



LOUISIANA Nursery & Landscape NEWS

LNLA Quarterly Newsletter 2006 Vol. 29, No. 4

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MARGIE Y. JENKINS AZALEA GARDEN ESTABLISHED AT HAMMOND RESEARCH STATION

The LSU AgCenter's Hammond Research Station has established the Margie Y. Jenkins Azalea Garden in recognition of one of Louisiana's most widely known nursery owners and nationally known lover, breeder, and authority of azaleas.

"Ms. Margie", as Margie Jenkins is affectionately called, turned 85 years old this year and is still very active in the industry. "We wanted to do something to celebrate the many contributions this dynamic woman has made to horticulture, the Green industry, and to the personal development and education of so many horticulturists," said Dr. Regina Bracy, professor and resident coordinator at the station.

A Garden Party was hosted on Oct. 26 at the station to honor the lifetime contributions of Ms. Margie. A plaque unveiled at the garden party characterized Ms. Margie as "A person with a passion for plants and plant people".

Over 200 people attended the evening party under pouring rain. But that didn't stop the generosity of those interested in seeing the garden become a reality. "We now have over \$50,000 in cash and in-kind donations", Bracy said.

All of the proceeds will go toward the establishment and maintenance of the garden, and work has already begun on the initial phase of the garden.

Ms. Margie sat full of emotion as each speaker piled on the accolades.

Dr. Neil Odenwald, professor emeritus at the LSU School of Landscape Architecture spoke of the beginning of Ms. Margie's career; Rick Webb, owner of Louisiana Growers, spoke of Ms. Margie as a remarkable woman and detailed her life's story; Wayne Womack, landscape architect and Severn Doughty Sr., executive secretary of the Louisiana Nursery and Landscape Association were the final speakers on the program. Each of the speakers on the program remembered how they were never allowed to leave Ms. Margie's nursery without being given a plant to 'try

(Continued on page 13)

LNLA
Breakfast &
Membership
Meeting

VOTE!!

Feb 2nd

... details on page 25

IN THE SPOTLIGHT: TRUE VINE NURSERY

"I am the True Vine and my Father is the gardener. He cuts off every branch in Me that bears no fruit; while every branch that does bear fruit He prunes so that it will be even more fruitful." John 15: 1,2. This is Huel Jones', of True Vine Nursery, Mansfield, LA, favorite Bible verse. It epitomizes his feelings towards his lifestyle and the work he does as a nurseryman with his dad, Don

Jones.

True Vine Nursery was established about 10 years ago and is located just several miles east of Mansfield, LA. As soon as they started in business they became LNLA members and they have continued active membership to date. The nursery business was a complete change of life for both Huel and

(Continued on page 3)



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"LNLA would like to send a big THANK YOU to the LNLA members who referred our 4th quarter 2006 New Members, listed right. Thanks also, to every LNLA member who is spreading the word about Louisiana's "green industry" association... LNLA!"

Welcome! New LNLA Members September - November 2006

All Seasons Landscape & Lawn Maintenance

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THE BUG DOCTOR

PINK HIBISCUS MEALYBUGS (PHM)

This pest of ornamentals, trees, fruits, vegetables, sugarcane, cotton and several other commodities has finally come to Louisiana. Two years ago this pest was brought into the system by a couple of chain stores from Florida. It was found by Department of Agriculture and Forestry inspectors and all plants at all stores were picked up and destroyed. However, several plants had been sold. To determine if we had an established infestation in Louisiana, the AgCenter, along with the Department of Agriculture and APHIS, set up a survey program funded by the CAPS system.

A survey program was set up in and around all the cities where the plants were initially found. Using pheromone traps to catch the male mealy bugs, the program was set up throughout the state. The traps were placed at optimum locations and ran from June through November of 2005.

New Orleans and the immediate area was one of the sights in the program but, due to the storms it was the only place where no traps were collected. Several other traps in the southern half of the state were also lost but, none of the collected traps trapped any male mealybugs.

Then, in September of this year, an infestation was found in Jefferson parish. With the positive identification of this pest the Department of Agriculture and Forestry surveyed an area of one mile around the initial find. This survey identified multiple sites as potential infestations and several of these sites were positive for the mealybug. Several additional sites, were then found, that covered a distance of 12 to 15 miles apart in Jefferson parish. An additional location has since been found in Orleans parish.

With these positive finds, APHIS followed up on a promise made during the survey to provide Louisiana with parasites to biologically manage this pest. Since the initial movement into the Caribbean, in 1994, the economic losses incurred by this pest have been \$3.5 million in Grenada and \$125 million in Trinidad and Tobago. USDA found several parasites and are rearing them for release as infestations move. These parasites have been able to control 95 to 98% of the populations in Florida since 2002 and in California since 2004.

Like all scales, it is mobile throughout its life cycle, and is easily moved by wind, birds and animals but, mainly by humans moving plants. The female lays its eggs in a sticky white waxy pouch. The eggs are initially orange but turn pink with age and hatch in 3 to 9 days. The females go through 3 instars and the male has 4. The life cycle can be completed in 23 to 30 days. Upon hatching the crawlers infest the stems, branches, and the terminals of the plants. The injury causes crinkling of the terminal foliage, dropping of the older foliage and can kill the plants. Initial infestations can go unnoticed until the population begins to build and then the white wax can cover large sections of the plant as the females begin to lay their eggs.

Where infestations have been found, we are releasing parasites and requesting that no spraying be made in these areas to protect the parasites released. If a treatment is made, it should be a ground application of a systemic material. Whenever anyone

thinks they have found an infestation of the PHM, a sample should be taken and bagged and brought to the county agents office. The exact location, the host and the collector's name and sent to me for identification. Additional information on the PHM can be found at; www.lsuagcenter.com/en/environmentinsects/scales/.

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



True Vine Nursery... a father and son owned nursery, Don and Huel Jones (left to right).

In The Spotlight (Continued from page 1)

Don because prior to operating a nursery, they were in the dairy business. But things change and Huel had a keen interest in starting a nursery.

Both Don and Huel did extensive research and spoke with many nurserymen and others in the 'Green Industry' before they made the plunge. I can even remember Don asking me to meet with them and share what information I had about the nursery business.

Now 10 years later they have a thriving, 30 acre container nursery on a sloping, picturesque landscape in hilly, northwest Louisiana. They are growing between 10,000 to 15,000 azaleas, about 5,000 crape myrtles, 2,000 live oaks and between 8,000 and 10,000 daylilies. But they have lots of other varieties of trees and shrubs such as hawthorns, Loropetalum, hollies, junipers, irises, and ornamental grasses for wholesale too. Most of their business is to landscapers and to retail garden centers in northwest Louisiana but, they also sell to folks in all of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

I asked them what their goals were for the next ten years. Huel paused for a moment and said, "We will strive to consistently grow quality plant materials to supply the demand for hardy landscape plants for our landscape and retail customers." Don then added, "To grow to have a bigger and more consistent availability of quality plant materials." And they are achieving some of those goals right now.

To learn more about their operation and plant varieties they grow, you may contact them at True Vine Nursery, 238 Don Lane, Mansfield, LA 71052; Huel's cell, 318-471-4279 Don's cell 318-471-4610; fax, 318-872-0149; email, truvinenursery@juno.com.

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IN THE NEWS

CONGRATULATIONS

John Chaney was presented with a Distinguished Service Award on Oct. 20, by the Louisiana State Horticulture Society. The Distinguished Service Award is presented to one person a year in the state to recognize tireless and meritorious service in supporting the horticulture industry. Chaney was lauded especially for his work with the Louisiana Nursery Festival and the Southwest Louisiana Garden Festival. The honored agent will also be formally recognized at the annual meeting of the Louisiana State Horticultural Society, at the Dean Lee Research Station, in Alexandria, Jan. 12, 2007.

Clyde Holloway, has been appointed as Louisiana state director for USDA rural development. Mr. Holloway (R), former member of the U. S. House of Representatives (1987-1993) and member of the Agriculture Committee, brings a wealth of knowledge with him. Holloway has also served as a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, the House Committee on Small Business and the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families. In 1991, he was the Republican nominee for governor. During his tenure, Holloway will lead the USDA in it's mission to increase economic opportunity and improve the quality of life in rural communities.

LNLA MEMBERSHIP MEETING

LNLA will hold an annual membership meeting and breakfast on Feb. 2, 2007 in Mobile, AL, in conjunction with GSHE. The board requests the presence of all members. A vote will be taken; read about the details on page 25, "Executive Committee Meets."

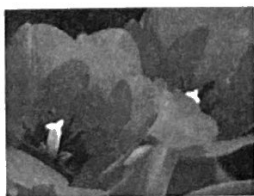
ANNOUNCEMENTS

On October 26th, **SNA** announced that, Executive Vice President, **Danny Summers** would step down from his position to pursue another industry related opportunity. Since October 1988, Summers has accomplished much for the nursery industry. In addition to his role as SNA Executive Vice President, Summers has served as the Executive Vice President of the Sidney B. Meadows Scholarship Endowment Fund, the Mid-States Horticultural Expo Trade Show Committee, the Garden Council Board and numerous other industry committees and boards.

Both, Danny and his wife, Karen, have served SNA together for 18 years. Karen is also resigning in order to spend more time with their growing family. And, as a way of thanking the couple for their faithful service, SNA's board has established an educational fund, for the Summer's children. Anyone wishing to contribute may contact SNA by calling 770.953.3311.

Sam Galloway had been named Interim Executive Vice President. Galloway steps in with 27 plus years of leadership experience in marketing and management.

For more information or to contribute to the Summer's educational fund, visit SNA's website www.sna.org.



INDUSTRY UPDATES

Louisiana gardeners and others have another chance to "**Get It Growing**" in 2007 with the publication of this year's calendar from the LSU AgCenter.

"One of the things that make this calendar so wonderful is that it is a high-quality product produced by people from Louisiana," said Elma Sue McCallum of LSU AgCenter Communications. "Not only do we have our own expert in Dan Gill, but the garden photos found in the calendar come from gardeners and photographers from all over the state."

The full-color, 32-page calendar features a special section on Louisiana irises, gardening tips for each month of the year and photos of beautiful flowers, vegetables and plants.

The new set of gardening tips for 2007 and a special how-to section on pruning a large branch come from LSU AgCenter horticulturist **Dan Gill**, who is known across the region for his expertise on Louisiana gardening.

The 9-inch by 12-inch calendar sells for \$11.95 and is available for online orders at www.lsuagcenter.com/GetItGrowingCalendar. Sample photos and more information also are available through the Web site. In addition, phone orders can be placed by calling (225) 578-4161.

The calendar also is expected to be available through a variety of bookstores, garden centers and gift shops across the state.

Proceeds from calendar sales will support horticultural research and educational efforts of the LSU AgCenter, as well as potential scholarships for horticulture students.

Contact: Elma Sue McCallum at (225) 578-2462 or emccallum@agcenter.lsu.edu.
Written by: Tom Merrill at (225) 578-2263 or tmerrill@agcenter.lsu.edu

WRITER'S NEEDED

Louisiana Gardener magazine would like to include more landscape articles. The editor is looking for landscape professionals who would be interested in writing for their publication.

The purpose of the articles would be to showcase a landscape design by a professional landscaper. Also, to provide a description of what problem the new design was trying to solve, what design constraints and opportunities were presented by the style of home and lay of the land and why certain plants and materials were used. They could write about landscape philosophies or trends, projects that the readers can do, or hardscape ideas. Topics covered in the past include: the color wheel, how to use color in your landscape, bent-wood trellis, fencing, how to build a pond, dry-creek bed, retaining walls, planting for privacy, etc.

For more information, please contact Hope Young, Assignment Editor, State-by-State Gardening, (E) theteam@cox-internet.com, (P) 318.255. 3149 or (P) 888.265.3600.

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 note worthy 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:

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LSU AgCenter Research and Extension Update



This article provided by horticulture professor Allen Owings at the LSU AgCenter (P) 225.578.2417; (F) 225/578-0773; (E) aowings@agctr.lsu.edu. LSUAgCenter.com is brought to you by the LSU Agricultural Center (LSU AgCenter), and it features research-based information through informative articles, publications, and videos. Whether you're an agricultural producer looking for the latest variety research, a homeowner in need of lawn and garden information, or a parent in need of childcare advice, the LSU AgCenter offers a wealth of practical, research-based information on just about anything.

Earth Kind Roses

The Earth Kind rose program was initiated about 5 years ago by Texas A&M University. Their goal was to test and recommend rose varieties that are suitable to low maintenance landscapes. This includes evaluation of old garden and modern rose cultivars. Characteristics being considered in these evaluations are low irrigation inputs, minimum pruning requirements, desirable flowering characteristics, minimum insect susceptibility and resistance or low susceptibility to blackspot and other devastating rose diseases. There were 11 rose varieties initially named Earth Kind roses and in 2006 an additional four varieties were designated as Earth Kind varieties.

The eleven original Earth Kind roses are Belinda's Dream, Caldwell Pink, Carefree Beauty (Katie Road Pink), Climbing Pinkie, Else Poulsen, Knock Out, Marie Daly, Mutabilis, Perle d'Or, Sea Foam, and The Fairy. In the initial evaluation process conducted in Texas these were the best performing. An additional 25 roses were in the initial Texas trial and the four newest Earth Kind roses were a part of this group – Spice, Duchesse de Brabant, Ducher, and Georgetown Tea.

A new national Earth Kind rose evaluation is underway that has 30+ varieties being evaluated not only in Texas but also in Louisiana (Ornamental and Turfgrass Research Facility located at Burden Center in Baton Rouge), Mississippi, Tennessee, Florida, Oregon, Nebraska and Kansas. This should result in additional Earth Kind rose recommendations in the future. The vast majority of the current national effort varieties are Griffith Buck roses. Dr. Buck conducted rose breeding at Iowa State University for 30 years. His roses were bred for cold hardiness and other factors. One interesting note about many Buck roses is their ability to bloom in partial shade and shady conditions. He named 93 varieties. Dr. Steve George at Texas A&M University and Mark Chamblee of Tyler, TX have located the vast majority of these varieties and the most promising have been included in this national trial effort.

EarthKind™ Roses Named by Texas A&M University

Variety	Class	Color	Height	Width	Repeat Bloom	Fragrant	Date	Zone
Belinda's Dream	S	Soft Pink	3' - 6'	3' - 4'	Yes	Yes	1967	4-9
Caldwell Pink	P	Lilac Pink	3' - 4'	3'	Yes	Some	Found	4-9
Climbing Pinkie	CLP	Rose Pink	8' - 12'	6'	Yes	Yes	1952	4-9
Else Poulsen	F	Bright Rose Pink	3' - 5'	3' - 4'	Yes	Some	1924	5-9
Katy Road Pink	S	Medium Pink	4' - 5'	4' - 5'	Yes	Yes	Found	4-9
Knock Out	S	Cherry Red	3' - 4'	3' - 4'	Yes	Some	2000	5-9
Marie Daly	P	Medium Pink	3' - 4'	3' - 4'	Yes	Very	?	4-11
Mutabilis	CH	Yellow/Orange/Red	4' - 10'	6'	Yes	Some	1894	5-10
Perle d'Or	P	Yellow/Pink Blend	3' - 6'	3'	Yes	Very	1884	4-9
Duchesse de Brabant	T	Rose Pink	4' - 6'	4'	Yes	Very	1857	5-11
Georgetown Tea	T	Pink Blend	3' - 5'	4'	Yes	Yes	found	7-9
Ducher	CH	Pure White	3' - 5'	3'	Yes	Yes	1869	7-9
Spice	CH	Blush Pink	3' - 5'	3' - 4'	Yes	Yes	Found	7-9
The Fairy	P	Light Pink	2' - 4'	4'	Yes	Some	1932	4-9
Sea Foam	S	Creamy White	2' - 8'	4'	Yes	Some	1964	4-11

Note: *Katy Road Pink* is also sold in the nursery trade as *Carefree Beauty*.

*** IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION: Concerning *Knock Out* roses; please see trademark and patent infringement article on page 17.

(Continued on page 18)



HORTICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL HORTICULTURE

Volume 24, Issue 3 (September 2006)

OXALIS CONTROL

Postemergence Oxalis Control with Diuron: Minimizing Crop Injury with Timely Irrigation¹.

Ben M. Richardson, Charles H. Gilliam, Glenn R. Wehtje and Glenn B. Fain, Auburn University, 101 Funchess Hall Auburn, AL 36849 *Journal of Environmental Horticulture* 24(3):129-132. September 2006

Abstract: Experiments were conducted to evaluate tolerance of container nursery crop tolerance and yellow woodsorrel (*Oxalis stricta*) control with postemergence applied diuron as influenced by timely overhead irrigation. Intent was to identify an interval between application and irrigation that may reduce crop injury without compromising oxalis control. Diuron was applied at a common rate of 1.0 lb ai/A to oxalis and two nursery crops (*Camellia sasanqua* 'Alabama Beauty' camellia, and *Rhododendron indicum* 'G.G. Gerbing', azalea). Treatments consisted of irrigation at 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, or 48 hr after application. Oxalis control was equivalent whether treated plants were irrigated within either 1 hr or 48 hr after application. Camellia exhibited no visible injury regardless of treatment. Azaleas exhibited diuron-induced injury, however injury was reduced if plants were irrigated within 1 hr of diuron application. ¹⁴C-diuron was used to determine the absorption rate of foliar-applied diuron into oxalis, camellia and azalea. Absorption by oxalis was relatively rapid, and reached a maximum (-68% of applied) within 8 hr after application. Camellia and azalea absorbed a smaller percentage of the amount applied, and absorption was more protracted over time compared to oxalis. Azalea absorbed slightly more than camellia. Diuron has potential for use as an over-the-top application for postemergence oxalis control and timely irrigation has the potential to reduce injury to sensitive crops.

Significance to the Nursery Industry: Post-emergence weed control in container grown nursery crops is becoming increasingly important to producers due largely to increasing labor costs. Oxalis or yellow wood sorrel (*Oxalis stricta*) is a serious problem in many regions of the United States, especially with container grown crops emerging from winter protection. Previous research has shown that diuron has the potential to control oxalis when applied postemergence over-the-top to dormant camellia (*Camellia japonica* 'Pink Icicle'), liriopse (*Liriope muscari* 'Big Blue') and spirea (*Spiraea x bumalda* 'Anthony Waterer'). However, in some cases slight crop injury resulted from the application of diuron, and injury was more severe with actively growing crops. This research indicated that irrigation at 1 hr after diuron application reduced diuron-induced injury without compromising oxalis control.

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TEXAS NURSERY & LANDSCAPE ASSOCIATION



November 1, 2006

Dr. Severn C. Doughty
Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association
444 Fox Trot Drive
Mansfield, LA 71052

Dear Dr. Doughty: **SEVERN**

As a Participating Association of the 2006 Nursery/Landscape Expo I am pleased to enclose our check No.26242 in the amount of \$2,000 and a list of all attendees who indicated an affiliation with your organization. A copy of the Participating Association Agreement is enclosed.

At their October 17, 2006 meeting, the Texas Nursery & Landscape Association (TNLA) Board of Directors took the opportunity to evaluate and discuss the promotion/marketing activities of the Nursery/Landscape Expo. Following this exercise the Board determined to revise our promotion/marketing activities that do not include renewing the Participating Association Agreement with the Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association.

This correspondence will serve as official notice that TNLA is exercising their right to opt out of the Participating Association Agreement with Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association effective as of the date of this correspondence.

In the spirit of continuing a mutually beneficially relationship between the Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association and the TNLA we are offering the following opportunities for the 2007 Nursery/Landscape Expo:

- 1) One complimentary booth space (either 8' x 10' or 10' x 10' depending on space availability); complimentary Expo exhibitor registration; standard booth draping; and a 7" x 44" booth identification sign.
- 2) A complimentary meeting room at the convention center for your Association meeting/social function (Note: All events must be approved and scheduled by TNLA staff to avoid conflicts with other Expo events. Your Association would be responsible for food/beverage, audio visual and other ancillary expenses.)

The Board wants to express their appreciation of your contributions to the past success of the Nursery/Landscape Expo and looks forward to continuing a positive and mutually beneficial relationship with the Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association.

Please contact Amy Prenger, Exhibits Coordinator, at 800.880.0343 / amy@tnlaonline.org if you want to take advantage of a complimentary booth or meeting room. Feel free to contact me if you have any questions or wish to discuss the Board's action in more detail.

Cordially,

Eddy D. Edmondson
President

Enclosures



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100 GAL.	4" - 5"	CAL.	13' +	HT.	SPREAD - 8' +

EPA REVISES WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD FOR AGRICULTURE PESTICIDES

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has recently revised its Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides How-to-Comply Manual to reflect 12 years of amendments to the Worker Protection Standard regulations. The revised manual provides detailed information on who is covered by the Standard and how to meet regulatory requirements.

The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is the federal regulation that protects agricultural workers and pesticide handlers from pesticide exposure on farms and in forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The WPS offers protection to over 2.5 million agricultural workers and pesticide handlers employed at more than 600,000 agricultural establishments nationwide. All agricultural employers/owners/operators and labor contractors are required to comply with the WPS when using pesticides with labels that include WPS language, or when they have employees who work in agricultural fields recently treated with such pesticides.

The revised manual is available on the Web at www.epa.gov/agriculture/htc.html. For further information on the WPS and/or how to obtain print or a cd-rom version of the manual, please contact EPA's Agricultural Compliance Assistance Center at: www.epa.gov/agriculture/twor.html or Steve Poncin, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, at Steve.Poncin@state.mn.us or (P) 651.201.6136.

The cd-rom version of the revised WPS Manual contains the following additional compliance assistance tools not available in the printed material:

- EPA's WPS Worker Training Handbook (in English and Spanish);
- EPA's WPS Handler Training Handbook (in English and Spanish);
- 13 additional fact sheets;
- EPA's Recognition & Management of Pesticide Poisonings Handbook; and
- Related references.

The Scoop, Vol.29, No. 6, June 2006, Minnesota Nursery and Landscape Assoc..



Guests at Margie Jenkin's Garden Party with Ms. Margie seated on the front row, third from the left.

Notes from the Secretary... (Continued from page 15)

The next day was a very special one for me, as we celebrated Margie Y. Jenkins Garden Party, at the Hammond Research Station. In spite of the drenching rain, there were about 200 people in attendance. What a testimony to a lovely lady and an icon in the industry. I wanted to mention too that Margie Y. Jenkins was inducted as a Fellow into the International Plant Propagator's Society Southern Region of North America last October of 2005. It is posted on our LNLA website (www.lnla.org). Congratulations Miss. Margie on your induction!!

Lastly but, most importantly, I want to say a big THANK YOU to Laura Crnko, LNLA's Administrative Assistant. She is such an asset to LNLA but, few people know how important she is to our organization. She is responsible for editing and layout of your LNLA Newsletter and she makes sure it gets mailed to you. She also takes care of all the ads and billing of the ads that appear in the Newsletter. She maintains the membership roster, the billing of dues, sends notices for the board of directors meeting announcements, makes all the deposits and she keeps me aware of all that needs to be done for all of you. Thank you, Laura, for all that you do to make our organization run so smoothly!!

I hope each of you has a wonderful holiday season and a prosperous, healthy and Happy New Year!! Until next time...

Best Regards and
Merry Christmas,



Jenkins Garden Party...(Continued from page 1)

out' in their own gardens.

The Margie Y. Jenkins Azalea Garden will be part of the new Landscape Horticulture Research and Extension Center being constructed at the station. "With the establishment of the garden, we will have a continuing feature that will educate people about azaleas and native plants. This garden will be a source of information and inspiration, a delight to visit...much as Ms. Margie is and has been during her lifetime," said Bracy.

To make a contribution to the Margie Y. Jenkins Azalea Garden or for additional information on the LSU AgCenter's Landscape Horticulture Research and Extension Center, contact Regina Bracy, Hammond Research Station, (P) 985.543.4125, or (E) rbracy@agcenter.lsu.edu.

Written by: Johnny Morgan at (E) jmorgan@agcenter.lsu.edu or (P) 225.578.8484.

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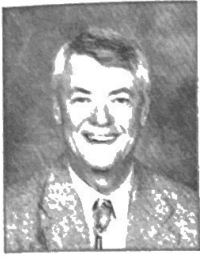
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CNLP (Continued from page 35)

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- Rebecca Paris
- Ruth Ellen Dore'
- Theresa McCrimmon
- Angela Delahoussaye



Notes From The Secretary

Severn C. Doughty, Sr., LNLA Executive Secretary



Hi to all my good friends,

First, let me say how important it is for LNLA to increase its membership. I've worked hard to gather new members since April of this year and we have gotten quite a number of new members. However, we need more.

Few people in Louisiana know how large our industry really is. According to the 2003 survey, published by Dr. Roger Henson *et al* of the LSU AgCenter, "The overall economic impact of the 'Green Industry' was estimated at \$ 2.21 billion - YES, BILLION DOLLARS - in gross sales, \$1.19 billion in total personal income, \$ 1.68 billion in gross state product and there were 56,686 jobs created."

Given these facts we as professionals in the 'Green Industry' have to bond together so that we have a greater and stronger influence on the fate of our industry. Labor is probably the greatest factor affecting us. By mere strength in numbers, we can have an impact on who is elected into office and consequently, laws passed that affect us.

So what can you do? If you know 'Green Industry' professionals who are not LNLA members, encourage them to join. LNLA has been proudly serving the 'Green Industry' since 1954 and member benefits are numerous. We have a great educational Newsletter; career development with the Certified Nursery & Landscape Professional training program (CNLP) with quarterly, two day, educational sessions at various locations throughout the state; an annual membership directory; legislative lobbying efforts; an LNLA 'Green Industry' website (www.lnla.org); endorsed group insurance (liability and workers compensation); horticulture scholarships provided to college students at various state universities yearly; exhibitor discounts at the Gulf States Horticulture Expo (GSHE) in Mobile, AL yearly; research and extension support from the LSU AgCenter and a close and cooperative relationship with the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry and the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation. Please help me to enroll more new members into our organization.

This fall has been exhilarating as I have traveled to a great extent and I've learned much about association business. The premier event I attended was the Nursery and Landscape Association Executives of North America (NLAE) member conference and leadership forum in Dallas, TX, October 11 -13.

There was an excellent presentation on association management especially as it relates to potential IRS audits of non-profits. Other topics included 'Diversity and Our Industry', 'Making Your Organization Invaluable' - with good information on membership recruitment - as well as other good topics.

All in all I met about 20 nursery Executives from all over the US and they have been very helpful in coaching me in this new role. It's been an invaluable asset for me to be a member of this organization.

Closer to home I attended the BWI show in Shreveport, September 19th and I was quite amazed at the breadth and scope of the show. I saw many old nursery friends from all over the state and met a host of new ones too. And my 'hat is off' to BWI for sponsoring such a great and large show. Mike and Barbara Levy of Dogwood Ridge Farms Greenhouses and Mike Levy Horticultural Services of Metairie, LA came up and stayed with me and we attended the show together. It's always great to see and visit with old friends.

I assisted Dan Gill with the CNLP review and exam at the New Orleans Botanical Gardens September 28, 29th and while there it was so good to see Paul Soniat, Director of the Gardens. He has really done a wonderful job of renovating the Gardens after Katrina almost destroyed them.

Dan Gill, as always, did an outstanding job of conducting the educational review and I want to say here that LNLA is very fortunate to have Dan teach the CNLP reviews. If you haven't had the opportunity to take the CNLP review and exam, I highly recommend you do so. You'll come out of the two day training program knowing much more horticulture than when you went into it.

I exhibited at the SELNA Trade Show, October 25th in Folsom, LA and I was very impressed with the number of exhibitors there and especially the number of participants attending - I think it was around 125 that came through. But interestingly enough there were many in attendance that were a new audience for us. Great job Annie Coco!! I was able to gather a number of new members and the highlight of the day for me was to see and visit with an old friend, Chris Friedrichs. He's a landscape architect whom I've known since 1968. As a matter of fact Chris taught me my first landscape architecture course when I was a senior at Southeastern Louisiana College (now SLU) in Hammond, LA. Chris also became an LNLA member that day. Thank you Chris!!

(Continued on page 13)





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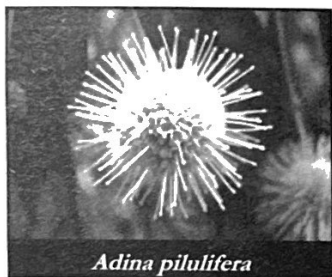
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NOTES FROM THE MAST ARBORETUM

Nurserymen, if you don't have a bull pen, you should! Think about adding a spot in your operation just to evaluate a potential new plant for your inventory. It's a tough world out there in the commodity world, and having a special plant or two might be just the ticket for putting some excitement back into the inventory. Here are a few shining stars that have found a happy home in the SFA Mast Arboretum that might be worth a look in your business world.

Abelia X grandiflora 'Hopleys' – We've had this clone for three or four years and we like it. It's a recent transplant into the USA from England and our original plant came to us via Todd Lasseigne of the JCR Arboretum in Raleigh, North Carolina. Todd is now the Horticulturist at the Paul Ciener Botanical Garden in Kernersville, North Carolina. Todd is a Louisiana home grown who has made a name for himself in plant introduction and he's quick to scatter plant goodies wherever he goes. 'Hopleys' has been the best of the variegated Abelias we have trialed. We've never seen it revert. Like most Abelias, it propagates like a dream and, best of all, it grows fast and flowers quick.



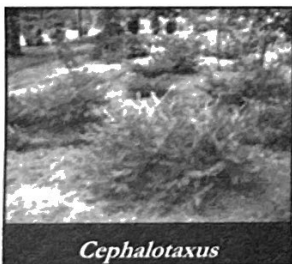
Adina pilulifera

Adina rubella and *A. pilulifera* are two Chinese buttonbushes that show promise in the SFA Mast Arboretum. *A. rubella* is a semi-deciduous shrub with typical buttonbush blooms that shine in mid-summer. *A. rubella's* natural tendency is to make a multi-trunk fountain-shaped shrub. *A. pilulifera* is more shrub-like with smaller blooms. In our region, it's fully evergreen into the teens and has yet to suffer any winter damage even though we've encountered some low-teen moments in the last few years. Most important, and unlike our native button bush, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, the Chinese versions do not seem to sucker!

Calycanthus raulstonii 'Hartlage Wine' is a JCR Arboretum release that deserves much greater use in the south. It's a cross of our native of the south, Carolina Allspice, *Calycanthus floridus*, with its Chinese cousin, *Calycanthus sinensis*. While we think both of those are fine landscape shrubs in their own right, the hybrid takes the cake. 'Hartlage Wine' is a fast-growing version of both and sports large glossy green leaves and then covers itself up with a carpet of 2" maroon-red flowers in May and continues to throw a few flowers later into early summer.



Calycanthus 'Hartlage Wine'



Cephalotaxus

Finally, for our hey-try-this list, think about Japanese plum yew, *Cephalotaxus barringtonia*. This species is the only Yew truly adapted to the heat of the South. SFA is home to over forty taxa and the diversity is encouraging. Native to Japan, Korea, and China, plum yews demand shade conditions and are amazingly heat tolerant, drought tolerant, and generally pest free. Yes, they are slow to root (three to four months) - and it takes an extra year to grow a full one gallon container . . . we know that . . . but for a class yew for the South, this is a plant worth using.



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

Knock Out Rose Trademark

Conard-Pyle Co. is addressing trademark and patent infringements related to its popular Knock Out rose. Steve Hutton, Conard-Pyle Co. president, said other varieties are being introduced that claim Knock Out rose genetics. "We're very, very concerned about patent infringement," Hutton said. "We're actively monitoring cases. We've settled probably 5 cases over the last 3 years." Hutton said they are also working to correct trademark transgressions. "One of any trademark owners' biggest concerns is that the trademark becomes generic," he said. "Over time it becomes so prevalent it becomes the name of the invention. We don't want Knock Out to be applied to all shrub roses." Hutton said they are not pursuing any legal action related to trademark infringement. Instead, they're working to educate growers, retailers and consumers about improper trademark use.



BUSH PROPOSES BUSINESS WRITE-OFF INCREASE

President Bush's 2007 budget proposal would allow small business to write off up to \$200,000 a year of computers, machinery and other big-ticket items. This is twice the current amount, USA Today reports. The proposal would further modify the IRS tax code known as Section 179. Bush also wants to make the change permanent. In 2003, Section 179 was changed to quadruple maximum write-offs to \$100,000. The White House hopes doubling the limit in 2007 and making it permanent would encourage small businesses to expand.

California Nurseryscape— www.cangc.org, April 2006, pg 10.

CHACKBAY NURSERY & LANDSCAPING PARTNERS WITH HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

Baton Rouge, LA November 15th, 2006-

Chackbay Nursery & Landscaping has partnered with Habitat for Humanity of Greater Baton Rouge (www.habitat.org) in their efforts to deliver 15 new homes and a park by year's end. Chackbay Nursery and Landscaping and Habitat for Humanity, of Greater Baton Rouge, have entered into an agreement for the design and landscaping of 15 new homes, and a park, that will be centralized in the community. The community will have tree-lined streets, sidewalks, and a fenced-in park. All of the homes will have access to the park through the back yards.

This is the second project of its kind for Chackbay Nursery and Landscaping this quarter. "This is a great opportunity for Chackbay Nursery and Landscaping to help the Baton Rouge chapter of Habitat for Humanity give fifteen deserving families a wonderful Christmas gift," said Benton Foret of Chackbay Nursery and Landscaping. "I can't wait to see the looks on the faces of the families when the project is complete and we can turn it over to them to enjoy."

Chackbay Nursery and Landscaping is a design build landscaping firm based in Thibodaux, LA. Chackbay serves all of South Louisiana and has performed projects of various sizes and scopes throughout the state. The company has been in business for more than 25 years; with Benton Foret and Michael Richard, as the owners for the past 6 years. Persons and organizations interested in the company's services can call 985.633.9608, or visit the company website at www.chackbaynursery.com.

LSU AgCenter Update... (Continued from page 7)

HERBACEOUS PLANT LANDSCAPE TRIALS FOR 2006

LSU AgCenter herbaceous plant landscape trials at Burden Center in Baton Rouge were once again conducted this year with over 500 varieties being evaluated. Some of the top performers and some of the new plants included:

- 'Magilla Vanilla' perilla
- 'Moonstruck' series marigolds
- 'Sweet Caroline Yellow and Green' ornamental sweet potato
- 'Zesty' series zinnias
- 'Blackberry Ribbon' Joseph's coat
- 'Cognac' Joseph's coat
- 'Purple Knight' Joseph's coat
- 'Mystic Blue Spires' salvia
- 'Zowie! Yellow Flame' zinnia
- 'Golden Globe' melampodium
- 'Serena' series angelonias
- 'Henry Duelberg' salvia



LOUISIANA
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NEWS

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

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Qtr. Page	3-1/2" X 4-1/2"	\$35	\$105	\$130
Bus. Card	3-1/2" X 2"	\$25	\$ 75	\$ 90

Ad copy: Two copies are required. A velux hard copy and a file copy, only in .tiff or EPS formats, and fonts converted to curves.

For further details contact the editors:

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The "Customer Prevention Team!"

by Mark Mayberry

I met Jim Staiti on a golf course. After playing a few holes together, our conversation got around to what we did for a living, and I found out that Jim is in the office furniture business. In turn, I told Jim that I help organizations that are ready to get serious about Customer Service. Jim brought up the fact that many organizations have "Customer Prevention Teams." Of course, Jim's comment got my interest right away. I had never heard it phrased this way before.

"Jim, what is a 'Customer Prevention Team?'" I asked. "It's people within an organization that don't understand the importance of the sales process – and the value of each Customer," was Jim's reply.

Jim and I shared the traits of "Customer Prevention Team Members." Here are a couple of those traits:

People that downplay the importance of the sales team.

I can relate to this. During my years in the apparel business, I had one Team Member who wondered why we even bothered to pay the sales staff. After all, according to this person, "All they do is sit in their air-conditioned offices all day and talk on the phone." Guess what – their phone conversations are what produced 80% of our sales – and paid for this person's salary.

Jim said, "Some Team Members think that sales people are always playing golf – or out on their boats."

Yes, Jim was playing golf that day, but he constantly puts in far more than 40 hours a week. As Jim said, "These people don't see the time I spend on airplanes, and they're not there when I'm still working at midnight." To Jim's credit, he admitted, "I would probably appreciate them more if I watched what they do."

People that constantly put up Customer "road blocks."

These people think that they are "looking out for the company," but in fact, they are putting a serious dent in the loyalty that we all seek from our Customers. They may re-schedule a delivery, demand payment terms that are uncomfortable for the Customer, or simply fail to follow up on their part of the sales process.

Jim said that he is lucky in the fact that he has two great project managers, Shelby Morris and Lisa Tontala. Jim said the answer is simple. "The support Team can't say, 'No!' They must find ways to help me say, 'Yes.'" Jim told a story about eating at a famous (and expensive) restaurant in Atlanta. He ordered a 12 oz. filet, and was told that they only had a 16 oz. filet. As Jim said, "They should have found a way to cut 4 ounces off the 16 ounce filet!"

I asked Jim what he would do to solve the "Customer Prevention Team" problem, and I liked his response. "I guess we could have a meeting with the leaders from each

department – sales, accounting, etc. and talk through the process."

As a final thought, Jim said, "Everyone has a role – and they need to understand this. If not, shame on the company." Every one of your Team Members has a role in delivering "Shazzam" to your Customers. The Sales Team sells your products and services. It's up to the rest of your Team Members to back those sales up.

© Mark Mayberry

YOUR SHAZAM CHALLENGE

Bring your leadership Team together and talk about the sales process, and the part that each Team Member plays in that process. Then, pass this information throughout your organization.

Mark Mayberry & Marty Grunder (Landscape Extraordinaire from Dayton, OH!) are planning a 2-day "Customer Service" Workshop in Atlanta in Spring 2007. Call Mark (800-394-6138) for details!

Are you ready to get serious about Customer Service? Order my new audio CD, "Eight Steps To Better Customer Service" (\$20.00) at my website, www.MarkMayberry.com.

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

REGIONAL REPORT FROM GREEN INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS

SELNA UPDATE:

The Southeast Louisiana Nursery Association (SELNA) had its 4th annual SELNA Trade Show & Open House on October 25, 2006, at Magnolia Park in Folsom, La. About 125 green industry professionals attended, not including SELNA exhibitors. With those who manned the 19 nursery booths, LNLA booth, and SELNA/LSU AgCenter booth, a total of 150 people participated. The purpose of the Trade Show & Open House is to make landscapers and retailers aware of the plants available to them in the area. Over 1,600 LDAF licensed landscape architects, contractors, retailers, and maintenance professionals were invited. About 40 people visited one or more of the five nurseries that offered open house on that day. SELNA extends great thanks to LNLA for their \$1,000 donation to this event.

At the Trade Show, potential customers were able to visit and view plants grown by exhibitors, as well as enjoy a BBQ lunch. New features added this year were: door prizes donated by SELNA members and given away about every half hour, and a fund-raising auction of 7 donated booths. The auction raised \$1,345 for SELNA. SELNA then made a \$500 donation to the Margie Y. Jenkins Azalea Garden, located at the LSU AgCenter Hammond Research Station.

The relaxed atmosphere of the event encouraged guests to get to know some of the nursery owners exhibiting. Several guests commented that they knew of a few of the nurseries before attending, but did not realize there were so many wholesale nurseries in the 3-parish area (St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington parishes). According to a survey completed by invited guests, 100% stated they increased their knowledge of availability of plants in the area as a result of their attendance; 75% of the respondents also stated they plan to increase the amount of purchasing they will do in the area.

Among exhibitors who completed a similar survey, 50% stated they feel their business increased or will increase in sales revenue as a result of their participation; 75% stated they felt their business increased in becoming known to potential new customers. One open house nursery reported brisk business from visitors that day, including sales to 4 new customers.

Several new member nurseries joined SELNA to participate in the Trade Show and/or to be in the Southeast Louisiana Wholesale Plant Locator List, including the SELNA Locator Map. The plant list is updated once every two years; updating is ongoing at this time. The new printed version will be ready for distribution at the Gulf States Horticulture Expo in Mobile, in February 2007.

SELNA also has been and is still revising its relatively new website www.selna.net. As the new plant locator list is revised, the website will be also, to reflect changes made by prior members and to include new members.

The next event for SELNA will be the annual Christmas party on Saturday, December 9th, starting at 4:00 pm at the home of Annie Coco, SELNA Secretary and LSU AgCenter county agent.

For more information on SELNA, contact Annie Coco at (P) 985.748.9381 or visit our website www.selna.net.

**Submitted by Annie Coco, SELNA Secretary, and County Agent, Tangipahoa Parish, LSU AgCenter, 11-14-06*

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:

I. Organizational meeting minutes, held on August 29th, at the American Rose Center, Shreveport, LA

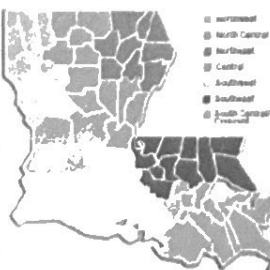
Meeting began at 6:45 with a meal provided by Dr. Severn Doughty, and sponsored by Akin's Nursery and Garrison's Nursery. Attendees: Denyse Cummins, John Harris, Charlotte Haring, Diane Boles, Dr. Joe White, Tim White, Yvonne Lee, Fred Hoogland, Donna Curtis, Homer & Victoria Thomas, Michelle Williams, Betty and Bob Sorrels, Don Ferrin, Janet Creech, Johnny & Mary Cash.

Discussion:

Should an organization continue to use NOWLAN (North West LA Assn. of Nurserymen)? Maybe; it existed as a nonprofit before and Fred Hoogland may be able to find old records for the defunct organization. Dr. Doughty read the LNLA mission statement, stated the value of the green industry in Louisiana and benefits of membership in LNLA.

Attendees expressed interest in re-forming an organization. Dr. Doughty's suggested meeting times of June, late August, early November and early February (not to conflict with big industry meetings) were approved except for early June, which may be too

(Continued on page 25)



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) 318.872.4266
(E) scd357@cmaaccess.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

Landscape Design Sketchbook

-green laws, design principles, designer plants-

Buck Abbey, ASLA

Associate Professor School of Landscape Architecture

Louisiana State University

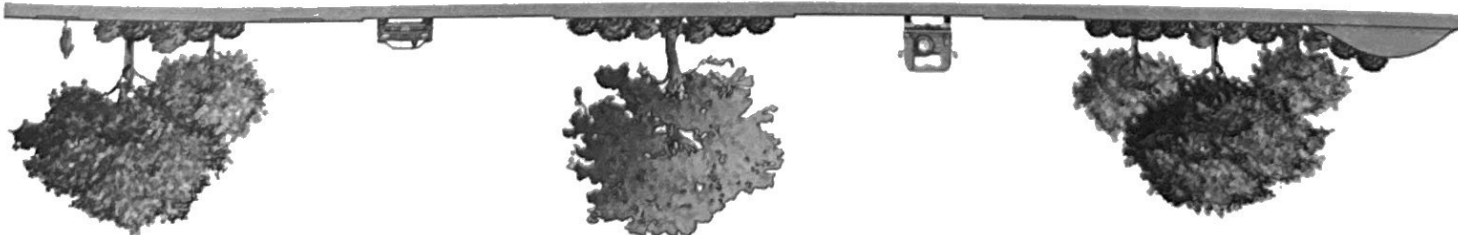
Halfway through the 80's the Louisiana Nursery and Landscape Association, then the Louisiana Association of Nurserymen, launched my research career by assigning me a task to investigate landscape codes and ordinances that effect landscape design. At that time 'green laws,' as they have since been called, were just then creeping into Louisiana. The LAN, then headed by Warren Meadows, Walter Imahara and others, asked me to look into this type of municipal legislation starting to influence landscape design and all elements of the green industry. It was important to ascertain what effect these laws and ordinances might have upon the green industries of the state. They funded my first green law research project with a modest grant and from that point on I have been intrigued by the influence of green laws. My book, *U.S. Landscape Ordinances*, John Wiley, 1998 is recognized by many as the authority on the subject. The book paints a picture that landscape laws are indeed good for the green industry and in future columns of *Landscape Design Sketchbook* we will explore how this is so.

Eventually, we determined that it would be important to get the information out about green laws. A series of articles were crafted in the early 90's that were published in Louisiana's Nurserymen Magazine under the banner *Green Law Notebook*. The last story written was published in Vol. 15, No. 1, Spring 1992 in a story titled Nationwide Study of Landscape Ordinances. This story discussed the nature of landscape codes then found scattered across the country from Florida to California into the Midwest, northwest and along the east coast.

Lately there have been important changes across the country in regard to green laws in general and specific changes to the green laws within Louisiana. This column, *Landscape Design Sketchbook*, will be used to write about these changes and to bring everyone up to date on the landscape codes, ordinances and tree laws of the various communities of Louisiana. In addition, we will paint word pictures of landscape design principles green laws and designer plants in the stories we will write in the coming months. We will write about landscape design principles concerning the design of pools, patios, walkways, parking lots, privacy screens and special gardens being created in this region.

Lastly, these timely topics of interest concerning landscape design will be presented to assist landscape architects, landscape contractors and others who are using Louisiana grown plants for design. Hopefully, we will publish on these pages information of interest to all segments of Louisiana's green industry because in one way or the other we are all affected by good design practices. This would include landscape architects, landscape contractors, wholesale growers, retail outlets, material supply companies, horticulturists and anyone doing business involving plants. Together, we will elevate the green industry, and shed light on what good landscape design really means to the citizens of this state. We want them to think of all of us working together in the garden, on the farm, in the shop and within the office making Louisiana a better place to live, work, play and grow our young as a result of design.

Of course, when we have nothing else to say, we will cease writing, and return to our garden on Lake Pontchartrain to enjoy the solace and joy plants bring our life.



HOW DO YOU MANAGE AGED VERSUS FRESH PINE BARK?

Significance to Industry: 'Skolgholm' cotoneaster grown in fresh pine bark was significantly smaller than cotoneaster grown in aged pine bark. The reduction in growth did not appear, however, to be due to a competition for N. Additional N did not increase plant growth in fresh bark. The reduction in growth in fresh bark may have been due to differences in container capacity and available water. Container capacity and available water in aged pine bark were significantly greater than fresh bark throughout the study. Growers using fresh pine bark do not need any additional fertilizer but, may need to be very diligent in maintaining adequate water within the substrate. This may require applying less water more frequently.

Nature of Work: Pine bark is a common substrate for container-grown plant production in the southeastern United States. Research comparing fresh, aged or composted pine bark is limited. Research conducted in Australia by Handreck and Black reported reduced plant growth with fresh bark due to competition for N. They reported that up to an additional 300 mg N/liter per week may be required to support adequate plant growth in fresh pine bark. Cobb and Keever, however, grew dwarf Japanese euonymus (*Euonymus japonica* Thunb. 'Micrphylla') and Japanese

holly (*Ilex crenata* Thunb. 'Compacta') in fresh and aged (one year) pine bark with no detrimental effects from using fresh pine bark as a growing substrate. Pokorny also supported the use of fresh pine bark when adequate N was supplied. Adequate N, however, was not defined.

Age of pine bark may also affect physical properties which could affect water availability. Laiche reported lower plant quantity in plants grown in fresh pine bark compared to aged pine bark. He attributed the lower quality to difficulty in maintaining adequate moisture levels, especially during the first two to three months after transplanting.

Growers may need, however, to adjust their fertility and/or water regimes based on whether they are growing in fresh or aged pine bark. What adjustments should be made are currently unknown. The objective of this research was to determine the physical and chemical properties of fresh an aged bark and resultant plant growth.

Article: Tiffany Harrelson, Sturat L. Wallren,, and Ted E. Bilderback, NC State University, Dept. of Horticultural Sciences, Rahegh, NC 27695-7609. SNA Research Conference, Vol. 49, pg. 63. 2004.



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WEED DOCTOR'S CORNER: PRE-EMERGENCE HERBICIDES

I have had the opportunity to visit many nurseries, in the state of Louisiana, over the past couple of years. Nurseries, that are the most successful in reducing weed problems, are consistent and timely with their application of pre-emergence herbicides, and near fanatic when it comes to sanitation in production and non-crop areas. It is very important to control weeds in crops because they compete for water, nutrients, and light. Nurserymen, however, must control weeds not only to improve plant growth but, must also maintain completely weed-free conditions for aesthetic and economic reasons.

Weed management, or the lack thereof, is very expensive. Economic losses in nursery crops due to weed infestations have been estimated at about \$7000/acre (Mathers 2003). Nurseries spend from \$500 to \$4000/acre for manual removal of weeds in containers. Reliance on hand labor increases production cost and reduces average production goals per nursery.

Even with the expense of manual labor, many container nurseries in Louisiana rely too heavily on hand weeding. I am not saying that hand labor can be totally eliminated, however when pre-emergence herbicides are used correctly as part of a weed control program, they are potentially the most labor saving and economical method of weed management. In turn, there is probably no way to get away from hand weeding; because the total reliance on herbicides will not achieve 100% success either. Pre-emergence herbicides should be the first line of defense and control, supplemented with hand weeding.

The most common error, with nurserymen that apply chemicals, is trying to squeeze too much time out of pre-emergence herbicides. I know growers that only make one to two pre-emergence applications in a year and, as you would expect, fight an expensive war battling weeds with hand labor. Even the longest lasting pre-emergence herbicides only last 6 to 8 weeks under growing conditions found at container nurseries. Long term weed control in containers is challenging; due to the amount of organic matter used in the growing media and the amount of water applied throughout the growing season. With these and many other factors working against you, there is no way that you are going to get 6 months of weed control from a single application. Given that control with pre-emergence herbicides starts breaking down significantly in about 6 weeks, four to six applications in a year, supplemented with hand labor, are probably going to be necessary to achieve acceptable results. As always, consult the herbicide label for information concerning the manufacturer's recommended number of applications in a single growing season.

The second most common error that I see, with pre-emergence herbicides, is applying the product to containers that already have weeds germinated and growing in them. Remember, pre-emergence herbicides usually have little or no effect on emerged weeds. Therefore, containers must be weed free before applying pre-emergence herbicides. It is very important to apply herbicides soon after potting or planting or carefully remove existing weeds before applications. Many of the more troublesome weeds in nursery crops, such as spurges and oxalis, don't hand weed very easily. Take extra care when removing these plants.

I want to challenge you to increase your frequency of pre-emergence herbicide applications in a growing season and see if you are more satisfied with the results. You may be able to reduce hand labor costs and develop a more economically efficient weed control plan for your nursery. Also, do not forget that container production requires weed control in both the containers and in the container production area. Therefore, sanitation and weed management is also very important in both the graveled or fabric production surfaces and areas surrounding the nursery.

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.



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Botanical Names... (Continued from page 32)

Finally, the authors suggest that should you decide to change the botanical name of a plant you're selling, list both the old and new names. That way, not only will your customers know that you're keeping up with new nomenclature but also you want your customers to know the plant name they recognize.

This article provided by Dr. Severn C. Doughy, Sr., LNLA Executive Secretary, (P/F) 318.872.4266, (E) scd357@cmaccess.com

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(Continued from page 20)

busy for nurserymen to meet. Dr. Doughty also mentioned several potential meeting places, such as True Vine Nursery, Garrison's, SFA University, Hoogland's, Lex Nursery, The Barnwell, LA State Exhibit Museum, the Shadows, Sherwood Akin's and the American Rose Center. The group was interested in rotating the meeting site and Marilyn Cresswell of the American Rose Center volunteered their site to use again in April. A committee was formed to organize the association. Volunteering were Denyse Cummins, Janet Creech, Severn Doughty and John Cash.

Comments:

Dr. Joe White commented that the previous organization suffered from lack of leadership and failed. Fred Hoogland suggested that a communication committee should be formed to provide meeting reminders a day before the meeting, as he felt that attendance should have been greater and he knew the meeting had slipped some people's minds. Donna Curtis and John Cash agreed that email would be a good way to remind participants.

Educational program:

Dr. Don Ferrin provided an educational program focusing on the LSU AgCenter's diagnostic services, the website and images of current disease problems seen on ornamentals around the state. He also focused on the use of fungicides borrowed from John Griffith at LESCO and challenges that should be considered with their use. The group agreed that they would like to continue to receive educational presentations at meetings.

Respectfully submitted by Denyse Cummins, Northwest Area Horticulturist, LSU AgCenter

II. Minutes from the meeting, held on November 8th, at the Louisiana State Exhibit Museum, Shreveport, LA

The meeting began at 6:30 P.M. with a meal provided by Severn and Caro Doughty, and sponsored by Hooglands Nursery, LLC. Those in attendance included: Fred Hoogland, Mary and Johnny Cash, Betty and Bob Sorrels, Yvonne Lee, Corky Bruce, Charlotte Hering, Joe and Barbara White, Tim White, Rosemary Dewett, John Harris, Gary Knippers, Rick McAnn, Sal Misiraca, Homer Thomas, Huel Jones, Dr. Ron Strahan, Severn and Caro Doughty.

Severn opened the meeting, after the meal, and asked everyone to introduce themselves and tell their affiliation with the 'Green Industry'. He then discussed the following points:

"According to a 2003 survey done by the LSU AgCenter, Louisiana's 'Green Industry' is the 3rd largest agricultural industry and is worth 2.21 billion dollars. Only timber and cotton, respectively, are larger."

Severn reminded those who were not LNLA members to please join. "The more members LNLA has the stronger the voice is in local, state and federal governments as it relates to small business employment, taxation decisions and other important issues." Severn urged business owners to encourage their employees to join LNLA as Affiliate members at a cost of only \$25.00 each.

Severn offered three Thursday meeting dates for 2007; February 15, August 30, and November 8th. Everyone was in agreement. Severn then asked for sponsors for those dates. Shreve-

port Green offered to sponsor the February 15th meeting at their office. Joe and Barbara White volunteered to sponsor the August 30th meeting and, John and Mary Cash offered to sponsor the November 8th meeting. Our thanks to all of those who volunteered to sponsor meetings.

Severn then led a discussion of concerning potential speakers. The list of speakers included: Dr. Dale Pollet, Ms. Margie Y. Jenkins, Dr. Charles Allen, Dr. Dave Creech, Buck Abbey, Dr. Allen Owings and Dan Gill. Severn will contact those speakers and arrange for them to come to Shreveport.

After a short business meeting, Severn introduced Dr. Ron Strahan, weed scientist with the LSU AgCenter. Dr. Strahan discussed the top 10 weeds plaguing nurseries in Louisiana and how to control them. He will provide Severn with a handout of his talk and it will be available at the February 15, 2007 meeting. After numerous questions about weeds and their control, the meeting was adjourned at 9:30 P.M.

Submitted by Severn Doughty, LNLA Exec. Secretary, Mansfield, LA.



Executive Committee Meets

A meeting of the LNLA Executive Committee met, on November 27, 2006, to discuss additions and corrections to the original Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, to be proposed to the Board of Directors meeting December 6, 2006. After attending the Nursery and Landscape Association Executives of North America (NLEA) meeting, in October, 2006, it was pointed out that the IRS is now auditing non-profits and suggestions were made as to how best to prepare for a possible audit. The Committee worked for half a day hammering out suggestions made by Susan Webb CPA, of Lee Gray, CPA, Amite, LA and recommendations suggested at the NLEA meeting.

The Board of Directors will have the opportunity to make suggestions and/or corrections at the December board meeting and will hopefully vote favorably on the suggested changes. Once the changes are approved, the entire regular membership will have to VOTE on the proposed changes at the annual breakfast meeting Friday, February 2, 2007 at the Gulf States Horticultural Expo in Mobile, AL.

This will be a very important meeting!

Laney Strange; your President and the entire Executive Committee, Danny LaFleur; Vice President and Pat Newman; Treasurer urge you to attend and **VOTE** on these most important changes to our Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws.

HOW FUNGICIDES WORK: What are Fungi and How Do They Cause Disease?

Fungi are as different from plants as they are from animals—in fact scientists place them into their own kingdom, like both plants and animals. Fungi perform a large range of activities, including, pathogens of plants or humans, recyclers of organic matter, and as producers of important products (antibiotics, yeasts for baking, aflatoxins, mycotoxins, etc...).

Fungi grow as thread-like filamentous hyphae (pronounced hi-fee), which are composed of one cell, attacked on the end of the previous cell—just like we assemble plumbing, attaching one pipe to the end of another. Unlike plumbing, branching occurs behind the hyphal tips, instead of at the tip. Also, like plumbing, the hyphae remain one cell or pipe

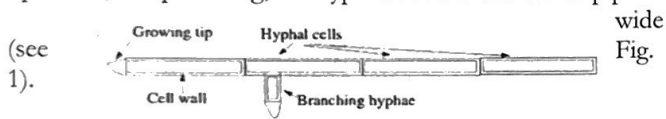


Figure 1

As the hyphae continue to grow and branch, they make a mass of hyphae, called a mycelium.

The filamentous fungal structure, a single cell wide, is important for the way fungi eat (ingest) their food. Like all living things, fungi eat food to grow and reproduce, but they do not produce their own food from sunlight like plants, nor do they have a mouth with which to eat (ingest), like animals. Fungi ingest their food by absorbing nutrients through their cell wall and membranes. Often they help materials in their environment break down into nutrients by releasing chemicals (enzymes), which decay the materials to produce the nutrients they then absorb. Keeping their structure one cell thick helps them absorb more food, much like a string mop absorbs mop water (solution).

The fungi we are interested in attack plants. While thousands of fungal species attack plants (called plant pathogens), we are lucky that only a few of them attack any given crop. Thus, only about 19 different fungi attack rice around the world, whereas about 21 attack rose (lumping all ca. nine rust fungi as one).

Fungi attack a plant in one of two ways. Some fungi, such as *Rhizoctonia* (cause of brown and large patch in turf, root rots in many ornamental plants, and sore shin in cotton) come into contact with the plant and release enzymes to degrade the plant. *Rhizoctonia* then absorbs the liquid food. The plant may almost seem to melt away from fungal decay. Other fungi penetrate inside the plant, and absorb nutrients from plant cells or from their decay. Understanding this process is important to our understanding of how some fungicides work.

Some fungi infect plants through natural openings, such as stoma, lenticels, or hydathodes, or through open wounds. Most fungi invade the plant by force. A wind or water carried spore (a spore is like a plant seed) lands on a leaf (or other plant part) and germinates to produce a short germ tube (Fig. 2). The germ tube forms a flattened hyphae called an appres-

sorium, which helps hold the structures onto the leaf surface. The fungus then has to drill its way into the plant. It does this by the appressorium forming a penetration peg which, by its small diameter, exerts a great deal of force against the leaf surface. It may also release some digestive enzymes.

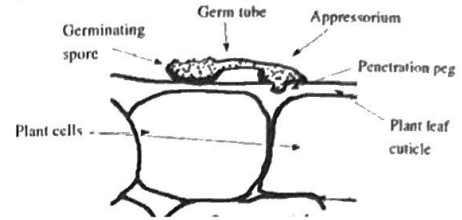


Figure 2

The infection peg usually penetrates through the plant cuticle (Fig. 2&3) and the plant cell wall to infect the cell, where it expands and begins to feed. Some fungi, however, only penetrate through the cuticle and set up residence between the cuticle and the plant cell walls. Examples of this later group include blackspot of rose and apple scab. Most of us have seen the web-like net of mycelia under the rose leaf cuticle (Fig.3), and many of us have tried to scrape it off, only to be frustrated by the waxy cuticle.

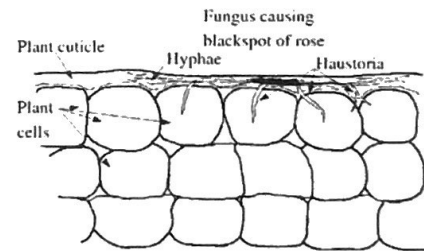


Figure 3

Once a plant cell has been invaded, little or no evidence of the fungus will be seen for a while. This is called the latent period. Once the fungus has grown enough, symptoms of infection will develop. Symptoms may be few or many, and are often regulated by the weather. Once the infecting fungus is strong enough and if the climate (weather) is conducive, it may start to develop special structures to produce spores. Table 1 shows a schematic of infection and development of the fungus in relation to the plant. These different stages of infection, symptom development and sporulation will be important to our understanding of fungicide terminology—understanding what the terms really mean instead of what the sales people would like us to think they mean.

Table 1. The progression of a fungal invasion.

Healthy, uninfected plant	Infection: spore lands on plant, germinates and infects	Latent Infection: plant infected but no symptoms are expressed	Symptoms and Sporulation: disease symptoms develop and special structures to generate spores may be produced



**Louisiana
Nursery &
Landscape
ASSOCIATION**

**LOUISIANA NURSERY & LANDSCAPE ASSOCIATION
Board of Directors Meeting Minutes
September 13, 2006
Pat's Restaurant, Henderson, LA**

The meeting was called to order at 10:00a.m. by President, Laney Strange. Those in attendance included Francis and Howard Thorne, Beth Perkins, Regina Bracy, Dan Gill, Rusty Ruckstuhl, Wanda Metz Chase, Tom Fennell, Pat Newman, Danny LeFleur, Albert Durio, Brian Breaux, and Severn C. Doughty, Sr.

A motion was made by Regina Bracy, Francis Thorne seconded, to accept the minutes of the May 17, 2006 meeting as submitted. Motion passed.

Pat Newman presented the financial report from 1-1-06 through 8-31-06. Total income was \$102,456.24 with total expenses being \$55,474.19. Account balances were as follows: checking account \$46,982.05, mutual funds \$54,464.95 and the market funds were \$104,948.53, bringing the total assets to \$208,856.60 as of 9-1-06.

Pat also indicated revenue had increased and that she would like to transfer \$15,000.00 into a mutual fund. She further indicated that Susan Webb, C.P.A., at Lee Gray, C.P.A., a firm in Amite, LA, will reinstate LNLA as a corporation with the Secretary of State's office and officially change the name from LAN to LNLA. Susan will submit LNLA's financial statement to the IRS and, then, complete the audit. Pat is compiling all financial records for 2005 thru 2006 then, in January of 2007, Pat and Severn will prepare a budget for 2007.

A motion was made by Rusty Ruckstuhl, Danny LaFleur seconded, to transfer \$10,000.00 into a mutual fund. Motion passed.

There being no more discussion pertaining to the financial report, Regina Bracy moved, Rusty Ruckstuhl seconded, to accept the financial report as presented. Motion passed.

Pat Newman began the GSHE report by stating that the originally scheduled GSHE board meeting, set to meet September 19-21, 2006 at the BWI Show, had been rescheduled for October 17, 2006 in Mobile, AL.

According to an email received by Severn, from Allen Owings, the educational program was being prepared by an educational committee consisting of Charles Gilliam of AL, Norman Winters of MS, and Allen Owings representing LA. The Board suggested that the committee be expanded to include industry members representing retail, grower operations and landscape contract/maintenance professionals.

Pat then indicated that Louisiana was responsible for move-in/move-out in 2007 and asked for volunteers. Those volunteering were Regina Bracy and Tom Fennell for move-in; Danny LaFleur for move-out; and both Pat and Severn for move-in and move-out. The board suggested that it would be good if Laura Crnko contact GSHE exhibitors from Louisiana and ask them to please volunteer to help with this as well.

Next, Laney Strange provided the membership report. As of September 13, 2006 there were 331 paid members and 366 non-paying members for a total of 697 members. There were 13 new members in the 3rd quarter, 7 new members in the 2nd quarter and 17 new members in the 1st quarter for a total of 37 new members. Total dues collected during the 3rd quarter were \$1,250.00, 2nd quarter \$5,835.00 and 1st quarter \$21,628.00 for a total of \$28,713.00.

Rusty Ruckstuhl presented the Funding Committee recommendations. He handed out the 'Outline for Grant Proposal Form' used by the Metro Area Horticulture Foundation and indicated that it would be a good format for LNLA to screen grant or funding proposals. His staff will make necessary changes and the committee will begin using the form for future funding requests.

Rusty then discussed the Margie Y. Jenkins Azalea Garden to be planted at the Hammond Research Station. Discussion ensued concerning the outstanding contributions that Margie Jenkins has made to the nursery industry, in Louisiana and the South, and that LNLA should certainly make a contribution. Beth Perkins motioned, Pat Newman seconded, that LNLA make a donation in Margie Jenkins' name. Motion passed. After further discussion, Tom Fennell made a motion for LNLA to donate \$5,000.00 to the Margie Y. Jenkins Azalea Garden. His motion was seconded simultaneously by Beth Perkins and Albert Durio. Motion passed unanimously.

Rusty discussed the second request, tabled from the May 17, 2006 meeting, pertaining to a request for funding for State FFA Proficiency Awards each consisting of a \$500.00 contribution to several categories pertaining to the 'Green Industry'. After short discussion Dan Gill motioned, Rusty Ruckstuhl seconded, to grant a \$500.00 contribution to FFA for Category 35, Landscape Management. Motion carried.

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Rusty concluded, with the third request, concerning SELNA's request for a donation of \$1,500.00 for their 4th Annual Trade Show and Open House, to be held October 25, 2006. Questions were raised as to whether the show was self-sustaining and whether it was open to the public. After those questions were answered, a motion was made by Beth Perkins to donate \$1,000.00 to SELNA for their upcoming show. Dan Gill seconded the motion and a vote was taken. Everyone voted yea, except Danny LaFleur who voted nay. Motion carried.

Dan Gill commented that there wasn't any activity with the Marketing Committee since the last board meeting and asked if the board had any ideas or suggestions for the committee. There being none, Dan then handed each board member a copy of the new, 2007, 'Get It Growing Lawn & Garden Calendar'.

Wanda Metz Chase, ANLA's Senator for Louisiana, gave an update from ANLA. She reported on the current ANLA leadership, the failure of the PLANET (ALCA - PLACCA) ANLA merger earlier this year, ANLA's legislative activities, ANLA's involvement with research and regulation issues as it concerns EPA, HRI, ANLA's partnership with ARS for research in biodegradable pots made from chicken feathers and future programs in which ANLA will be involved. Wanda mentioned that there were 13 paid ANLA members from Louisiana.

After Wanda's report there were a number of questions pertaining to ANLA's role in immigration reform. After a lengthy discussion, Wanda suggested that the LNLA Board invite Bob Dolibois, Executive Vice President of ANLA, and Craig Rugelbrugge, Senior Director for Government Relations with ANLA, to visit with the board at the December board meeting. Wanda also told the board that she will assume the presidency of the National Landscape Association later this year.

Dr. Bobby Fletcher, Jr. gave an enlightening program on the Louisiana's Yards and Neighborhoods Program; which is an LSU AgCenter educational program designed to reduce non - point source (NPS) pollution targeting homeowners and other 'Green Industry' clientele. At the May 17, 2006 board meeting the board voted to endorse the program. Dr. Fletcher requested a formal letter be sent to him stating LNLA's endorsement; that letter was mailed September 16, 2006.

Severn C. Doughty, Sr. reported that in order to change the membership dues and categories, it would require constitutional and by-law changes. Copies of LNLA's Constitution and By-laws were given to each board member, along with a copy of 'Guideline of Responsibilities for LAN Board Members' and 'Principles of Association Management - the Role of Board Members and the Elected President'. In response, Dan Gill motioned, Pat Newman seconded, that a committee comprised of LNLA's Executive Board be formed, to meet, study and discuss constitution and by-law changes to reflect the 21st Century. Motioned carried.

Severn then revealed to the board that a long standing member expressed concern that the Ira Nelson Scholarship had been dropped and was no longer being called by that name. After citing a 1991 article in the LAN Magazine, which stated that the Ira Nelson Scholarship was affirmed by the board and would continue awarding a scholarship in the name of Ira Nelson, Dan Gill motioned, Albert Durio seconded, to continue an LNLA scholarship in Ira Nelson's name. Motion passed.

Dan Gill stated that Dr. Ed Bush expressed his regrets that he could not attend the board meeting to present results of his research, 'Developing a Bark Medium Recipe for Success' due to illness in his family.

Tom Fennell suggested that the Newsletter staff research LNLA scholarship recipients from past years and report on where they are today. Regina Bracy indicated that she was an Ira Nelson Scholarship winner in the mid 1970's.

Severn C. Doughty, Sr., commented on several topics; including:

1. The names, addresses and phone numbers of new members have been listed in the 3rd quarter newsletter; suggesting that readers' call or drop the new members a note welcoming them to LNLA.
2. Severn and Danny LeFleur would be attending the Nursery & Landscape Association Executives of North America (NLAE) meeting and leadership conference on October 10-13, 2006 in Dallas, TX.
3. Currently, there are 11 regular columnists writing for the LNLA quarterly newsletter.
4. At the CNLP Review & Exam in June, students asked where they could obtain color references of potential plants they could expect to see on the plant ID portion of the exam. An excellent color reference was found at the SNA show, entitled 'Hutchinson's Tree Book' a reference guide to popular landscape trees' by Bob H. Head. Severn acquired 39 copies on consignment and sold them all to LNLA members as an LNLA fund raiser. Another 18 copies were obtained and he plans to offer those to students attending the CNLP Exam & Review in September.
5. Severn also spoke with Dr. Neil Odenwald and asked him if he would be willing to create a CD of all the plants in his book. He was enthusiastic about the prospect and asked that it be brought before the board for approval. The board indicated that Severn should pursue it in more detail with Dr. Odenwald and that it sounded like an excellent opportunity to provide an educational tool

(Continued on page 31)

INSECT MANAGEMENT IN FLORICULTURE:

How important is Sanitation in Avoiding Insect Problems?

IN BRIEF: Sanitation is recommended as a pest management strategy to reduce problems with insect pests; however, there is no quantitative data to substantiate these claims. Hogendorp and Cloyd conducted a study in four greenhouses over a 28-week period in which they collected plant and growing medium debris and captured insects on yellow sticky cards attached to the inside of 32-gal containers. Western flower thrips, fungus gnats, and whiteflies were the primary insects collected each week. Insect prevalence on the yellow sticky cards varied across the greenhouses, which was related to the type of plant debris discarded.

Cultural control is often recommended as a strategy to avoid insect, mite, and disease problems in greenhouses (Ferguson and Shipp, 1994). Cultural control involves properly implementing irrigation and fertility practices, and sanitation, which includes timely weed, and plant and growing medium debris removal (Cloyd, 2003). Sanitation is an important component of pest management programs in greenhouses, and may reduce problems with plant pathogens. The removal of plant debris can eliminate or reduce conidia and vegetative hyphae, which are a source of inoculum for many plant pathogens (Argios, 1988; Hausbeck and Moorman, 1996; Jarvis, 1992). Disposal of infected plant material into covered containers may reduce the concentration of airborne conidia. For example, plant debris placed into uncovered containers may allow fungi such as *Botrytis cinerea* to sporulate, releasing and dispersing spores that can infect many crops (Hausbeck and Moorman, 1996). It is interesting to note that research is more extensive on the impact of sanitation as a means of reducing problems with plant diseases than for phytophagous insects (Jarvis, 1994). However, sanitation is also important in either preventing or reducing insect infestations by removing breeding and hibernating sites (National Academy of Sciences, 1969). It is generally recommended to avoid keeping refuse containers in greenhouses; although, due to convenience, refuse containers are typically positioned in greenhouses. If this is the case, then it is important to cover refuse containers to prevent spores from developing on plant debris and re-infecting the main crop via air currents (Hausbeck, 2005). In addition, insect pests completing development on plant or in growing medium debris may also be able to migrate onto the main crop. This is likely the case for the adult stages of insects such as western flower thrips, fungus gnats, shoreflies (*Scatella* spp.), leafminers (*Liriomyza* spp.), and whiteflies.

SUMMARY: Sanitation, which includes removing plant and growing medium debris, is an important component of any greenhouse or nursery pest management program. However, there is minimal quantitative information on how sanitation practices can reduce pest problems. In this study, conducted from May through Nov. 2005, we evaluated plant and growing medium debris as a source of insect pests from four green-

houses located in central Illinois. Two 32-gal. refuse containers were placed in each greenhouse with a 3 x 5-inch yellow sticky card attached to the underside of each refuse container lid. Each week, yellow sticky cards and plastic refuse bags were collected from the containers and insects captured on the yellow sticky cards were identified. Insects captured on the yellow sticky cards were consistent across the four greenhouses with western flower thrips (*Frankliniella occidentalis*), fungus gnats (*Bradysia* spp.), and whiteflies (*Bemisia* spp.) the primary insects present each week. Insect numbers, in order of prevalence on the yellow sticky cards, varied across the four locations, which may be related to the type of plant debris discarded. For example, extremely high numbers of adult whiteflies (range = 702 to 1930) were captured on yellow sticky cards in one greenhouse each month from August through November. This was due to the presence of yellow sage (*Lantana camera*), bee balm (*Monarda didyma*), garden verbena (*Verbena x hybrida*), common zinnia (*Zinnia elegans*), sage (*Salvia* spp.) and fuchsia (*Fuschai* spp.) debris that was heavily-infested with the egg, nymph, pupa, and adult stages of whiteflies. High western flower thrips adult numbers in the greenhouses were generally associated with plant types such as marguerite daisy (*Dendranthema frutescens*) and pot marigold (*Calendula officinalis*) disposed while in bloom with opened yellow flowers, which contained adult western flower thrips. Based, on the results of this study, it is important that greenhouse producers timely remove plant and growing medium debris from greenhouses or place debris into refuse containers with tight-sealing lids to prevent insect pests from escaping.

Brian K Hogendorp and Raymond A. Cloyd. *HortTechnology*, 16(4): 633. October-December 2006. A journal of ASHS.



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GARDENING PARTICIPATION RISES - RETAIL SALES FALL

Record numbers of Americans participated in lawn and garden activities last year, according to the National Gardening Association's 2005 National Gardening Survey. The survey found that 83%, or 91 million U.S. households, participated in 1 or more types of do-it-yourself indoor or outdoor lawn and garden activities in 2005. However, total lawn and garden retail sales for DIY projects saw a slight decrease in 2005: \$35.2 billion vs. \$36.8 billion in 2004. The drop in retail sales could reflect more reliance on professional landscape services, which NGA's numbers do not reflect. According to ANLA, Americans spent \$31.3 billion on professional landscape installation, construction, design and maintenance in 2003 — a number that has grown 13% a year since 1998.



LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT
AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY

PINK HIBISCUS MEALYBUGS

Pink hibiscus mealybugs (PHM), *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green), have been confirmed in Jefferson and Orleans parishes. These were the first confirmed PHM infestations in private, residential locations in Louisiana.

About two years ago PHM were found on hibiscus plants in a retail garden center and the Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry (LDAF) immediately took action to try to prevent establishment of this pest in Louisiana by inspecting and disposing of plants from the infested source. This year, however, after receiving calls from residents in Jefferson parish, our inspectors sampled several sites. The first three samples collected were identified as PHM. Subsequent surveys have confirmed that the PHM is well established in Jefferson and Orleans parishes.

Although hibiscus is the preferred host for PHM, other host plants include roses, oleander, althea, allamanda, begonia, bougainvillea, croton, bottle brush, loquat, ficus, ornamental sweet potato, lantana, banana, schefflera and mums; however, if hibiscus is in the area, that is where the pest most likely will be. This mealybug is also known to infest citrus, sugarcane, cotton, soybeans, sweet potatoes, and most spring and summer vegetables. The PHM is more aggressive than other mealybug species in Louisiana and can eventually kill the plants. Unlike most other green, white or tan mealybugs, the bodies of the PHM are pink in color, giving them their characteristic name.

Pesticide applications by homeowners have proven to be unsuccessful. The best control method for this pest in the envi-

ronment is the release of biological predators or parasites. Two parasitic wasps, *Anagyrus kamali* and *Gyranusoidea indica*, have been 97 percent effective at controlling PHM in Florida. They do not sting and are about the size of a gnat or small fly. They kill the PHM by laying an egg inside the mealybug adult. The egg hatches and the developing larvae feed internally on the mealybug causing it to die. Eventually, the adult wasp emerges from the dead mealybug to repeat the cycle.

LDAF has been making weekly releases of these wasps since October 11, 2006. As of November 9, 2006, we have released these parasites at approximately 180 sites in Jefferson and Orleans parishes. In general, approximately 200-250 wasps of each species are released at each site. We are obtaining the wasps through USDA-APHIS from rearing facilities in California and Puerto Rico.

Meanwhile, surveys for PHM continue in areas surrounding Jefferson and Orleans. Our goal is to release the parasitic wasps in areas where PHM occurs so they can do their jobs.

Door hangers are left at the residences of release sites asking homeowners to avoid application of pesticides to their hibiscus plants because these pesticides can also kill the beneficial natural parasites of the mealybug. It could take up to six months for the wasps to achieve the desired outcome.

In nursery settings, vigorous, timely and repeated applications of certain pesticides can help to eliminate the PHM from nursery stock or prevent their introduction into the nursery.

Photos of mealybugs and infested plants are available on the department's Web site, www.ldaf.state.la.us. Anyone who suspects they have pink hibiscus mealybugs should call 225.952.8100 or (E) horticulture@ldaf.state.la.us. *This article provided by LDAF Horticulture & Quarantine Division. Contact (E) craig_r@ldaf.state.la.us*

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(Continued from page 28)

to the industry, students and homeowners and it would be a potential fund raiser for LNLA.

6. Severn gave a summary on his duties/activities, as Executive Secretary, since the last board meeting:

- May 23 Attended SWLAN meeting, Deridder
- May 25 Made nursery visits in metro Shreveport
- June 5-7 Exhibited and attended Mid-South Greenhouse Growers Conference
- June 16 Nursery visits metro Shreveport
- June 22-23 CNLP Review and Exam, Lafayette
- July 7 Reviewed the CNLP Manual with Dan Gill.
- July 11 Nursery visits in the Shreveport-Metro area
- July 18 SELNA meeting in Hammond
- July 19-20 Nursery visits in the Folsom area
- Aug 8-12 SNA Show
- Aug 17-21 Texas Expo
- Aug 28-29 Nursery visits in the Shreveport-Metro area.
- Aug 30 First NOWLAN meeting in 10 years; 20 attended.
- Aug 31 Nursery visits in the Forest Hill area.
- Sept 5 SELNA meeting in Covington
- Sept 6-7 Nursery visits in the Folsom area.

Dan Gill followed by reporting on the CNLP Review and Exam, held in Lafayette, June 22-23, 2006. There were 17 students tested, 5 passed and 12 failed some portion of the exam. The next CNLP Review and Exam will be September 28-29, 2006 at the New Orleans Botanical Garden.

Dan also indicated that he received a proposal from Hals Beard, an Agriscience consultant with the Louisiana State Department of Education, for Agriscience Education. It states: "The Louisiana State Department of Education (LDOE), Career and Technical Education (CTE) has adopted an initiative to coincide with the Carl D. Perkins Act – Federal legislation for funding career and technical education. The LDOE is identifying Industry-Based Certifications (IBC's) from accredited agencies which students can obtain. The IBC will provide students with credentials for acquiring careers in these "high demand" skill areas. In addition the LDOE offers students a Career and Technical Endorsement for the standard diploma received upon high school graduation. In order to receive this endorsement, a student must, in addition to meeting certain curriculum requirements, obtain a minimum of 90 hours of Work-Based Learning (WBL) experience and earn an IBC or receive three hours of articulated credit to a post-secondary institution. Therefore, Hals Beard, consultant for Agriscience Education with LDOE, is requesting LNLA's consideration in the following to help agriscience teachers, students and programs in Louisiana.

1. Provide training and testing opportunities to agriscience teachers for the CNLP exams in order to obtain certification
2. Allow agriscience teachers to attend current review/exam sessions offered by the LNLA to obtain certification.
3. Upon certification agriscience teachers will provide training to students through the agriscience – horticulture or landscape courses using "The Louisiana Manual for the Environmental Horticulture Industry" as a guide in the curriculum and course outline.
4. Upon completion of the training for the CNLP exam, students will be administered the CNLP exams by a representative of the LNLA.
5. Students passing all five exams will receive the CNLP certification and students not passing one or more exams will be allowed to retest according to the LNLA guidelines".

Discussion ensued and the board felt it would be a great opportunity to provide training to the Louisiana Department of Education.

Questions arose pertaining to Immigration Reform and after a lengthy discussion the Board asked if we would invite Bob Dolibois and Craig Rugelbrugge from ANLA to a general membership meeting on December 6, 2006 from 1 – 3 P.M., at the Hammond Research Station, to discuss the Immigration Reform issue in more detail.

Allen Owings requested, that Severn announce, the Louisiana Plant Materials Conference will be held Thursday, November 9, 2006 at the Burden Research Center in Baton Rouge, LA. The next board meeting will be held on December 6, 2006 from 10-12a.m., at the Hammond Research Station. The board had requested that the meeting be held at Burden Center but, it was booked with two meetings that day.

There being no more business, Regina Bracy moved, Pat Newman seconded, that the meeting be adjourned. Motion carried and the meeting was adjourned at 2:40p.m.

PLANTS... A PATHOLOGIST'S PERSPECTIVE

First, let me introduce myself. My name is Don Ferrin and I am the Extension Specialist in Plant Pathology responsible for horticultural crops. I have been with the LSU AgCenter since Oct. 31, 2005, but I have worked with diseases of ornamentals for much of my 32-year career as a research plant pathologist and diagnostician in both the private sector (Yoder Bros., Inc. and Pacific Plant Health Services) and the academic setting (University of California, Riverside).

I would also like to introduce you to the LSU AgCenter Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic, a service provided jointly by the LSU AgCenter and the Department of Plant Pathology & Crop Physiology. The Clinic is located at 436 Life Sciences Building on the LSU campus in Baton Rouge. We offer a full range of plant disease diagnostic services to both extension personnel and state residents for a fee of \$10 per sample. Samples may be brought to the lab or shipped to 302 Life Sciences Building, Baton Rouge, LA 70803. Please visit our website at http://www.lsuagcenter.com/en/our_offices/departments/

[Plant_Pathology_Crop_Physiology/Plant_Disease_Clinic/](#) for information on how to collect and submit samples. Our previous diagnostician, Ms. Denita Hadziabdic, left us in May to return to graduate school to pursue a doctoral degree in plant pathology. She has been missed greatly and should be commended on the job she did while with the Clinic. We are currently interviewing to fill this vacant position, and we have several excellent candidates from which to choose. We hope to have this position filled by the first of the year.

Lastly, I would like to acknowledge the retirement of Dr. Gordon Holcomb from the Department of Plant Pathology & Crop Physiology after 40+ years of distinguished service to the turf and ornamentals industries of Louisiana. His expertise will surely be missed.

Powdery mildew update. Two new powdery mildews were found in the state this passed year. The first was powdery mildew of azalea caused by *Erysiphe azaleae*, which was found only on Red Formosa azaleas (also known as cv. 'Dixie Beauty') growing in heavy shade in the Baton Rouge area. This disease primarily affects new growth and does not look like a typical powdery mildew. The second was powdery mildew of peppers caused by *Leveillula taurica*, which was found on banana peppers in a home garden in Lafayette and bell peppers and an ornamental pepper in a home garden in New Orleans. This disease looks more like a downy mildew with chlorotic spotting observed on the upper leaf surface and sporulation observed only on the lower leaf surface; extensive defoliation is also associated with this disease. In contrast to most powdery mildew fungi, *L. taurica* attacks over 1000 plant species in 74 families, including many plants grown as ornamentals.



This article was written by Dr. Don Ferrin, 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.

FINDING CORRECT BOTANICAL NAME CHANGES

I finally had the opportunity to read the November 15, 2004 (Issue 10, Vol. 200) American Nurseryman magazine and came across a great article titled 'The Name Game' written by Nina Bassuk, Michelle Buckstrup and John Manion. For many years I'd often wondered where to find accurate botanical names since *Hortus Third* hasn't been revised since 1976. I knew there were name changes such as *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* changed to *Leucanthemum vulgare*, but I knew of no one place to look for updated name changes.

During the 1980's and through the organizational efforts of the Missouri Botanical Garden, The Flora of North America was conceived to catalogue every native plant in North America into book volumes by Order, Family, Genera and Species. *The Flora of North America North of Mexico* is one of the most recent and authoritative works describing native plants and updated plant names. Regrettably, the whole cataloguing process will take years to complete and not all plants will be included. So this won't be a one-source for all plant names either.

Thus the value of the article 'The Name Game' - the authors explain that plant taxonomists are often as confused about plant names as horticulturists are confused and often mad about finding out about a name that has been changed. Often we think that all plant taxonomists have to do is sit around and change plant names that have taken us years to learn. Well, that really isn't true but when names do change, there's really no one place we can check to see if the botanical name is correct.

The authors go on to say that the three major reasons that taxonomists change plant names are (1) taxonomic evidence, (2) nomenclature mistakes and (3) misidentification. Every six years taxonomists meet and update the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature or ICBN. To review the most recent changes, one may go online at www.bgbm.fu-berlin.de/iapt/nomenclature/code/SaintLouis/0001ICSI.Contents.htm. However, there is no comprehensive list of name changes.

So how do we know if a name has been changed, if there is no one source? Well, the authors suggest that what others have been doing at arboreta and other public gardens for a number of years is to consult online a number of various websites to see if there is a trend in name change acceptance.

According to the authors three websites are most often consulted for name changes and this finding was the results of a survey of 54 public gardens conducted by John Manion, a fellow in the Master of Professional Studies in Public Garden Management program at Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. The websites include (1) mobot.mobot.org/W3T/Search/vast.html, (This is the data base of the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo) (2) plants.usda.gov/ (This is the data base of USDA) and (3) www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-in/npgs/html/index.pl (This is the Germplasm Resources Information Network).

If you're looking for cultivar name changes, the authors suggest looking online at www.ishs.org/icra. This is a web site hosted by the International Society for Horticultural Science for cultivar name registration and cultivar nomenclature. It links to the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants.

(Continued on page 23)



Certified Nursery & Landscape Professional Manual Review & Exam - 2007

- | | | | |
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For further information contact: Dan Gill, LNLA Director of Training
(P) 225/ 578-2222, (F) 225/ 578-0773, (E) dgill@agcenter.lsu.edu
Or
Severn C. Doughty, Sr., LNLA Executive Secretary
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Please select **X** your LNLA membership type:

Regular Members - \$ Based on gross sales

Any 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 for one year in Louisiana.

Dues	Annual Gross Sales
<input type="checkbox"/> \$50.00	\$0 - \$100,000
<input type="checkbox"/> \$75.00	\$100,000 - \$250,000
<input type="checkbox"/> \$150.00	\$250,000

Associate Members - \$100.00

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

Affiliate Members - \$25.00 Business Employed By _____

A person or persons employed in any capacity in any nursery industry or establishment, or allied industry which is a member in good standing of the association.

Student Members - \$ No Charge Name of university and location: _____

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

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

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

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

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

Company Name _____ Representative's Name _____

Mailing Address _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Telephone (____) ____ - ____ x ____ FAX (____) ____ - ____ E-mail _____

Renewal

New Member

Referred by: _____

ID# _____
 Date _____
 CK# _____
 \$ _____
 File # _____

Return dues application and check to:

Louisiana Nursery and Landscape Association, 444 Fox Trot Drive, Mansfield, LA 71052

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

2007

- Jan 17-18 Professional Landscape & Nursery Trade Show**
Hot Springs Convention Center, Hot Springs, AR
Contact: Anne Fullier (P) 501.225.0029 www.argia.org
- Feb 1-3 Gulf States Horticulture Expo**
Arthur Outlaw Convention Center
Contact: (P) 866.636.4853 (W) www.gshe.org
- Feb 22-23 CNLP Review and Exam**
Hammond Research Center, Hammond, LA
Contact: Dan Gill (E) dgill@agctr.lsu.edu
- Feb 23-25 Gulf Coast Garden & Patio Show**
MS Coast Coliseum & Convention Ctr., Biloxi, MS
Contact: (P) 866.919.8111 (W) www.msna.org
- Mar 10 Spring Garden Day**
Hammond Research Station, Hammond, LA
Contact: Annie Coco (W) acoco@agctr.lsu.edu
- Mar 16-18 Jackson Garden & Patio Show**
Mississippi Trade Mart, Jackson, MS
Contact: (P) 866.919.8111 (W) www.msna.org
- Mar 24-25 Baton Rouge Spring Garden Show**
Parker Coliseum at LSU, Baton Rouge, LA
Contact: David Himelrick (W) dhimelrick@agctr.lsu.edu
- Mar 24-25 Southwest La Garden Festival**
Barton Coliseum, Lake Charles, LA
Contact: Robert Turley (W) rturley@agctr.lsu.edu
- Mar 30-Apr 1 Hattiesburg Garden & Patio Show**
Forrest Ctny Multi-Purpose Center, Hattiesburg, MS
Contact: (P) 866.919.8111 (W) www.msna.org
- April 17 Biedenharn Garden Symposium**
West Monroe Convention Center, Monroe, LA
Contact: (P) 800.362.0983 for reservations.
- June 4-6 Mid-South Greenhouse Growers/Garden Center Landscape Conference**, Eagle Ridge Conf. Center, Hinds Community College, Raymond, MS
Contact: (P) 866.919.8111 (W) www.msna.org
- June 21-22 CNLP Review and Exam**
ULL Horticulture Center, Lafayette, LA
Contact: Dan Gill (E) dgill@agctr.lsu.edu
- Aug 9-11 SNA ... World's Showcase of Horticulture**
Georgia World Congress Center, Atlanta, GA
Contact: (P) 770.953.3311 (W) www.sna.org
- Aug 17-19 TNLA Nursery/Landscape Expo 2007**
Dallas Convention Center, Dallas, TX
Contact: (P) 800.880.0343 (W) www.txnla.org
- Sept 21-22 CNLP Review and Exam**
N. O. Botanical Garden, City Park, New Orleans, LA
Contact: Dan Gill (E) dgill@agctr.lsu.edu
- Nov 15-16 CNLP Review and Exam**
American Rose Center, Shreveport, LA

Contact: Dan Gill (E) dgill@agctr.lsu.edu

CONGRATULATIONS, NEW C.N.L.P. GRADUATES

Individual

Michelle Cutrer
24535 Marie Court, Loranger, LA 70446

Master Gardener

Johnny Plaisance
126 East 73rd St., Cut Off, LA 70345

Master Gardener

Joe Baucum
PO Box 168, Barataria, LA 70036

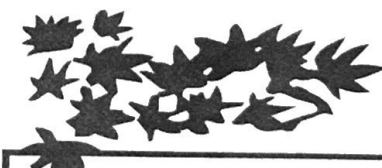
Palm Doctor, LLC

Scott Staimple
43 Parlange Drive, Destrehan, LA 70047

Ponchatoula High School -

Donna Winborn
19452 Hwy 22 E, Ponchatoula, LA 70711

(Continued on page 14)



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Debbie Head - Owner

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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Louisiana
Nursery &
Landscape
ASSOCIATION

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References and prices for your area are available upon request

Phone (386) 294-3411
Fax (386) 294-1003
Email: iris@floridapinestraw.com
fpssco@suwanneevalley.net
Website: floridapinestraw.com