466

Green Forest Nursery

Dan Batson

1478 Old Hwy. 26, Perkinston, MS 39573, (P) 601.928.7266

Harvey, retired from LA State Parks

Wylie Harvey

1135 Castle Kirk Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70808 (P) 225.766.2704

LSU, School of Landscape Architecture

Max Conrad

302 Design Bldg., Baton Rouge, LA 70803, (P) 225.578.1414

Martin, retired from LA State Parks

Willie Martin

26096 Hwy 1032, Denham Springs, LA 70726 (P) 225.664.4540

Roan Valley Tree Farm

Steve Ayers

379 Okolona Rd., Johnson City, TN 37601, (P) 828.688.2675

Star Roses

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Jeff & Susan Staples

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Ornamental Horticulture News and Notes

North Texas Winner's Circle Awards

2006

Carex 'Prairie Fire'
 Celosia 'New Look' Series
 Lantana 'Landmark Rose Glow Improved'
 Lantana 'Lucky Pot of Gold'
 Ornamental Pepper 'Poinsettia'
 Ornamental Pepper 'NuMex Twilight'
 Pentas 'Butterfly Deep Pink'
 Salvia 'Mystic Spires Blue'
 Scaevola 'Mini Soft Blue'
 Vinca 'Nirvana' Series

2005

Alternanthera (joseph's coat) 'Party Time'
 Angelonia 'Serena White'
 Celosia 'Fresh Look' Series
 Helenium 'Dakota Gold'
 Impatiens 'Firefly' Series
 Ornamental Pepper 'Black Pearl'
 Scoparia 'Mellongolly Blue'
 Sedum 'Carl'

2004

Ageratum 'Artist' Series
 Duranta 'Gold Edge'
 Eragrostis 'Wind Dancer'
 Euphorbia 'Diamond Frost'
 Heliotropium 'Azure Skies'
 Pentas 'Graffiti Violet'
 Phlox 'Intensia' Series
 Portulaca 'Fairytale Sleeping Beauty' &
 Portulaca 'Fairytale Cinderella'
 Sedum 'Anegolina'
 Trailing Impatiens 'Fanfare Fuschia'
 Vinca 'First Kiss Blueberry'
 Zinnia 'Profusion Fire'

2003

Begonia 'Stara' Series
 Coleus 'Amora'
 Coleus 'Merlot'
 Phillipine Lily (*Lilium formasanum*)
 Pentas 'Galaxy' Series
 Ornamental Pepper 'Chilly Chili'
 Ornamental Sweet Potato 'Sweet Caroline' Series

2002

Alternanthera (joseph's coat) 'Purple Knight'
 Cleome 'Linde Armstrong'
 Miscanthus 'Adagio'
 Ornamental Pepper 'Explosive Ember'
 Petunia 'Tidal Wave Silver'
 Variegated Tapioca

COOL SEASON BEDDING PLANT TRIAL RESULTS

The LSU AgCenter has regularly conducted herbaceous plant landscape trials at the ornamental and turfgrass research facility at Burden Center in Baton Rouge over the past five years. Warm season trials are conducted on approximately 500-600 cultivars between March and November while cool season trials are conducted on approximately 200 between September and May.

Top performers in recently completed 2006-2007 LSU AgCenter cool season bedding plant landscape evaluations were: 'Plush' series petunias, 'Easy Wave Salmon' petunia, 'Tidal Wave Silver' and 'Tidal Wave Hot Pink' petunias, 'Misty Lilac Wave' and 'Pink Wave' petunias, 'Rocky Lavender Blush' viola, 'Rocky Skyscape' viola and 'FamaX Golden Yellow' pansy.

The 'Plush' series of petunias is the newest group of the seed propagated spreading petunias. They are available to wholesale growers from S & G Flowers. Flower colors include blue, purple, lilac pearl, lavender, salmon, white, deep red and deep pink. The entire series has excellent bloom coverage across the plant canopy. Individual plants spread 2 to 2.5 feet and are uniform in growth habit.

Top performers in the 'Wave' type petunias included 'Easy Wave Salmon', 'Misty Lilac Wave', 'Pink Wave', 'Tidal Wave Silver' and 'Tidal Wave Hot Pink'. These cultivars were the most uniform across the planting and had the least petal blight and other disease problems. Currently, there are 6 cultivars of 'Wave' petunias, 9 cultivars of 'Easy Wave' petunias, and 4 cultivars of 'Tidal Wave' petunias on the market. 'Wave' petunias are promoted as low-growing and spreading; 'Easy Wave' petunias are marketed as mounding and spreading, and 'Tidal Wave' petunias are marketed as taller and hedge-like. All are seed propagated and are the property of PanAmerican Seed Company.

Petunias can be grown as cool or warm season annuals in Louisiana. For cool season plant in September through October and expect the best landscape performance between mid February and mid to late May. For warm season planting, establish plants in February and expect peak landscape performance in April and May. A warm season planting that makes it through the summer will flower and perform well in September through November.

Violas and pansies were extensively evaluated in 2006/2007 cool season bedding plant landscape studies. There have been improvements in pansies and violas and some hybridization effort between these two species in the last few years. Top performers in LSU AgCenter observations were 'Rocky Lavender Blush' viola, 'Rocky Skyscape' viola, and 'FamaX Golden Yellow' pansy. The 'FamaX' pansies are available from Benary and 'Rocky' violas are available from S & G Flowers.

EAST TEXAS BEDDING PLANT TRIAL AWARD WINNERS

Over the last 5-6 years Texas A&M in Overton, Texas A&M in Dallas and the Dallas Arboretum have been conducting landscape evaluation of annual bedding plants and other herbaceous plants. Winning (or top performing) cultivars are being designated recipients of the "North Texas Winner's Circle Awards". Note the recent winning plants highlighted in the feature column (*left*).

NEWEST VINCAS

The newest vincas on the market the last few years have been the 'Titan', 'Nirvana' and 'Cora' series. The 'Titan' series is seed propagated and produces some of the largest flowers in available vinca cultivars. Normally flower size holds up better in greenhouse pro-

(Continued on page 23)



TO: Louisiana Green Industry Professionals
RE: Ornamental and Turfgrass Field Day

The LSU AgCenter will be hosting an **Ornamental and Turfgrass Field Day** on Tuesday, October 9th, at Burden Center in Baton Rouge. The program will consist of morning outdoor field tours. We will have a demonstration of the new Ellepot system from Ball Horticulture during the lunch hour. Afternoon sessions will focus on pest management. All day attendees will be able to complete re-certification for LDAI commercial pesticide applicator license in category 3 (O and T).

We hope you will consider attending. Please complete the registration form (*morning only and all-day registration options*) below and return to our attention by October 2nd. Should you need directions or additional information, please contact one of us at your convenience. We look forward to seeing you in Baton Rouge in October.


Sincerely,

Thomas J. Koske

Professor (Horticulture)
225/578-2222
tkoske@agctr.lsu.edu

Allen D. Owings

Professor (Horticulture)
985/543-4125
aowings@agctr.lsu.edu



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Debbie Head, Owner

Registration Form—Ornamental and Turfgrass Field Day

Main Contact Person _____

Company Name (if applicable) _____

Mailing Address _____ City _____ State _____

List of Attendees

Morning Session Only - \$10/person

All Day Session - \$25/person

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Please forward registration information along with a check or money order payable to "Louisiana Turfgrass Association" and mail to Tom Koske, LSU AgCenter, P. O. Box 25100, Baton Rouge, LA 70894-5100. Pre-registration deadline is October 2nd.



Landscape Design Sketchbook

-green laws, design principles, designer plants-

Buck Abbey, ASLA

Associate Professor, School of Landscape Architecture
Louisiana State University

Palms In Landscape Design

For landscape design purposes there are many species of palms that are readily available in the trade in Louisiana. Palms have a variety of characteristics that make them suitable landscape plants. Palms can be used that are tall or small, wide spreading or narrow and single trunked specimens or specimen clumpers. Colors range from blue green to dark green. Leaf types vary from fan type to feather like. Trunks can be smooth, booted or sculpturally cut. Flowers and fruits of these tropical plants add an exotic feature to Louisiana's subtropical climate.

Some of the best for use in landscape design in order of cold hardiness include:

Native Palmettos- *Sabal minor*, is a diminutive little palm best used in beds to resemble natural colonies of plants.

Serenoa repens was once native to the state. This plant must be imported now from nearby Mississippi Gulf Coast. It is best used as a naturalized bedding shrub.

Needle Palm- *Rhapidophyllum hystrix*, is very cold hardy but plants are difficult to find in the trade. It is best used in small groupings in beds or borders.

Windmill Palm- *Trachycarpus fortunei*, is best used in groups of three or five of staggered heights and looks good near water features.

Texas Fan Palm- *Sabal mexicana*, is perhaps the best palm for use in Louisiana as a specimen. Old palms in New Orleans are fifty to sixty feet tall with a straight trunk.

Cabbage Palm- *Sabal palmetto*, is one of the best formal palms and really looks good planted in groves of three, five and seven members.

Canary Island Date Palm- *Phoenix canariensis*, is extremely formal with feather type leaves that grow up to twenty feet long. One should give this plant space and use it as a specimen.

Pindo Palm- *Butia capitata*, has perhaps the most interesting leaves of any palm used in landscape design. It possesses blue gray color, interesting texture and bent over form.

Mediterranean Fan Palm- *Chamaerops humilis*, should be used as clump specimens within a sunny yard or parking lot.

Washington Palms, *Washingtonia robusta*, *W. filifera*: The Washington palms should be used as sentinel plants planted on opposite sides of doors, walkways and open spaces. *W. robusta* is fast growing but more cold sensitive and much easier to locate in the nursery trade. *W. filifera* is slower growing, more sturdy and more cold tolerant but is harder to find in the trade. It is possible to get a big palm quickly before it has to be replaced.

Chinese Fan Palm- *Livistonia chinensis*, has gorgeous orange underbark and looks wonderful next to a building. Use this plant as a specimen within a sheltered courtyard. It is however, susceptible to freeze damage.

Queen Palm- *Syragrus romanzoffiana*: Perhaps is the best looking palm of them all with its delicately textured leaves that get to be fifteen feet long. It only can be used with any

(Continued on page 33)

REGIONAL REPORT FROM GREEN INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS

► SELNA UPDATE:

The summer meeting of SELNA, Southeast Louisiana Nursery Association, was held on June 26, 2007, at DiCristina's Seafood & Italian Restaurant in Covington, La. Guest speaker Dr. Ron Strahan, Associate Professor and ornamentals weeds specialist with the LSU AgCenter, showed the 10 worst weed problems and gave recommendations for their control in nurseries.

The 2007 SELNA Trade Show & Open House is scheduled for Wednesday, October 24, at Magnolia Park in Folsom, La. The committee is finalizing plans for this year's event, which may include one or two speakers. A lunch will be served, and donated booths will be auctioned. **Licensed landscapers and retail nursery managers interested in buying from our wholesale growers are invited to attend.** For more information, you may contact SELNA secretary, Annie Coco, at acoco@agcenter.lsu.edu or call 985-748-9381.

Visit www.selna.net for updated plant locator, membership, and map.

The SELNA Christmas party will be in early to mid-December. A date has not been set.

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

► SWLAN UPDATE:

Interested in joining the Southwest Louisiana Association of Nurserymen? Contact Howard Thorne, SWLAN Secretary, 17868 Lake Charles Hwy., Leesville, LA 71446, (P) 337.462.2914 (F) 337.462.1642.

► NOWLAN UPDATE:

MEETING MINUTES, AUGUST 30, 2007 SPONSORED BY DR. BARZANNA WHITE, BARBARA WHITE AND DR. JOE WHITE, 511 SLEEPY HOLLOW PLACE, SHREVEPORT, LA:

The meeting began at 7:00 P.M. with grilled chicken prepared by Dr. Joe White, from a special recipe over 30 years old. The meal also included baked beans, cole slaw, potato salad, bread and desert. Our special thanks to Barzanna, Barbara and Joe for preparing such a lovely meal. Those in attendance included: John and Mary Cash, Homer and Vicky Thomas, Dorothy Long, Rosemary Dewett, Gary Knippers, Rosemary Lassiter, John and Beverly Tyler, Denyse Cummins, Lee Cook, German Corrales, Rene, Jorge, Abraham, Debby Morris, Ryan Bateman, Jeff Shows, Fredric Hoogland, Caro and Severn C. Doughty, Sr.

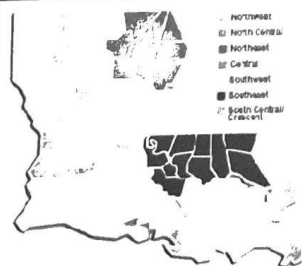
After supper, Severn made a few announcements, including thanking our hosts Barzanna, Barbara and Joe. He then announced that our next meeting date would begin at 6:30pm on Thursday, November 8, 2007 at the American Rose Center, 8877 Jefferson Paige Rd., Shreveport, LA, 318-938-5402. John and Mary Cash, of Arklatex Water Gardens in Shreveport, will host the meeting and Dr. Dave Creech, Professor of Horticulture and Director of the SFA Arboretum at Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, TX, will present the educational program on 'New Plants at the Arboretum'.

Severn then passed out LNLA and LIA Membership Applications, past LNLA Newsletters, and the Louisiana's Green Industry: Evaluation of its Economic Contribution publications to those who wanted them. Then, he offered for sale the Hutchinson's Tree Book and Betrock's Cold Hardy Palm book. One new member joined the association and a Hutchinson's Tree Book was sold at the meeting.

Severn introduced Dr. Dale Pollet, Entomologist with the LSU AgCenter, who presented the educational program on 'New and Old Insect Problems and Their Control'. Many were interested in the information presented, as was evident by the many questions asked of Dale during and after the program.

The meeting concluded at 8:30 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., LNLA Exec. Secretary, 444 Fox Trot Drive, Mansfield, LA 71052
(P) 318.872.4677 (E) scd357@cmaccess.com

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

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



HAMMOND RESEARCH STATION: LANDSCAPE POLLUTION MITIGATION

We have an on-going research project at the LSU AgCenter's Hammond Research Station to develop landscape pollution mitigation practices.

Objective 1: To develop an effective, practical and aesthetic means of mitigating urban/suburban landscape pollution using retention ponds and constructed wetlands.

Accomplishment: We constructed a retention pond and wetland prominently at the entrance of the station. As well as being the signature element of the site and a prominent and beautiful landscape water feature, the retention basin serves as a reservoir for storm water collection. We have demonstrated to developers, municipal administrators, and homeowners that a retention pond/wetland can be an aesthetic feature in the landscape *and* provide mitigation that is needed to protect our rivers and groundwater.

Objective 2: To evaluate natural vegetation and various species of plants for nutrient, chemical, and erosion abatement potential as well as landscape appearance and value.

Accomplishment: We conducted a series of experiments on various species of water plants to quantify nitrogen and phosphorus removal. Prior to our research, limited research had been conducted that actually *quantified* the mitigation potential of plants in a controlled system. Native species tested were pickerelweed, arrow arum, and bulltongue. Non-invasive ornamental species tested were Big Blue iris, dwarf papyrus, and canna (*cv. Australia*). Initial data suggests pickerelweed had the highest total nitrate uptake with arrow arum being the least efficient for nitrate uptake. Among ornamental species, canna was able to uptake more nitrate and phosphorus than dwarf papyrus with iris being the least efficient for both nitrate and phosphorus.

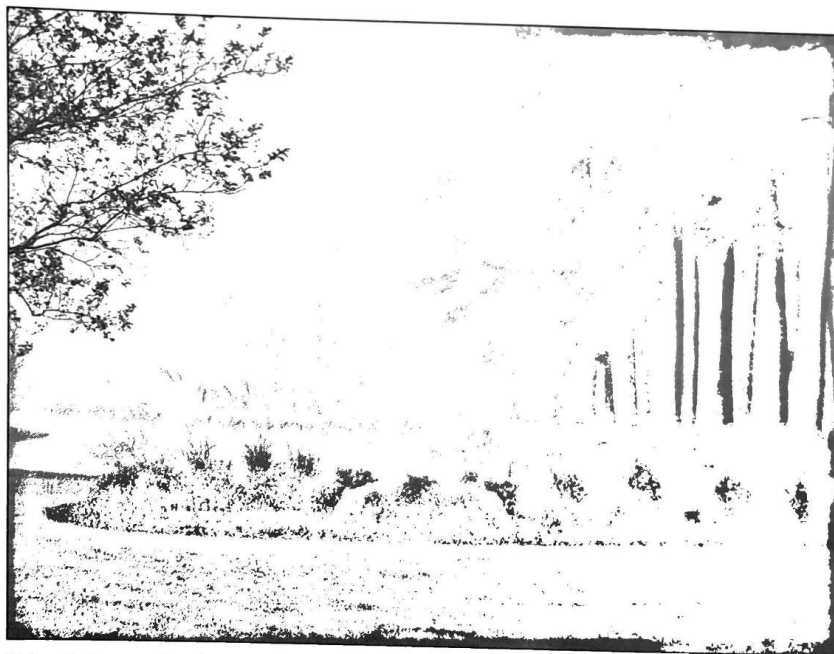
Objective 3: To educate developers, landscape architects, contractors, maintenance professionals, growers, retailers, and homeowners on how to incorporate landscape pollution mitigation practices into their professional and private landscapes.

Accomplishment: We have conducted several educational workshops in which stormwater mitigation was discussed and retention pond installation and management were demonstrated.

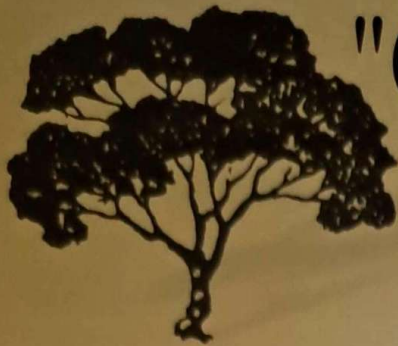
Future Research: We plan to continue the research quantifying nutrient removal of additional species of plants. We need to continue to identify the most effective plants to use in mitigation systems. We are also evaluating the landscape attributes of each species so we can increase use and availability of these plants in the trade.

We have begun evaluation of plants and floating wetland systems in the constructed wetland. We will be doing evaluation on these plants in a natural system.

Our ultimate goal is to have stormwater mitigation readily incorporated into landscapes as a landscape feature, not as a blot on the landscape.



Article provided by Regina Bracy (bottom left) and Yan Chen (bottom right). For additional information about the research and educational programs at the LSU AgCenter's Hammond Research Station or the work being conducted through research stations and extension offices across the state, visit www.lsuagcenter.com. Contact: Regina Bracy, (P) 985.543.4125, (E) rbracy@agcenter.lsu.edu



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Stihl PROscape magazine, Fall 2006, (E) public.relations@stihl.us

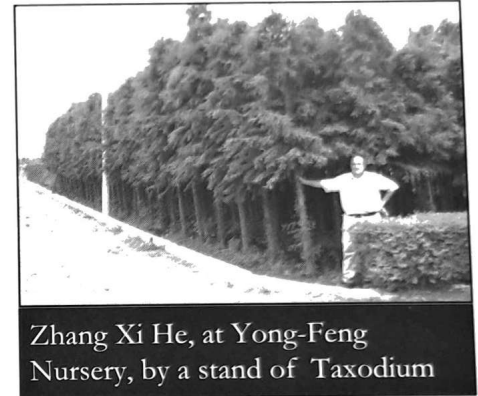


NOTES FROM S.F.A. MAST ARBORETUM

I'm back from China jetlagged, disoriented, and a bit grumpy. My staff at the Arboretum says that means I'm back to normal. Two weeks (June 9-23, 2007) was a whirlwind of Shanghai, Nanjing, Ningbo, Linghai, Shuyan, Hangzhou, and way up in the North, Changshun. Here's a quick recap!

Since 2001, I have been working with Professor Yin Yunlong of the Nanjing Botanical Garden, and businessman/nurseryman Zhang Xi He of Ninghai, China. This year, Zhang encouraged me to bring along a few nurserymen for a week-long tour of the nursery and garden world in that area of China and I said great! The two who made the trip: Mike Richards of Live Oak Gardens, New Iberia, Louisiana (also the owner of Rip Van Winkle Gardens), and Kevin Van Dyke (President, Skinners Nursery, Jacksonville, Florida) and Kevin's wife Marcie. We enjoyed a first-class zoom-zoom up close look at the thousands and thousands of acres of nurseries that have made the "greening" of southeastern China a reality – and basked in the amazing hospitality and ceremony of our wonderful hosts.

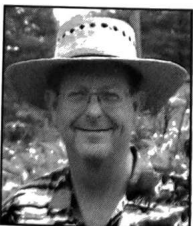
One of the first stops was Ninghai, China, and Zhang Xi He's Yong-Feng Garden Greenery Construction Co., Ltd. This is a share holding company engaged in planting trees and flowers, and incorporates exploration, propagation, demonstration and sale of ornamental plants. Zhang's first nursery is about a hundred acres of trees, mostly Taxodium. Those trees are destined for government contracts that plant highways, roads, parks, canals, and an amazing "coastal windbreak forest" project that is slated for completion in 2038. The fact is that the market for salt-tolerant and wind-tolerant trees is huge in this region - and high on the list is improved baldcypress. That brings us to the academic and genetic improvement angle. Chinese scientists have long been convinced that superior trees come from combing the characteristics of superior parents. They've been at it with Taxodium for over 50 years. Controlled crosses of baldcypress, pondcypress, and Montezuma cypress have resulted in wonderful selections that seem to fit the place. Yin and his Taxodium team have introduced a number of selections that have found great favor and one is registered at both the provincial and national level: Z302. This was a baldcypress X Montezuma cypress cross, which was subsequently named 'Nanjing Beauty' as a collaborative effort between SFA and the Nanjing Botanical Garden in 2003. 'Nanjing Beauty' is blessed with alkalinity and salt tolerance, no knees, easy propagation, and a clean form. It requires pruning in the first 4 years to build a good central leader form (topophysis issues). I have seen the parent MC at Southeastern University in Nanjing, a gorgeous 107 year old specimen, and it is revered enough to have its own wrought iron fence. Mike Richards, took to the magic of China like a duck to water (heck, he should, he's a Cajun from south Louisiana!). Not only that, he's a man with an eye for baldcypress and an obvious plant enthusiast - he came away just shaking his head in amazement.



Zhang Xi He, at Yong-Feng Nursery, by a stand of Taxodium

A couple of other high spots included seeing a field of *Hibiscus* X 'Moy Grande' at the nursery, all propagated from a few cuttings that were introduced in China way back in 2003. A big *Schima* in full bloom bowled me over. A field of Gardenias near Hangzhou grown solely for perfumery was another surprise - this area wants to be an inland bamboo "sea" - and Loropetalums and Gardenias are actually weeds!

One last reflection: Each time I visit China, I come away more amazed than ever. China is home to monster million-plus cities – big economic engines, really - that are packed with folks thinking, planning, doing, and working awfully hard on some of the most amazing projects on earth today. Giant projects are the norm and the economy is on fire. Three Gorges. The Hangzhou bridge (56 miles), the world's longest "ocean" bridge. 1,100 miles of super-strong concrete coastal dikes. One coal powered electrical plant per week coming on line. Seventy-five percent of the world's cranes and 40% of the world's concrete. Bought steel lately? The facts are simple. China is into serious double digit growth and the government is trying to spend a trillion dollar surplus. Anyone here remember a surplus? The landscape is an agro-industrial sea of factories, huge apartment buildings, super highways, and intense fish, fruit, and vegetable farms. There are problems, of course. While there's now a huge middle class (300+ million), there's still way too many in poverty. The migration of 200 million people from the country side to the cities has not been without hardships. The degree of air and water pollution is staggering. However, one of the questions I'm asked when we talk about such things in China is "how long did it take for the U.S. to clean up its air and water?" Well, it took a while and it's a constant battle. So, maybe there's hope. Any country with 8,000 years of history might just be able to turn the corner and head to a cleaner, greener world. Keep planting!



This article provided by Dr. Dave Creech is a Professor of Horticulture and Director of the SFA Mast Arboretum at Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas dcreech@sfasu.edu

(Continued from page 1)

New Orleans Spring Garden Show. I was heavily involved in the show's set up and Mike asked me if this would be a good show for him to exhibit. I told him I thought it would be. As it turned out, he and his company, Poly Drip, made a big hit with homeowners and professionals alike, wanting to learn more about drip irrigation.

Mike's yearning for knowledge carried him to his first national IA meeting in Orlando, FL in the late 1980's. "This was great," he said. "IA's training courses were teaching me exactly what I needed to know." Over the next three to four years, Mike took enough courses and tests to become an IA Certified Irrigation Designer (CID). By the early 1990's, he also became a Certified Irrigation Landscape Auditor (CILA) which allows one to inspect other's irrigation installations.

By this time, Mike's business was steadily growing with only him and his wife working out of their home for the company. Mike was doing drip irrigation installation at Christmas tree farms, blueberry farms and pecan orchards, plus other Ag related enterprises.

In 1995, Mike acquired his present location, 13799 Airline Hwy, Baton Rouge, LA, and hired one extra employee. It was at this time that Mike concentrated on selling drip irrigation equipment and he backed off of contracting and installation.

Now, Mike has 5 employees and his inventory has grown from a \$300.00 inventory, stored in his garage in baby food jars, to a quarter million dollars today. Sales have grown from \$1,000.00 gross the first year to one million dollars plus per year.

Given his success, I asked him what advice he would give to someone wanting to go into business for themselves. He said, "To make yourself the very best you can be and to find your niche. And really, the secret to being successful is to find something you really love to do."

Mike's not all irrigation. He has been an LNLA member for the past 15 years and an IA member since 1995. Since he has been a member of two organizations for years he understands the importance of professional organizations. When he found out about impending legislation to require irrigation contractors to become licensed, he was very interested in helping start the Louisiana Irrigation Association (LIA).

He learned that some irrigation contractors in North Louisiana had already taken steps to form LIA so Mike became involved. Consequently, in 2005 when legislation became law, Mike was elected president of the new organization. He still serves in that capacity today.

For more information contact: Mike Goree, Poly Drip, 13799 Airline Hwy, Baton Rouge, LA 70817, (P) 1-800-676-0979, (P) 225-755-3447 or (E) migoree@polydrip.com. To learn about the LNLA Irrigation Association, contact me, Severn Doughty, at (P) 318-872-4677 or (E) scd357@cmaaccess.com.



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.

NEWSLETTER ADS

Quarterly publication: (Jan/Feb/March), (April/May/June), (July/Aug/Sept), (Oct/Nov/Dec).

Ad Size	Dimensions	1 Qtr	LNLA	
			(Member) 1 YR	(Non-Member) 1 YR
Full Page B/W	7-1/2" X 9-1/2"	\$110	\$325	\$425
Full Page color		\$200	\$800	\$1,000
Half Page/Vert. B/W	3-1/2" X 9-1/2"	\$90	\$250	\$325
Half Page/Vert. color	3-1/2" X 9-1/2"	\$100	\$400	\$600
Half Page/Horiz. B/W	7-1/2" X 4-1/2"	\$80	\$210	\$270
Half Page/Horiz. Color	7-1/2" X 4-1/2"	\$100	\$400	\$600
Qtr. Page B/W	3-1/2" X 4-1/2"	\$45	\$125	\$180
Qtr. Page Color	3-1/2" X 4-1/2"	\$60	\$250	\$400
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Bus. Card Color	3-1/2" X 2"	\$50	\$225	\$350

Ad copy: Two copies are required. A velux hard copy and a file copy in a .tiff format (only) with fonts converted to curves.

For further details contact the editors:

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“My Best Nine Holes”

by Mark Mayberry

The first nine holes were nothing special. I was playing with my friends, Jack, Clay and Mike, and we had a “friendly” bet going - \$1 skins. I shot a 41 on the front nine, which is a pretty decent score for me these days. In spite of the good score, I was behind in the bet.

I had pars on the first two holes of the back nine, and we came to number 12, a difficult par 3. By this time, there had been a tie on the last 4 holes, and the 12th hole was worth \$5. The tee shot was 175 yards, which is a difficult shot for me. I used to be good at long iron shots, but not anymore. My concentration level was high as I let the tee shot fly, and I was quite happy to see it land on the green, about 25 feet from the hole.

Clay and Jack hit decent tee shots, and Mike actually hit one a couple of feet closer to the hole than I did. Clay and Jack both missed their putts and I took my time lining up my birdie putt. Finally, I sent the ball tracking towards the hole, and was delighted when I saw it fall in. A birdie!

Mike still had a long putt that could tie me, and I watched as his ball headed towards the hole. Bang! In the hole it went, and my 5 “dot” victory

vanished into thin air.

The 13th hole is a long par 4, with a very difficult tee shot through a narrow passage between the trees. I hit a fairly good tee shot, and watched my three friends do the same. I managed to hit a nice second shot, just off the green. Again, it was about 25 feet from the cup. To my dismay, Jack and Mike both hit shots that were a bit closer, and both were on the green.

Once again, I lined up my putt. I had just made one like this on the 12th hole, and felt confident as I brought the putter back. I hit the ball and watched it head straight towards the hole. I felt a rush of adrenaline as the ball disappeared into the cup.

Now I had to wait, as both Mike and Jack could tie me with their putts. Jack was first and his slid past the hole. Mike was the only one who could tie me. He walked up to his ball, and stroked it towards the hole. The ball stopped just a couple of inches left of the hole – I had won 7 dots – 6 for the “skins” and one for the birdie. I had gone from last place to first.

As I approached the 14th tee, I suddenly realized that I was two under par on the back nine. The best I had ever shot on 9 holes in my entire life

was a 36, and I had a realistic chance to beat that – even with a bogey on one of the last 5 holes. The cliché is “one shot at a time,” and I managed to focus on that as I completed my round with 5 straight pars. I shot a 34 on the back nine – my best nine holes ever. What can you do to achieve your “best ever” in something that you love to do?

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JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL HORTICULTURE

Volume 25, Issue 2 (June 2007)

Effect of Substrate Depth and Planting Season on Sedum Plug Survival on Green Roofs

Kristin L. Getter and D. Bradley Rowe. Department of Horticulture, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824 J. Environ. Hort. 25(2):95-99. June 2007

Abstract

Green roofs, a roofing technology that entails growing plants on rooftops, provide many benefits such as improved stormwater management, energy conservation, mitigation of the urban heat island effect, increased longevity of roofing membranes, reduction in noise and air pollution, and improved aesthetics. Plants on rooftops are more susceptible to extremes in temperature and drought due to their shallow substrate and elevation above ground. Because of these unfavorable growing conditions, plant selection and season of establishment are critical. The major objective of this study was to quantify the effect of substrate depth and planting season on successful establishment of plugs of *Sedum* species on green roofs. Plugs of nine species of *Sedum* were planted in East Lansing, MI. in autumn (September 20, 2004) or spring (June 8, 2005) and then, evaluated for survival on June 1, 2005, and June 1, 2006, respectively. Overall, spring planting exhibited superior survival rates (81%) compared to autumn (23%) across substrate depths. *Sedum caucicola* 'Lidakense', *S. floriferum*, and *S. sexangulare* were not affected by season of planting. *Sedum caucicola* barely survived at any substrate depth or planting season, whereas the latter two exhibited nearly 100% survival regardless of planting season. All other species had superior survival percentages when planted during spring.


Significance to the Nursery Industry

Plant selection and season of establishment for green roofs is critical to achieve project success. Selected species must be able to withstand extreme environmental conditions primarily temperature and water availability. Because of their tolerance to drought and shallow substrates, species in the genus *Sedum* are frequently used on green roofs. Substrate depth and season of planting influenced success, but results varied among species tested. For Midwestern climates, *S. floriferum* and *S. sexangulare* are recommended for autumn establishment while *S. caucicola* 'Lidakense' should be avoided regardless of planting season. Results of this study are of use to green roof designers and installation contractors, as well as to nursery's that provide the plant material.

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CHANGES TO THE LDAF LETHAL YELLOWING QUARANTINE EFFECTIVE AUGUST 20, 2007

On August 20, 2007 LDAF will publish an amendment to our lethal yellowing (LY) of palms quarantine restrictions in the Louisiana Register. Once published, these amendments become effective. The changes are the result of scientific information indicating that certain palm species on the host list that originate from Texas do not pose a threat for movement of the LY disease. **Please note these changes and make your District personnel aware.** These changes will affect inspection activities and will increase the species of palms that can enter Louisiana from Texas without LY certification.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES:

We are removing Texas from the existing lethal yellowing (LY) restrictions and we are placing Texas under a separate set of restrictions specific to Phoenix spp. palms for a disease known as Texas Phoenix Decline (TPD).

1. The amended quarantine has no affect on the way we regulate palm species entering Louisiana from Florida. All previous restrictions on the listed host species still apply. Host palms from Florida are still regulated for lethal yellowing (LY) disease.
2. The amended quarantine does affect the way we regulate palm species entering Louisiana from Texas. The list

of palm host species has changed and the name given to the disease of concern for Texas palms also has changed.

Select palms entering Louisiana from Texas are now regulated for a pathogenic organism known as "Texas Phoenix Decline" (TPD). It is different from the organism that causes lethal yellowing. There is only one genus of palms that will be regulated for this disease: *Phoenix* spp. (various date palms). Because of this change, it will be important to verify the scientific names of any palms in shipments entering our state. Only *Phoenix* palms from Texas will be regulated for TPD. The restrictions placed on *Phoenix* palms from Texas will remain identical to those for LY: a Special Permit or state phytosanitary certificate declaring the host palms free from TPD must accompany each shipment and be held on file by the receiving party.

Again, this change has no affect on how we regulate Florida palms.

This article was submitted by Tad Hardy, Administrative Coordinator, Quarantine Programs, Horticulture and Quarantine Division, Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry, P.O. Box 3596, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3596, (P) 225. 952.8100, (F) 225. 925.3760, (E) tad.hardy@ldaf.state.la.us

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WEED DOCTOR'S CORNER: ECLIPTA



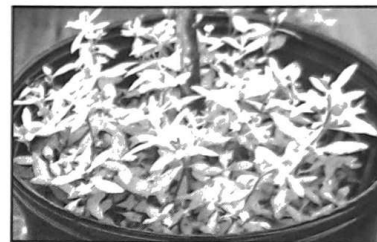
Becoming more troublesome in nurseries

I know that I don't have to tell you that our Louisiana climate is well suited for growing numerous aggravating weeds. As I have traveled the state this summer visiting nurseries, eclipta (*Eclipta prostrata*) appears to be about as troublesome as I have ever seen it.

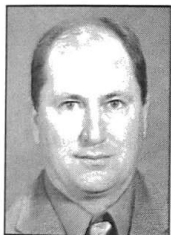
Eclipta is a summer annual that starts germinating in late winter and early spring in nurseries throughout the state. It is a very common weed of most row crops, also. The weed can be identified by its succulent purplish stems that can root at nodes and opposite, slightly serrated leaves. Eclipta produces multitudes of white flowers with small rays on long-stalked heads. The weed begins flowering in late spring and continues flowering and produces seed till frost. Like most annuals, seed production is very heavy. Obviously, this plant is very competitive in container and field nurseries for nutrients and space as plants grow rapidly to 3 feet tall. The plant's distribution is not limited to warm climates as the weed can be found as far north as Wisconsin.

Eclipta Management

Most weeds that infest nurseries are managed by a combination of preemergence herbicides and hand labor. However, eclipta does not respond consistently to preemergence herbicides and hand weeding is difficult because of the plant's extensive root system. Preemergence herbicides that are marginally effective include Rout, OH2, and Broadstar/Sureguard. Common nursery herbicides that provide little or no control of eclipta include Pendulum, Ronstar, Surflan, and Barricade.



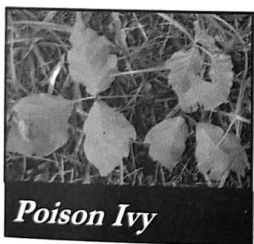
Of note, you find this plant very often growing out of the drain holes of containers or in non-crop areas of the nursery. Therefore, the more weed free that you can be in potting areas and non-crop areas, the less problem you will have with eclipta infestations. Make sure you take an extra effort to prevent eclipta from producing seed by removing it in your crop and surrounding production areas.



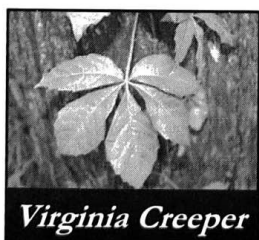
The **Weed Doctor's Corner** was written by Dr. Ron Strahan, Assistant Professor in Weed Science, LSU AgCenter, (P) 225.578.2392, (E) rstrahan@agcenter.lsu.edu.

Updated versions of the LSU AgCenter's useful guides to controlling weeds, insect pests and plant diseases are available. The 2006 editions of guides can be downloaded for free from the LSU AgCenter's Web site at www.lsuagcenter.com – or printed copies of the guides can be purchased through that site.

Prepared by experts in the LSU AgCenter, the publications are known as 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.



Poison Ivy



Virginia Creeper

Please Note: Thanks goes out to one of our subscriber's. In the last issue of LNLA's quarterly newsletter, April/May/June 2007, page 23, in Dr. Strahan's article the names of two plants were crossed. The Poison Ivy and Virginia Creeper, shown here (left), are correctly identified.

We apologize for the mix up. We appreciate our columnists and are glad to hear that subscriber's are enjoying their articles.

(Continued from page 11)

duction and during the first flower cycle in a landscape planting. There are 8 colors and a mix available in the 'Titan' vinca from PanAmerican Seed. The 'Nirvana' vinca has new DNA engineering that makes it genetically resistant to *Phytophthora* (root rot, stem rot, aerial blight). It is vegetatively propagated. 'Nirvana' vinca are from Fischer USA and are available in 18 cultivars (9 upright, 9 cascading) featuring a wide range of colors. The newest vinca series is the seed propagated 'Cora' series from Goldsmith Seeds. The 'Cora' vincas have the same *Phytophthora* resistance as the 'Nirvana' series. 'Titan' and 'Nirvana' vincas have been good performers in LSU AgCenter landscape evaluation trials. Evaluation of the 'Cora' series is currently underway.

Success with vinca (periwinkle; *Catharanthus roseus*): acid soil pH of 5.0-5.5; full sun; avoid over-mulching and planting too deep; plant May 1st or later; dramatically limit irrigation; rotate vinca with other plants in landscape beds.

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





LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT
AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY
**ORNAMENTAL
SWEET POTATOES**

Ornamental sweet potatoes have quickly become a favorite ground cover plant providing color and texture to grouped plantings. Varieties like 'Marguerite' and 'Blackie' are common in retail outlets and are popular additions to residential as well as commercial landscapes. Like its sweet potato crop counterpart, however, ornamental sweet potatoes hold the potential to move and spread a pest of quarantine concern, the sweetpotato weevil (SPW), *Cylas formicarius elegantulus*.

The Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF) maintains quarantine restrictions on all sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) plants and plant parts, and all other *Ipomoea* species, including ornamentals, to prevent the introduction of SPW into Louisiana's 'SPW-free' area. This 'free' area includes 17 parishes in the northeast part of the state (for a map showing SPW-free and SPW-infested areas in Louisiana, please contact LDAF at horticulture@ldaf.state.la.us).

All ornamental sweet potatoes entering Louisiana's SPW-free areas must originate in an area certified by the state of origin as free from SPW and the shipment must be certified as SPW-free using the protocol below. This is true for sweet potato plants grown in Louisiana as well. Plants that originate from SPW-infested areas of any state, including Louisiana, are not eligible to move into SPW-free areas. Any ornamental sweet potatoes found in Louisiana's SPW-free area that are not certified as free from SPW using the protocol below will be returned to origin or disposed of in a manner approved by LDAF.

Ornamental sweet potatoes currently propagated for sale in Louisiana's SPW-free areas will be monitored under a periodic trapping program using SPW pheromone traps. This trapping activity primarily will involve nursery growers, although some nursery stock dealers who make cuttings for propagation and sale also will need to be trapped. Plants may be offered for sale following initial trapping; however, if any SPW are trapped, all ornamental sweet potatoes at that location will be quarantined and will be subject to treatment, disposal, and/or destruction.

Louisiana nursery growers and nursery stock dealers selling ornamental sweet potatoes will not be required to obtain a Louisiana Sweet Potato Dealer's Permit but must maintain their current LDAF Nursery Grower's Permit or their Nursery Stock Dealers Permit.

Trapping protocols acceptable to certify ornamental sweet potatoes as SPW-free:

- SPW pheromone-baited traps, placed at ground or canopy level depending on the site, for a three-day duration every three weeks during the growing period, or
- SPW pheromone-baited traps deployed during the warm part of the season, during active growth, for three continuous weeks.

Again, this certification option is only available to growers located in areas considered SPW-free. Plants from SPW-infested areas are not eligible for certification trapping and cannot move into SPW-free areas.

More information on plant pest restrictions, and application packets for the Nursery Certificate Permit (Grower Permit) and the Nursery Stock Dealer Permit, may be requested by calling LDAF's Horticulture Division at (P) 225.952.8100, or (E) horticulture@ldaf.state.la.us.



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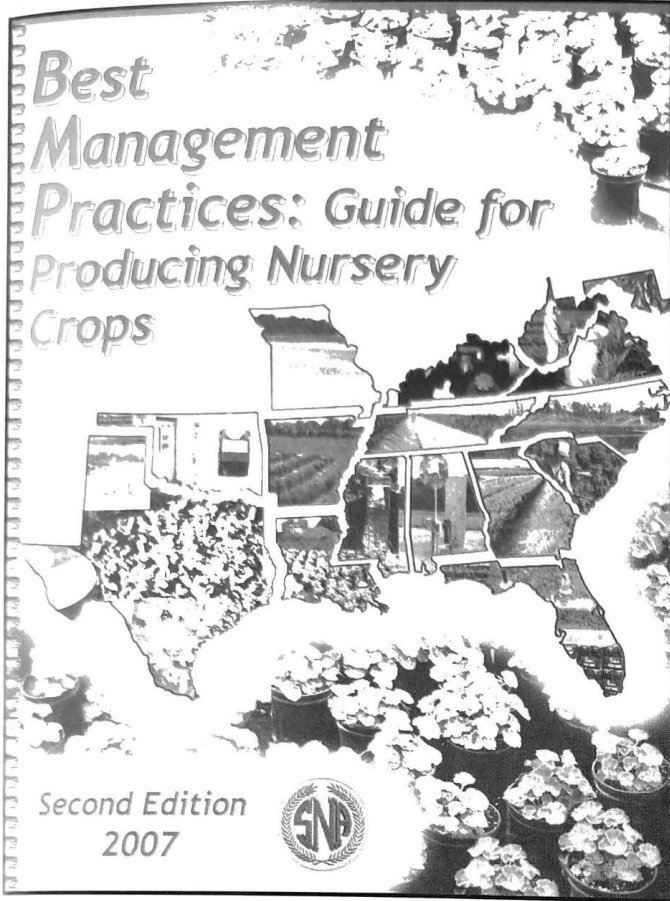


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Preface

The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) were developed as a guide for implementing proactive management practices that are necessary to produce plants with minimal environmental impact. Some of the topics are addressed in detail while others lack research-based information needed for detail. Additional information will be added in the future. Some BMPs may be very specific for your site or production practices while other BMPs may not be applicable to your situation. Thus, a menu of BMPs is presented so that nursery operators can select and implement as many BMPs as possible.

Many people from universities, and nursery and allied industries have contributed to the development of these guidelines. Input and comments of each contributor were very helpful and appreciated by the authors listed below.

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Guide for Producing Nursery Crops

(Continued from page 9)

come too tall and tend to fall over. Dr. William B. Miller, Professor of Horticulture and Director of the Flowerbulb Research Program at Cornell University, has found a way to reduce the stretching and flopping over of paperwhites.

Here's how he suggests doing it. As usual, plant paperwhite bulbs in bowls without drainage holes containing stones, gravel, marbles, etc. Add the normal amount of water to about level to the bottom 1/2 to 2/3 of the bulbs planted in the gravel and wait a week until the roots are growing and the green shoots extend one to two inches above the bulbs. Now, pour off the water and replace it with a 4 to 6% alcohol solution made from any 80 or 86 proof liquor.

To make this solution, add one part liquor to seven parts water. Then, simply use this 5% solution instead of water each time you irrigate. Dr. Miller says the results will be a plant that is 1/3 shorter but, with flowers just as large, fragrant and long lasting as usual. If you'd like a copy of the complete report, just give me a call.

I reported to you, in my last column, that I acquired some palms from Live Oak Gardens to test for cold hardiness. I also mentioned that both *Caryota maxima* 'Himalaya' plants were completely brown with no signs of life.

Well, on July 8, 2007, I noticed that a new spear leaf was emerging from the center of the plant located in a more protected location than the other. A hot tub is located about three feet north of the palm and my garage is located about five feet from the plant on the west. However, there are no signs of any life in the other palm, planted in a semi-open location, some distance from the plant with the emerging leaf.

Remember, if you have a comment, announcement, request, criticism, or make a contribution to the newsletter, please contact me at 318-872-4677 or email me at scd357@cmaaccess.com. Until next time.....

Best regards,



Louisiana Tree Farm booth at SNA

Leyland Cypress

HAS A NEW NAME



Leyland cypress's botanical name has been changed from *x Cupressocyparis leylandii* to *x Cuprocyparis leylandii* and Nootka cypress's name has been changed from *Chamaecyparis nootkatesis* to *Xanthocyparis nootkatensis*.

These changes occurred after a new species of conifer was discovered in Vietnam, giving rise to a new genus. Golden Vietnamese cypress or *Xanthocyparis vietnamensis* is the first new conifer genus to be found since *Wollemia nobilis* was discovered in Australia in 1994 and only the third since 1948.

The tree was found growing on a rugged limestone ridge in 1999 by a team of botanists from Russia, the UK, USA and Vietnam. Samples were confirmed that the plant was a species new to science by Ajos Farjon, Taxonomist for Gymnosperms at the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew.

Scientists also demonstrated that Nootka cypress is distinctly different from other members of the *Chamaecyparis* genus and realized that it is closely related to the new Vietnamese conifer. It has been transferred from the *Chamaecyparis* genus to the *Xanthocyparis* genus.

Leyland's name had to be changed because one of the parents of this hybrid is the Nootka cypress. While they made the transfer on paper easily, it will be a long time before it becomes common knowledge. I suggest that you list these at their correct new home in your catalog, but keep the old name with a statement of (*See the new name. The name has been changed*).

Mark A. Halcomb, UT Area Nursery Specialist, Warren Co. Extension, 201 Locust St., Suite #10, McMinnville, Tenn. 37110, (E) mhalcomb@utk.edu, (P) 931.473.8484, (F) 931.473.8089.

EPA SAYS NO SPECIAL REVIEW OF 2,4-D NEEDED AFTER YEARS OF RESEARCH DATA PROVE IT'S NOT A HUMAN CARCINOGEN

(Washington, DC, August 9, 2007) – Following its recent decision to reregister 2,4 dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) yesterday announced its Decision Not to Initiate a Special Review of 2,4-D, one of the most widely used herbicides in the U.S. and around the world. ([Link to the EPA decision](#))

EPA's decision states: "Because the Agency has determined that the existing data do not support a conclusion that links human cancer to 2,4-D exposure, it has decided not to initiate a Special Review of 2,4-D, 2,4-DB and 2,4-DP."

EPA first considered Special Review for 2,4-D in 1986, and after more than 21 years of research and reregistration evaluation, the Agency was able to determine that no correlation exists between the proper use of 2,4-D and cancer.

"Based on extensive scientific review of many epidemiology and animal studies, the Agency finds that the weight of the evidence does not support a conclusion that 2,4-D, 2,4-DB and 2,4-DP are likely human carcinogens," according to a notice released by EPA. The herbicides 2,4-DB and 2,4-DP were also being considered for Special Review based on their similarity to 2,4-D.

"The impact of this decision should not be understated," said Jack Dutra, executive director of the Industry Task Force II on 2,4-D Research Data. "Today EPA definitively stated that 2,4-D is not a human carcinogen when used according to label directions. This has been one of the most widely used and successful herbicides in history, and growers around the U.S. and the world will continue to use it with confidence."

2,4-D is commonly applied to a variety of crops such as wheat, corn, rice, soybeans, potatoes, sugar cane, pome fruits, stone fruits and nuts. It controls invasive species in aquatic and federally protected areas, and broadleaf weeds in turf grass. An economic evaluation by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (NAPIAP Report 1-PA-96) concluded that the loss of 2,4-D would cost the U.S. economy \$1.7 billion annually in higher food production and weed control expenses.

Since 1989, the Industry Task Force II on 2,4-D Research Data developed and submitted to EPA over 300 Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) toxicology, environmental and residue studies which EPA scientists reviewed to assess the herbicide's safety under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA).

The Industry Task Force II will continue to develop studies required by EPA's reregistration review of 2,4-D, most of which are being required of all pesticides.

For more information about 2,4-D visit www.24D.org, or contact Jack Dutra, Executive Director, Industry Task Force II on 2,4-D Research Data, (P) 800-345-5109 or info@24D.org.

Yellow and Purple Nutsedge Management in Nursery Production



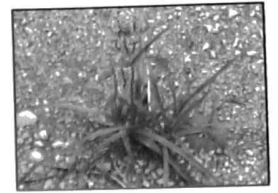
Yellow nutsedge (*above left*) continues to be one of the most troublesome weeds in field nursery production. It propagates readily through the production of rhizomes and stolons and can be spread throughout fields through cultivation. It begins to emerge in April and is persistent throughout spring and summer, before it goes dormant in fall. Yellow nutsedge is difficult to eradicate since it propagates through rhizomes and tubers. Tubers have a dormancy mechanism, making it difficult to achieve complete control. Not all tubers sprout in the same month - shoots emerge from April through August. Control of parent, as well as, daughter tubers are the key to long term success in managing this weed. Yellow nutsedge can also contaminate growing media used for container production, but more commonly infests gravel areas underneath container stock. Yellow nutsedge is also a persistent and troublesome weed in landscape maintenance. Yellow nutsedge is a common weed in all parts of Virginia (and Louisiana).

Purple nutsedge is primarily a weed in the southern and eastern parts of Virginia, as this weed is more common farther south. Purple nutsedge's range (*above right*), however, appears to be expanding to other parts of Virginia. Purple nutsedge is even more difficult to control than yellow nutsedge. There are limited control options for yellow nutsedge management in field and especially in container production, especially in production of perennials.

Yellow nutsedge has shiny yellowish green leaves, a long, sharp leaf tip, a yellowish-colored seedhead and tannish-brown tubers at the ends of rhizomes that are sweet to the taste. Purple nutsedge has shiny, dark green leaves, a blunt leaf tip, a purplish brown seedhead, dark brown tubers found in chains along the rhizomes, and tubers have a bitter taste.

Yellow nutsedge can be suppressed through preemergence applications of Pennant Magnum. This chemical does not provide postemergence yellow nutsedge control and it does not control purple nutsedge. Repeat applications of Pennant Magnum are needed during the growing season to maintain residual control since it only lasts about 2 to 3 months in soil. Basagran can be used as a directed spray in woody nursery crops for control of yellow nutsedge. Only a few species tolerate overtop applications of Basagran. Repeat applications are needed since this chemical has predominantly a contact effect and it provides no soil residual control of yellow nutsedge. Like Pennant Magnum, Basagran does not control purple nutsedge, so proper sedge identification is important when choosing a control option. I had visited a nursery a few weeks ago that complained they were not seeing the yellow nutsedge control they used to see with Pennant. They had converted their weed problem from predominantly yellow nutsedge to predominantly purple nutsedge; since Pennant selectively removed yellow nutsedge, leaving purple nutsedge to flourish.

The nonselective herbicides Reward, Finale, and glyphosate (Roundup Pro, others), can be used for postemergence nut-



sedge control. These chemicals have to be reapplied since they provide no soil residual control. Since Reward is strictly contact, it will not affect underground tubers and rhizomes. Glyphosate has greater systemic action than Finale, so it is the preferred herbicide for nutsedge control. Glyphosate, however, poses the greatest potential for injury to nursery crops due to its systemic action. Some growers tell me that glyphosate does not control nutsedge, but it has worked well in my trials. Some things to remember when applying glyphosate or other post-emergence herbicides:

- 1) Apply when nutsedge is actively growing under good soil moisture conditions. Applications during drought may result in unacceptable control,
- 2) treat under warm conditions (ideally over 60°F) since nutsedge does not grow well in cold weather, and thus, may not absorb and trans-locate the chemical to the same extent as it would under warmer air temperatures, and
- 3) realize that repeat applications will be needed to control nutsedge shoots that emerge after application. One could combine Pennant Magnum with a postemergence herbicide to provide both preemergence and postemergence control.

Hence, there is a need for additional products to control sedges in nursery crops. I am especially interested in any postemergence products that could be applied overtop ornamentals for nutsedge control. Through research supported by the Virginia Nursery and Landscape Association, I have been evaluating experimental herbicides for sedge control. Some of my colleagues across the country are also researching this area.

SedgeHammer (halosulfuron), which was formerly sold under the trade name Manage, applied overtop nursery crops caused no injury to yaupon holly, Burford holly, azalea, and gardenia, but chlorosis and stunting was observed in spirea, liriopse, cotoneaster, and viburnum. Significant injury was caused by SedgeHammer to *Gypsophila*, rose, and liriopse. Currently, SedgeHammer only is labeled for use as a directed spray in landscapes. Hopefully, through the research being conducted, by myself and my colleagues, the manufacturer will add a directed spray use for nursery production of woody ornamentals. There does appear to be potential for overtop applications to certain woody nursery crops. SedgeHammer has provided effective post-emergence control of yellow and purple nutsedge in my trials.

I evaluated a granular form of the herbicide sulfentrazone, another compound with activity on yellow nutsedge. Granular sulfentrazone was safe on all woody species tested but it injured ice plant and liriopse. In another trial, a sprayable form of sulfentrazone was safe on *Gypsophila*, but injured azalea, spirea,

(Continued on page 29)



PLANTS... A PATHOLOGISTS'S PERSPECTIVE

Cercospora Leaf Spots and Needle Blights

Leaf spots and needle blights caused by the fungus *Cercospora* (and other *Cercospora*-like fungi) are quite common on a wide variety of herbaceous and woody ornamentals in nursery and landscape settings throughout the southeastern U.S. These diseases are particularly troublesome during periods of high humidity and frequent rainfall like we have had this year. Among the most common and more noticeable of these diseases are *Cercospora* leaf spots of crape myrtle, privet, pittosporum and azalea, and *Cercospora* needle blights of various conifers, including Leyland and bald cypress.

There are currently 659 recognized species of *Cercospora*, although more than 3000 species have been described, many of which have been subsequently renamed and placed into other genera, such as *Cercosporella*, *Cercosporidium*, *Asperisporium* and *Pseudocercospora*. In most cases, identification of species of this pathogen is based primarily on its association with a particular host plant as many species tend to be quite host-specific (at least at the plant genus and family level) and have restricted host ranges.

On plants such as pittosporum and azalea, the disease is characterized by the formation of yellow to dull or dark brown, angular lesions on the upper leaf surface with gray to light tan lesions on the bottom leaf surface. These lesions often do not have a distinct margin on the upper leaf surface but may have a distinctly angular appearance on the lower surface. A generally sparse grayish growth can sometimes be seen at the centers of the lesions under conditions that favor pathogen growth and reproduction. On other plants such as privet, *Cercospora* produces somewhat circular, tan to brown leaf spots with reddish- to purplish-colored borders. On crape myrtle, somewhat large, dark brown spots first develop first on the lower leaves and progress upward from mid-summer through fall. In many instances, affected leaves may develop a yellow or red coloration due to the production of a toxin by the pathogen. These leaves often fall prematurely, particularly in highly susceptible cultivars, and serve as a source of inoculum for spread of the pathogen and further disease development.

Cercospora needle blight affects various species of conifers in the Cupressaceae (*Chamaecyparis*, *Cupressus*, *Juniperus* and *Thuja*) and Taxodiaceae (*Cryptomeria*, *Sequoia*, *Sequoiadendron* and *Taxodium*) and is caused by the fungus *Asperisporium sequoiae* (= *Cercospora sequoiae*). A second, similar needle blight of junipers is caused by *Pseudocercospora juniper* (= *Cercospora sequoia* var. *juniper*). Generally, this disease is first seen on the interior needles of the lower branches from which it spreads upward causing a progressive browning and loss of needles on everything but the current year's growth. Conidia are produced on dead needles and are typically spread by wind or splashing water from rain or overhead irrigation.

Although these diseases can be managed by the use of most of the commercially available fungicides, the fungicides must be applied on a regular basis as long as conditions are conducive to disease development. Efforts should also be made to modify the environmental conditions that favor disease development. This includes increasing plant spacing to reduce overcrowding and increase the flow of air around the plants, which aids in reducing humidity within the canopy and the length of time it takes the foliage to dry. Since most of the inoculum is produced on diseased leaves, raking and destroying the fallen leaves should also be a routine practice.



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.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE GREEN INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

ABSTRACT: The U.S. environmental horticulture industry, also known as the "Green Industry", is comprised of wholesale nursery and sod growers; landscape architects, designers/builders, contractors and maintenance firms; retail garden centers, home centers and mass merchandisers with lawn and garden departments; and marketing intermediaries such as brokers and horticultural distribution centers (re-wholesalers). Environmental horticulture is one of the fastest growing segments of the nation's agricultural economy. In spite of the magnitude and recent growth and interest in the Green Industry, there is surprisingly little information that has been developed on the national level regarding its' economic impact. Thus, the objective of this study is to estimate the economic impacts of the Green Industry at the national level. In addition, this study seeks to evaluate the value and role of forest tree species (woody ornamental trees). Economic impacts for the U.S. Green Industry in 2002 were estimated at \$147.8 billion (Bn) in output, 1,964,339 jobs, \$95.1 Bn in value added, \$64.3 Bn in labor income, and \$6.9 Bn in indirect business taxes, with these values expressed in 2004 dollars.

Printer-friendly versions of the report and each chapter are available in PDF format on the website:

<http://www.utextension.utk.edu/hbin/greenimpact.html>

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rape myrtle, viburnum, liriopse, cotoneaster and *Rosa*, although all plants except liriopse recovered. Spirea had moderate to slight injury which, by 4 weeks after the second timing, was slight at low rates and moderate at the highest rate. Granular sulfentrazone did not provide acceptable control of yellow or purple nutsedge, although it did control rice flat sedge, an annual sedge that I had in the trial. Sprayable sulfentrazone has controlled yellow nutsedge through postemergence application in my research. Repeat treatments were needed for acceptable purple nutsedge control. A numbered compound, that I tested, caused significant injury to liriopse, spirea, abelia, cotoneaster, salvia, ice plant, Mexican heather and lantana, but not *Ilex* spp. or gardenia. This chemical seems to have less potential than Sedge Hammer or sulfentrazone.

These data suggest that the granular formulation of sulfentrazone has potential for safety to a diversity of woody ornamentals. Additional research is needed to improve the level of sedge control. Sedge Hammer looks promising for overtop application to certain woody nursery crops for sedge control. More research is needed on the level of tolerance in other woody nursery crops.

I plan to continue this research on yellow and purple nutsedge management. Thank you for your continued support of my research program.

Dr. Derr is a Professor of Weed Science with Virginia Tech. Virginia Nursery Landscape Association, Vol. 76, No. 6, November/December 2006.

(Continued from page 1)

Expo for the first 7 years of the event. Linda resigned from her positions in the late summer of 2005. My last time seeing Linda and visiting with her was dinner with Louisiana folks at the SNA show in Atlanta in 2005. We will always remember Linda for being warm and friendly and a joy to be around.

We all have many fond memories of Linda. Some of the LSU folks regularly went to Auburn for horticultural educational programs during Linda's tenure as LNLA's executive director. We also made the once every two year trip to Auburn for the LSU / Auburn football game. I recall visiting with Linda and Jim at a shrimp boil, at Ken Till's house, the day after the LSU / Auburn game in 2004. We had a wonderful time with wonderful friends. Linda, we miss you and will never forget you."

- Allen Owings, Professor of Horticulture, LSU AgCenter.

"Linda Van Dyke was instrumental in seeing that LNLA was welcome and accommodated in a fair and just manner at every GSHE in Mobile. She became a good friend as we worked together on the GSHE Board through the years and was always complimentary of the LNLA and its contributions to the success and growth of GSHE. Her great sense of humor and inviting personality will be sorely missed by all who called her friend." - Pat Newman, Folsom Nursery and LNLA Treasurer.



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LOUISIANA NURSERY OWNERS COULD BENEFIT FROM EQIP

Nursery owners across the state are encouraged to find out more about a voluntary cost-share program that could help them with their natural resource problems and concerns. This voluntary USDA program is called the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, or EQIP. EQIP provides cost-share assistance to landowners who qualify for the program, and it is administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) with assistance from local Soil and Water Conservation Districts. Eligible land must have a farm and tract number designated by the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA), have produced at least \$1,000 of agricultural products in a year, be compliant with the Food Security Act, and meet the Adjusted Gross Income requirements. Possible practices that could be eligible for assistance include:

- Irrigation Tailwater Recovery Systems
- Grade Stabilization Structures
- Filter Strips
- Grassed Waterways
- Critical Area Planting
- Sediment Basins
- Riparian Forest Buffers

Signup for EQIP is continuous and nursery owners **must** qualify for the program to receive assistance, but EQIP **may** be able to help. To learn more about EQIP and other conservation programs, contact your local NRCS office. The telephone number is listed in the telephone book under U.S. Government. USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

For more information contact:

Natural Resources Conservation Service
Alexandria Field Office
 3734 Government Street Building C, Alexandria, LA
 71302
 (P) 318.473.7856 or (F) 318.473.7628

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MEADOWBROOK INSURANCE GROUP, INC.
ANNOUNCES RATING UPGRADE FROM A.M. BEST COMPANY TO
"A-" (EXCELLENT)

SOUTHFIELD, MICHIGAN

April 3, 2007

Meadowbrook Insurance Group, Inc. (NYSE: MIG) announced today that A.M. Best Company raised the financial strength rating of Meadowbrook Insurance Group and its subsidiary insurance carriers to "A-" (Excellent), from "B++" (Very Good).

President and Chief Executive Officer of Meadowbrook Insurance Group, Robert S. Cubbin, stated: "We are very pleased with this rating upgrade from A.M. Best Company. This decision validates our commitment to create value through excellent underwriting and consistent operating performance. With our "A-" rating, we are well-positioned to attract additional solid underwriting prospects from new and existing insurance programs and should realize significant cost savings going forward."

In its news release, A.M. Best stated: "These rating actions reflect Meadowbrook's continued underwriting and operating improvements, solid capitalization and management's expertise in the alternative risk market. The ratings recognize the significant improvement in earnings during the past three years that has steadily improved capitalization."

Mr. Cubbin further commented, "On behalf of our Board of Directors, executive team and our associates, we are grateful to our agents and policyholders for their loyalty. We thank them for their belief in Meadowbrook, our people, and our business model. This upgrade is recognition of the strength of our team and our ability to deliver consistently excellent operating results in our specialty program business niche."

About Meadowbrook Insurance Group

A leader in the alternative risk market, Meadowbrook is a risk management organization, specializing in alternative risk management solutions for agents, brokers, professional/trade associations, and small to medium-sized insureds. Meadowbrook Insurance Group, Inc. common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "MIG". For further information, please visit Meadowbrook's corporate web site at www.meadowbrook.com.

Certain statements made by Meadowbrook Insurance Group, Inc. in this release may constitute forward-looking statements. Please refer to the Company's most recent 10-K, 10-Q, and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission for more information on risk factors. Actual results could differ materially. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to the following: the frequency and severity of claims; uncertainties inherent in reserve estimates; catastrophic events; a change in the demand for, pricing of, availability or collectibility of reinsurance; increased rate pressure on premiums; changes in and adherence to insurance regulation; actions taken by regulators, rating agencies or lenders; investment rate of return; changes in and adherence to insurance regulation; actions taken by regulators, rating agencies under any obligation to (and expressly disclaims any such obligation to) update or alter its forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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reliability within sheltered courtyards in New Orleans. It will freeze everywhere else.

In Neil Odenwald's wonderful book, *Southern Plants For Landscape Design*, over twenty species of palms are listed that will do well in Louisiana's zone 9. Designers along the gulf coast are fortunate in that there are at least ten adapted palms that will grow well in the state, especially below I-10. Palms that grow well in North Louisiana include: *Sabal minor*, *Rapidophyllum hystrix*, *Trachycarpus amei*, *Trachycarpus wagneriensis*, *Sabal mexicana*, *Sabal metto*, *Butia capitata*, and *Brahea armata*.

We are very fortunate as landscape architects to live in a coastal climate zone where we can accent our southern gardens with palms that originate in the tropics.

When designing with palms there are several rules worth remembering.

First, always use the most cold hardy palms that are available. Perhaps the ones that work the best are the windmill palm, needle palm, Texas fan palm and the dwarf palmetto. Canary Island date palm as we have seen is suitable too along the Gulf Coast. Even though we can use many varieties below I-10 and within protected courtyard gardens, many will be killed during extreme freezes that come along every few years. Many landscapers use palms poorly with no idea of their ultimate size, cold hardiness or their individual ability to mix with other textures and colors of plants. Seldom do you see a properly staked palm transplant in this state. Most of the landscape contractors and planters simply do not know how to do this. If we are going to design with palms, we need to do it right.

Second, never use palms in a single row. They often look odd. Palms are best displayed in irregular groves or perfect grids. Due to the strong individual character of this plant they do not look right planted in a row. They share this bad characteristic with other vertical plants such as the bald cypress, loblolly pine, black willow and *Cryptomeria*. Because of the palm's formal upright character, they are attractively displayed in a geometrical grid such as you might see in a formal forecourt, rear garden or even on sloping land.

Third, when using palms in landscape design, use them as accent plants, specimens or small groves. When using them in groves be sure to stagger the heights to achieve a layered effect. When using them in grids, make sure the plants are evenly matched in size, texture and color. Palms to be properly planted should complement other plants as well as the architecture nearby. When blended in with other plants, the palm does not need to stand out. It should be subtle and not visually aggressive.

Lastly, palms come in many different sizes, habits, characters, texture, colors, flower expression, leaf type, size of leaves, growth rate and response to sun wind and cold. There is much to draw on when designing a garden dominated by palms. The secret to designing with palms is to be careful with the relationship of these visual elements. Palms should not scream, 'see me', 'see me'.

I have seen palms used in this state from Shreveport to Grand Isle. They look good and seem at home here particularly in New Orleans and Lake Charles. We are very lucky as landscape architects to live in a coastal climate zone where we can accent our southern gardens with palms that originate in the tropics. That is why most landscape architects think of our planting palette as a 'subtropical' mix of deciduous and evergreen trees, palms, shrubs, ground covers and herbs.

This is a planting palette that expresses itself well in Louisiana.

Should readers like to contact Abbey, please feel free to contact him at lsugreenlaws@aol.com. You may call him at the LSU School of Landscape Architecture at 225.578.1434.



Louisiana Nursery and Landscape Association

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Membership Application

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

- Independent Retail Garden Center
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- Sod/Turf Producer
- Landscape/Lawn Maintenance
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- 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.

Dues	Annual Gross Sales
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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.

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A person or persons employed in any capacity in any nursery industry or establishment, or allied industry.

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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.

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**Louisiana
Nursery &
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**LOUISIANA NURSERY & LANDSCAPE ASSOCIATION
Board of Directors Meeting Minutes
May 16, 2007
Ralph & Kacoo's Restaurant, Baton Rouge, LA**

The meeting was called to order at 10:12am by President, Danny LaFleur. Voting Regular Board Members present included; Albert Danto, Rusty Rastuhl, Beth Perkins, Rick Cicero, Debbie Head, Tom Fennell, Pat Newman, Huel Jones, Frances Thorne and Danny LaFleur. Non-voting Board Members present included; Allen Owings, Laura Crnko and Severn C. Doughty, Sr. Guests present included; Mike Misuraca, Marshall Goree, Howard Thorne, Craig Roussel, Mark LeBlanc and Allen Fabre. Seven Regular Members and Officers of the Board of Directors constitute a quorum. There were nine present.

Danny LaFleur asked everyone to stand for the Pledge of Allegiance.

Severn C. Doughty presented the financial report. The first quarter beginning balance (January 1, 2007) was \$17,982.75. Income from January 1 to March 30, 2007 was \$32,109.09 for a total balance of \$50,091.84.

Expenses for the same period were \$33,670.84 for an account balance of \$16,421.00. Huel Jones motioned, seconded by Frances Thorne, to accept the financial report as stated. Motion carried.

Frances Thorne then presented the GSHE report. She indicated that our portion of the revenue from the show was \$47,663.68 which was an estimate of income stated at the last board meeting by over \$5,000.00. LNLA also received \$1,813.59 from the educational fund split for a total revenue of \$49,477.27.

Pat Newman also said that 40 new prospective exhibitors were asking to enter the show for next year but, space was limited. The Ball Room will be used for the buffet with greater seating capacity and, James Harwell indicated that in order to cut costs, they would be doing no new registrations next year. Finally, Pat reported that apparently our GSHE Show was one of the only trade shows making

Tom Fennell, who attended the GSHE Board Meeting with Pat, commented that they made the point of saying the food was terrible at breakfast and at the hospitality. However, he said we can't bring food to either functions because Aramark has the catering contract. The GSHE Show will celebrate its 10th anniversary next year and if anyone has an idea for a theme, please contact Pat or Tom.

Pat Newman reported that the Battle House Hotel was complete and was accepting reservations. Lastly, the GSHE Board will recognize the show next year on Thursday evening at the welcome reception.

A motion was made by Beth Perkins, seconded by Rick Cicero, to accept the minutes of the last meeting as submitted. Motion passed.

Pat Newman gave the IRS update by stating that the 2005, 990 tax return was sent to IRS in compliance with their request. She was working on the 2006 return and should have it completed soon.

Severn C. Doughty, Sr., reported that he received a letter from IRS stating that they could not locate a copy of LAN's (LNLA) original determination letter and application for tax exempt status. It was recommended by several CPA's that, if we did not have these documents, it should be requested in writing from the IRS. It would be very helpful and to our advantage to have this letter in the event of an audit, whether IRS could locate the documents or not.

Laura Crnko presented the membership report. As of May 14, 2007 we had a total of 508 members. Eighty nine (89) new members had joined since the 4th quarter, 2006 and the 1st quarter, 2007. Total dues collected amounted to \$26,691.00 of which \$50.00 was collected for the ANLA Beacon Fund and \$146.00 collected for the ANLA Lighthouse Fund.

Mike Misuraca gave a Meadowbrook Insurance Co. update. He stated that over the past seven years we received a promotional allowance of around \$3,600.00 a year for a total of over \$25,000.00. Everyone was very appreciative of Mike's interest and attendance at the board meetings and applauded his efforts.

On May 7, 2007 an invoice was sent to Meadowbrook Insurance Co. for \$3,691.85, which was our promotional allowance to date. Meadowbrook was the major contributor to LNLA's annual breakfast meeting in Mobile, AL this year.

Allen Owings gave the LSU AgCenter update by stating some of the upcoming events. These included: the Greenhouse, Landscape, Retail Conference, June 4 - 6 in Raymond, MS, sponsored by MNLA.

There were 44 people signed up for the LSU Golf Shootout. On other topics there will be 10 research papers presented at the SNA Research Conference from LSU faculty. Allen's office will officially move to the Hammond Research Station effective July 1, 2007,

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however, his job description will remain the same.

Drs. Neil Odenwald and Allen Owings will provide some educational programs at the Texas Nursery & Landscape Expo this August. The Southern Plant Conference will be held September 5 – 8 in Mobile, AL and it is an excellent opportunity to learn new plant materials. It is sponsored primarily by SNA. The LSU Ornamental & Turf Field Day is scheduled for October 9th at the Burden Research Facility in Baton Rouge.

The SELNA Trade Show was set for Wednesday, October 24, 2007 at the Magnolia Park in Folsom.

Allen Owings reported that the upcoming CNLP Review and Exam in Lafayette on June 21 – 22 had one registrant to date. He would try to gain more registrations. The September Review and Exam scheduled for September 21 – 22 in New Orleans, has several registrations. That concluded Allen's report.

Danny LaFleur passed around the new member packet and indicated that Laura had done a great job in preparing and sending them to new members.

Severn C. Doughty, Sr., gave a website update by stating that it has been upgraded and revised. All links were working and a new header and drop down section, 'Job Search', had been added. Employers or potential employees may advertise on the site for \$90.00 a quarter. See www.lnla.org for details.

Rusty Ruckstuhl then gave a report on the Heritage Mutual Fund account and his meeting with financial advisor, Richard Domingue, concerning Richard managing our investments. Rusty indicated that several options were available including several diversified investments and a ladder CD investment where a CD would be initiated every three months during the year to give us a higher annual return yield.

The question was asked how aggressive the Board wanted to be in the investments and it was felt that this money should be invested conservatively. Another question was raised as to whether we should only invest the \$60,000.00 in the two Heritage funds or reinvest both that fund and the \$100,000.00 money market fund. It was felt that we should look into what type of yield we could have by reinvesting both funds.

Consequently, Rusty Ruckstuhl motioned, seconded by Rick Cicero, that a committee of Rusty Ruckstuhl, Danny LaFleur and Severn C. Doughty Sr., work with Richard P. Domingue, Financial Advisor, 337-266-6010, 1-800-333-2527, richard.domingue@ubs.com, to see what the return would be by creating a \$100,000.00 ladder CD and invest the other \$60,000.00 in a split, 40% conservative/guaranteed and 60% moderately conservative funds. Motion passed.

Lunch was served and Dr. Yan Chen, researcher at the LSU AgCenter Hammond Research Station, gave a very informative program on 'Daylily Rust Control with Biofungicides'. She indicated that prevention was the best control of the disease and if one should see symptoms of rust disease, it would be too late to control it. When temperatures range between 55 degrees F at night and 86 degrees F during the day, rotational sprays to include Actinovate, K – Phite and Milstop should be made. Conventional fungicides to include Banner Max in rotation with Heritage and in combination with Actinovate, K – Phite and Milstop may be considered, also. For more details you may contact Dr. Chen at - phone 985-543-4125 or email YACHen@agcenter.lsu.edu.

Mike Goree, president of the Louisiana Irrigation Association (LIA) presented the Board with a proposal for LIA to merge/consolidate under the umbrella of LNLA basically because it was necessary for the survival of LIA.

The organization has been in existence since 2003. The first Board of Directors met September 2005 and elected officers. Dues were set at \$100.00 for irrigation contractors, \$300.00 for suppliers and \$25.00 for affiliate members. To date, LIA had approximately \$20,000.00 in the treasury and just over 70 members. A membership meeting was called in March, 2007 and it was very poorly attended.

LIA needed help to stay in existence and consequently were willing to come under the management of LNLA but, they wished to keep their own identity – LIA. They were asking that LNLA collect dues from LIA members and keep a separate financial record of all LIA transactions; setup, take registrations and do all the logistical preparation for three training meetings a year. At these training meetings LNLA members would be able to attend at a discount rate and it would afford LNLA the opportunity to provide concurrent educational topics for LNLA and LIA members. LIA would be willing to pay the LNLA Executive Secretary the sum of \$600.00 per month and pay LNLA the sum of \$300.00 per month plus postage, travel expenses, etc., for the merger to become effective.

After one year, June 1, 2007 – June 1, 2008, an evaluation will be conducted to determine if the merger has been satisfactory and successful.

After lengthy discussion, Huel Jones motioned, seconded by Rick Cicero, that LNLA accept the merger/consolidation of LIA under its

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umbrella and management for one year, effective June 1, 2007 to June 1, 2008. As such, LNLA would keep separate financial accounting of LIA. LIA would benefit from LNLA's non-profit status and benefit from acquiring endorsed Meadowbrook Insurance Co. and Blumberg and Associates, Inc. insurance policies at a discounted rate - the same as LNLA members. LIA would benefit by having an office to serve its members and a place to which members could call, write or email information and registration. LNLA would benefit by increasing the total number of members in both organizations, reporting and lobbying purposes, and the generation of \$100 per month in income. Also, it will afford LNLA the opportunity to provide in-state training to both LNLA and members at a discounted rate. Motion carried unanimously.

Roussel, of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture Forestry, introduced Dr. Mark LeBlanc and Allen Fabre to the Board and then made a brief report on their activities; giving an update on the Red Hibiscus Mealybug outbreak in New Orleans. They have been monitoring the situation closely and waiting to see if there were any new outbreaks. Craig stated that Rusty Ruckstuhl has been officially appointed to the Horticulture Commission to replace outgoing Walter Imahara. Recently, John Kavanaugh was appointed to the same Commission to represent irrigation contractors.

Govern C. Doughty, Sr., made a number of requests and announcements to include: (1) authorization to send flowers or make donations to sick or deceased family members – request granted; (2) passed around a thank you note from Pete Newton thanking LNLA for his recognition at the annual meeting; (3) Finalization of our status with the Louisiana Secretary of State; (4) Results of the letter sent, to the powers that be, regarding statistical reporting of the 'Green Industry' – to date, four of the seven individuals who received letters have responded; (5) newly revised membership applications and LNLA note cards were given to board members; (6) requested board members to help set up – man –and take down the LNLA exhibit at the Texas Expo; (7) requested that the board pay Annie Coco's expenses to attend and help man the exhibit booth at the SNA Show – Pat Newman motioned, seconded by Beth Perkins, requesting LNLA to pay for all of Annie Coco's expenses to help man the booth at SNA in August 2007. Motion carried; (8) handed out the revised 'Grant Proposal', noting that on the page titled 'Outline for Grant Proposal Form', new wording was added under the budget section, "Grants are considered as an unrestricted gift. However, no administrative deductions shall be made"; (9) ANLA members from Louisiana were disclosed. As of this year there were 10 members active and Murphy P. Johnson is senator for Louisiana.

There being no more business, Pat Newman motioned, seconded by Rick Cicero, to adjourn the meeting. Motioned carried and the meeting concluded at 2:35 P. M.

Chilli Thrips (*Scirtothrips dorsalis*): A New Thrips Attacking Ornamental Crops

Chilli thrips were detected on roses from Palm Beach County, Florida in 1995. They have since been detected in Florida from Alachua County to Monroe County. Chilli thrips have also been detected on pepper transplants and roses (variation Knock Out) in retail stores in South Texas.

Chilli thrips are a polyphagous species and have been documented to attack more than 100 hosts from about 40 different families. As this pest expands its geographical range, additional plants are added to its host range. Some of its ornamental plants include: roses, poinsettia, gerber daisy, verbena, *Impatiens walleriana*, crape myrtle, ligustrum, sweet basil, geranium, petunia, variegated pittosporum, coleus, castor bean, *Rhododendron* sp., *Salvia farinacea*, viburnum, peppers, tomatoes, and zinnia.

Field identification of chilli thrips are extremely difficult. Adults have a pale body with dark wings and are less than 2 mm in length. Immature thrips are pale in color as are the immatures of many other thrips species.

The life cycle for chilli thrips is similar to that of western flower thrips. Female *S. dorsalis* insert their eggs inside plant tissue. The eggs hatch in 6-8 days. They pass through two larval stages (1st and 2nd instars) that last for 6-7 days. During this time they are actively feeding on their host plant. They then pass through prepupal (~ 24 hr.) and pupal stages (2-3 days), during which time they do not feed. They can complete their life cycle in 14-20 days. The thrips female oviposits 60 to 200 eggs in her lifetime.

Chilli thrips are mainly a foliage feeder and, unlike western flower thrips, do not feed on flower pollen. Young leaves, buds, and fruits are preferred, but all above-ground parts of its host plants may be attacked. Feeding damage turns tender leaves, buds, and fruits bronze in color. Damaged leaves curl upward and appear distorted. Infested plants become stunted or dwarfed, and leaves with petioles detach from the stem, causing defoliation in some plants. Feeding on buds may cause them to become brittle and drop.

Plants with the symptoms described above should be examined for the presence of thrips. Leaves or buds from symptomatic plants should be collected and placed into a Ziploc bag to prevent the thrips from escaping. Label the bag with collection locality information, host plant, date collected, and name of collector. Samples should be sent next-day delivery to an expert for identification.

Our best recommendation for controlling chilli thrips is the use of products registered for your crop and known to be effective against thrips.

Research by Lance Osborne at the University of Florida suggests that Orthene, Avid, Spinosid, Pylon (indoors), Safari sprays (no drenches), and the predatory mites *Amblyseius swirskii* are effective treatments for ornamental crops.

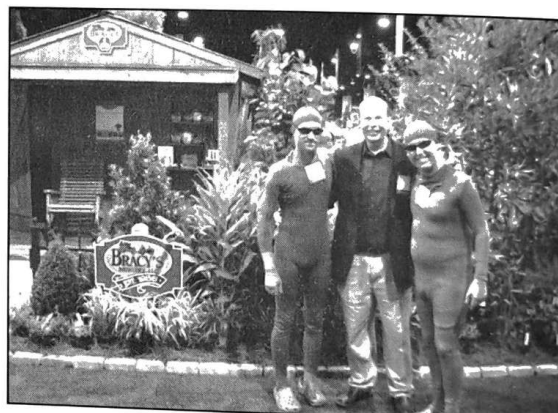
This article was taken from Texas Nursery & Landscape Association newsletter, March 2007 issue, and written by Matt Ciomperlik and Scott Ludwig. For more information on chilli thrips, visit: <http://spdn.ifas.ufl.edu/Chillithrips.htm>.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

2007

- Sept 28-30 Gulf Coast Home & Garden Expo**
 Morial Convention Center, New Orleans
 Contact: (W) www.gchgc.com
- Oct 4 MS State Ornamental Horticulture Field Day**
 South MS Experiment Station, Poplarville, MS
 Contact: Gene Blythe (P) 601.795.4525
- Oct 4-6 FNATS: The Landscape Show**
 Orange County Convention Center, Orlando, FL
 Contact: Sabrina Haines (P) 800.375.3642
- Oct 5-6 Middle TN Nursery Assoc. Horticulture Trade Show**
 McMinnville Civic Center, McMinnville, TN
 Contact: Ann Halcomb (P) 931.668.7322 (W) www.mtna.com
- Oct 6-7 Hilltop Arboretum Plant Festival**
 11855 Highland Rd., Hilltop Arboretum, Baton Rouge, LA
 Contact: (P) 225.767.6916 (E) hilltop@lsu.edu
- Oct 9 LSU AgCenter Ornamental and Turfgrass Field Day**
 Burden Center, Baton Rouge, LA
 Contact: Allen Owings (P) 225.578.2417 (C) 225.603.8096
 (E) aowings@agctr.lsu.edu
- Oct 12-13 Fall Flower & Garden Festival**
 MSU Truck Crops Experiment Station, Crystal Springs, MS
 Contact: MS Extension Service (P) 601.892.3731
- Oct 20-21 New Orleans Fall Garden Show**
 City Park Botanical Gardens, New Orleans, LA
 Contact: Karen Blackburn (P) 504.838.1170
 (E) kblackburn@agctr.lsu.edu
- Oct 19 Gardener's Night Out**
 Hammond Research Station
 Contact: Annie Coco (P) 985.748.3787
 (E) acoco@agctr.lsu.edu
- Oct 24 SELNA Trade Show & Open House**
 Magnolia Park, Folsom, LA
 Contact: Annie Coco (P) 985.748.3787
 (E) acoco@agctr.lsu.edu
- Oct 26-27 19th Annual Southern Garden Symposium**
 St. Francisville, LA
 Contact: Lucie Cassity (P) 225.635.3738
 (W) www.stfrancisvillefestivals.com
- Oct 28-31 IPPS Southern Region of N.A. 32nd annual meeting**
 Chattanooga Convention Center, Chattanooga, TN
 Contact: David Morgan (P) 817.428.2296
 (E) davidlmorgan@sbcglobal.net

- Nov 8 NOWLAN meeting**
 American Rose Center, Shreveport, LA
 Contact: Contact: Severn Doughty (P) 318-872-4677
 (E) scd357@cmaccess.com
- Nov 15-16 CNLP Review and Exam**
 American Rose Center, Shreveport, LA
 Contact: Dan Gill (P) 225.578.2413 (E) dgill@agctr.lsu.edu
 Registration form: www.lnla.org
- Nov 28 LA Ornamental & Turfgrass Commercial Pesticide Applicator Re-Certification Meetings**
 (Disease Emphasis), Shreveport, LA
 Contact: Mary Grodner (P) 225.578.2180
 (E) mgridner@agctr.lsu.edu
- Nov 28-29 LIA Training, Trade Show & Member Meeting**
 8105 Tom Bowman Dr., Alexandria, LA
& LIA Principles of Irrigation
 8100 Tom Bowman Dr., Alexandria, LA
 Contact: Severn Doughty (P) 318-872-4677
- Dec 5 LNLA Board Meeting**
 McGee's Landing, Henderson
 Contact: Severn Doughty (P) 318-872-4677
 (E) scd357@cmaccess.com



"The Purple People Eater's", Bracy's Booth At SNA

2008

- Jan 9 LA State Horticulture Society Annual Conference**
 Ira Nelson Horticulture Center, Lafayette, LA
 Contact: Stuart Gauthier (P) 337.349.6446
 (E) sgauthier@agctr.lsu.edu
- Jan 17-19 Gulf States Horticulture Expo (GSHE)**
 Arthur Outlaw Convention Center, Mobile, AL
 Contact: (P) 866.636.4853 (W) www.gshe.org
- Feb 14-15 LIA Principles of Irrigation**
 LSU AgCenter, 101 J Norman Efferson Hall, Baton Rouge
 Contact: Severn Doughty (P) 318-872-4677
 (E) scd357@cmaccess.com

The Louisiana Nursery & Landscape News is the official publication of the Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association, Inc. Contact LNLA's Editors if you have green industry news, announcements, have questions or comments concerning it's content.

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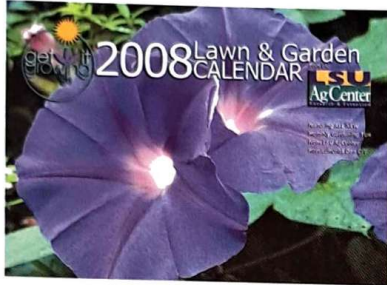
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