



**Master Gardener**™

an educational program of the LSU AgCenter

**ST. TAMMANY MASTER GARDENER ASSOCIATION**  
P. O. Box 2074, Mandeville, Louisiana 70470

Website: [stmastergardener.org](http://stmastergardener.org)

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The butterfly counts not months but moments,  
and has time enough.

Rabindranath Tagore

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Photo by J Blazek

For the latest research-based information on just about anything, visit our Web site:

## Adventures in Gardening: Squash

Gardening for me is a constant learning adventure. There are always new techniques to try, new varieties of plants to grow, and new mistakes to make. I began gardening in Illinois. I am still constantly challenged by trying to grow vegetables here in the deep South. After many years of trial and error, I am getting somewhat proficient. The trick is to consume the bounty of my garden before it becomes nourishment for the multitude of animals, birds, bugs, and diseases that are all watching and waiting for it to become their own tasty morsels. With this goal in mind, I decided to write a series of articles describing some of the strategies, successes and failures in my quest to grow most of my own vegetables. For this article I am going to focus on growing squash and my battles with squash bugs. My tips and tricks for a successful squash harvest.



I love squash. As do squash bugs. Unfortunately, I am just one person against a vast army of squash bugs. But through trial and error, and years of seeking advice from gardeners who are much wiser and more experienced, I have achieved some success at reducing the bug damage to an acceptable level. The following are some of the weapons in my organic gardening arsenal.

### Beat the Bugs

My goal each year is to have my plants mature and producing before the squash bug nymphs are alive and hungry. I plant squash seeds during the first warm spell after mid-February. One packet of seeds is sufficient to re-seed several times if I am unlucky enough to lose the plants to a freeze. To get an early start I plant in raised, heavily composted beds which warm up much quicker than ground soil. Squash seeds germinate quickly if the ground is sufficiently warm. I plant one to three seeds 24 inches apart and use cloches made from recycled gallon water containers to warm the soil and speed germination. I cut the bottom



off the plastic jugs and spear them with a five-inch pin to secure them to the ground. I water the seeds daily through the top of the containers. These were planted on February 26 this year. If you look closely at the base of the ones in the foreground you can see the pins securing them in place. The wire fencing is used to protect the bed from being dug up by armadillos and my cats and to help secure the cloches.

## Adventures in Gardening: Squash, continued



It takes three to five days for the seeds to germinate. I keep the plastic jugs over the seedlings every night and during cool days. On warm sunny days I remove the lids in the morning to allow moisture and excess heat to escape. If the day is expected to be hot and sunny, I will remove the cloches in the morning. It is very easy to overheat the little plants. I replace the cloches every evening. The cloches protect the tender plants from frost ... and rabbits ... and armadillos ... and my cats.



The cloches can be kept over the smallest seedlings. It is important to remember when the temperature is below freezing, the plastic should not touch the plant. Cardboard boxes turned upside down over the plants act as a great insulators. It was a sacrifice to drink that much wine just so I could get those cardboard boxes but I am a dedicated gardener! The wire fencing keeps everything from being blown by the wind.

Insulated box liners from packing supply companies are cheap and use much less storage space than cardboard boxes. But they do not hold their shape and so they need to go over the plastic cloches or a smaller box. There were two nights in the upper 20s mid-March. All the squash plants survived with no setbacks courtesy of the layers of insulation.



If a freeze is predicted I cover the plants and cloches with fluffy comforters or sleeping bags that I purchase throughout the year from thrift stores for a few dollars each. When the plants become too large for the plastic cloches, I protect them from freezes by covering them with taller cardboard boxes and then old blankets.

## Adventures in Gardening: Squash, continued

I was diligent in checking the weather this spring, covering as needed. I was extremely pleased that by mid-April I already had squash plants with lots of little squash forming. There was not a squash bug in sight ... yet. The extra work protecting the plants was worth getting the crop in early and beating the squash bugs.



Squash nymphs have five stages before they become adults. The nymphs are easiest to kill but all five stages are extremely hungry. They can seriously damage the leaves on your squash plants, as well as your cucumber leaves. You will know they are there when you start seeing holes in your squash and cucumber leaves.



### Damage caused by squash bugs



Squash bugs primarily attack squash and pumpkins, although they can also attack other plants in the cucurbit family, such as cucumbers.

- They suck the sap out of leaves with their piercing-sucking mouthparts. Their feeding causes yellow spots that eventually turn brown.
- The feeding also affects the flow of water and nutrients, and, when severe, can cause wilting.
- Unlike cucumber beetles, squash bugs do not carry diseases.
- Larger, sturdier plants are more tolerant of feeding damage, while young plants may die because of feeding.
- taken from [extension.umn.edu](http://extension.umn.edu)

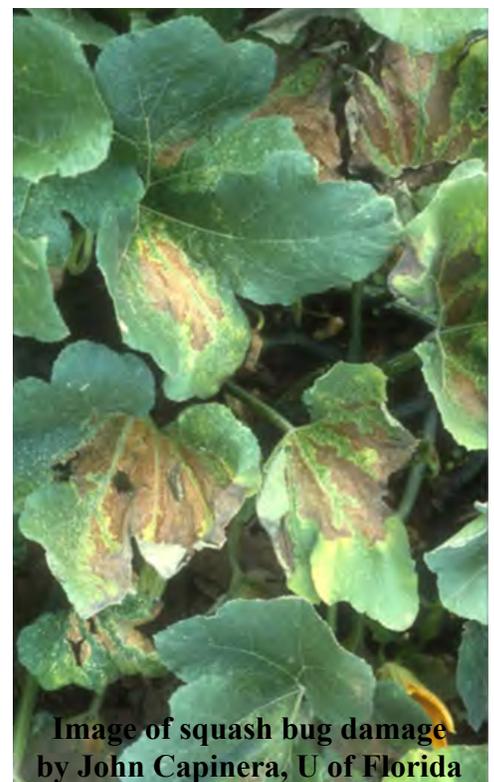


Image of squash bug damage by John Capinera, U of Florida

## Adventures in Gardening: Squash, continued

In mid-April there was not a squash bug in sight. But ... knowing they would come, I had several weapons in my arsenal.

### **Vacuum The Bugs**

If you go out into your garden with a Dustbuster early in the morning you can vacuum up most of the little creatures. The nymphs gather in groups on the underside of leaves during the night so the best time to get them is first thing in the morning while they're still sleepy and have not yet spread out to eat your plants. I simply turn that leaf over, apply the Dustbuster and suck them all up. If there is a group of nymphs having a little slumber party on the underside of a leaf, several of them may have fallen to the ground. After getting the ones on the leaf, go after the ones that fell.

Unlike many insects, squash bugs seem to prefer mature leaves and plants. Maybe it is because it gives them many more opportunities to hide. This preference aids in the extermination. Vacuuming tender leaves on young plants can damage the leaves. But since squash bugs prefer mature, large, tougher leaves you can proceed with vengeance. Turn the leaf over. Hold it with one hand and vacuum up the bugs without damaging the leaf. You must work quickly, though, because as soon as they are disturbed the group of 50+ little nymphs will all run for cover down into your mulch. Last year I mulched with pine straw. It was tricky trying to vacuum tiny insects without picking up a load of pine straw. This year I am mulching with landscape fabric and black plastic. This should make it much easier to vacuum up the little creatures.

I have a drip irrigation system under the plastic which ensures the roots get sufficient water and keeps the leaves as dry as possible. This also helps eliminate many diseases. Another method for vacuuming bugs that has worked well for me is to leave a few pieces of scrap fence board amongst the squash plants. The bugs will gather on the underside of the board overnight. All I have to do is turn the board over and vacuum them. If you do not have boards, a couple pieces of a sturdy cardboard will also work. As soon as they are all vacuumed, I shake the vacuum filter into a plastic bag, seal it tightly and dispose of it in the trash.

### **Duct Tape The Bugs**

If you do not have a handheld vacuum another neat trick is to tear a section of duct tape and form it into a loop over your hand with the sticky side out. Use the tape as a sticky trap. If you work quickly, you can cover the tape with lots of nymphs and adults. When full, slip the tape off your hand and drop it into a bucket of soapy water to finish them off. The fact that squash bug nymphs are extremely gregarious and prefer to hang in tightly bunched groups on just a few of the squash leaves helps in dispatching large numbers of them at once. Remember to get them early in the morning and work very quickly.



## Adventures in Gardening: Squash, continued

### Use floating Row Cover

I have never really had any luck with this. I have tried a floating row cover as recommended, but the squash bugs just come up from the ground. The nymphs are produced from eggs laid by adult squash bugs which overwinter in the soil and mulch. So instead of discouraging them, I have given them an extra layer of protection while they go about laying eggs on the underside of the squash leaves. The less debris you leave in your garden, the less chance you will provide winter housing for squash bugs. Another problem with the cover is that it needs to be removed once flowers appear so that pollination can occur, and squash will be produced. Since squash bugs prefer mature plants, anyway, removing the cover on flowering plants provides the bugs the perfect environment to move in, if they are not already in residence.

### Squash The Eggs Before They Hatch

If you only have a few plants, it is possible to get ahead of an infestation by checking the underside of all the leaves for egg deposits once every three or four days. Squash bugs lay their eggs in batches on the underside of leaves. If you remove or squash the eggs you will prevent the nymphs from hatching and save yourself the aggravation of trying to kill bugs. By the time the nymphs go through all five stages and become adults they are very difficult to kill and very good at hiding.



### Spray The Bugs

Although squash bugs rarely kill your squash plants, a severe infestation can weaken the plants and reduce production. The nymphs also readily move onto cucumbers plants and can do enough damage to those leaves that you can lose your entire crop. For a bad infestation, I may resort to spraying with an insecticidal soap or Spinosad. Insecticidal soap will only kill newly hatched or very young nymphs. Timing is difficult as new batches hatch repeatedly throughout the spring and early summer. I grow 15+ squash plants and, despite my best intentions, I manage to miss a lot of eggs and nymphs until they are already in the second or third instar.

Once or twice, to deal with a bad infestation, I have resorted to spraying with Spinosad. It usually does not kill adult squash bugs but is effective at killing the nymphs. It is very important however to only apply this or any other insecticidal spray late in the day after all the beneficial insects are no longer active. Once it has completely dried out, Spinosad has not been found to harm flying insects, such as bees, but it is highly toxic to them in the liquid state. For this reason, I very seldom use it and simply accept the presence of some squash bugs and some leaf damage.

## Adventures in Gardening: Squash, continued

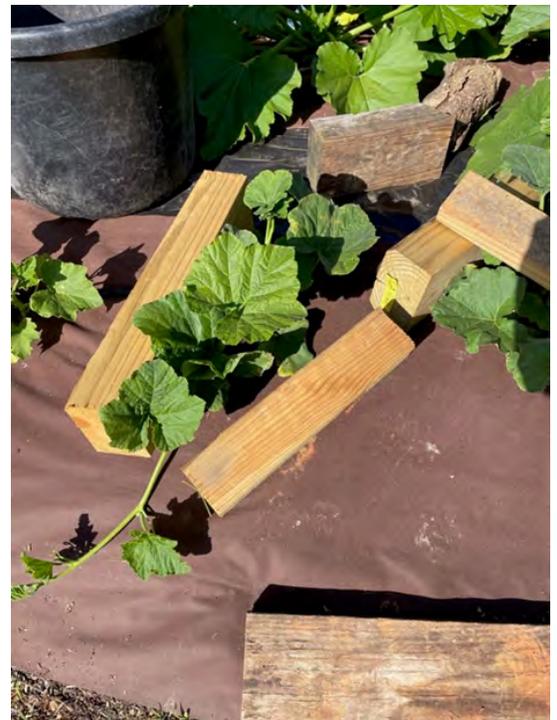
By mid-summer I basically ignore squash bugs. My plants are past peak production and the damage the squash bugs inflict for the rest of the summer is minimal. Lastly, (and this is not something I recommend), if you happen to lose your young plants to squash vine borers, look on the bright side. You will not need to worry about squash bugs.

### Grow Butternut Squash

I grow butternut squash because I really like it and because squash bugs really do not. It is the one type of squash that I do not have to work hard on protecting. When I see squash bugs on the butternut leaves, I can happily ignore them. I know they are not going to cause any notable damage. Vine borers are another good reason for growing butternut squash. Butternut seems to be more resistant to borer damage than the other types of squash.

Butternut squash does however take up lots of space. My newly planted ones are just starting runners. The vines will run everywhere including across your paths and into your other vegetable beds. By the end of summer, no matter where I go in my garden, I must avoid stepping on squash vines. I will be picking ripe butternut squash by June. The harvest will continue until the first heavy freeze in late fall. If you have the space, I highly recommend growing butternut squash. Besides being tasty, the butternut squash stores well. I still have at least a dozen squash from last season in perfect condition.

One more squash tip before we end. The boards in the photo actually serve four purposes: armadillo deterrence, wind protection, squash bug traps, and vine traffic directors. I am using them to direct the butternut squash runners away from the other garden beds. Aiming them towards the field, I will put down cardboard and straw underneath the boards and vines to keep the area from becoming a weedy mess. I do not put a cloth or plastic barrier under the runners because I want them to put down secondary roots which help the plants withstand stem borer damage and heat stress.



All photos by L Steffee except where otherwise noted.

Laura Steffee  
Master Gardener  
Vegucator

## Safe Haven Community Garden

The Healthier Northshore Committee's mission to educate and bring a healthier lifestyle to the people of St. Tammany Parish has developed a beautiful garden on the campus of Safe Haven Behavioral Health in Mandeville. Many organizations came together during the planning and development stages of the garden. The St. Tammany Master Gardener Association was asked to add their expertise and guidance during planting phase. Three raised garden boxes were built by Kent Design and Construction. Representatives of all the groups met on Friday, April 1, 2022, to fill the boxes with sand and soil, lay the paving stones, and spread sand around the area. Next the plants were added, and the beds were mulched and watered.



The Safe Haven Behavioral Health center is an initiative of the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI). Residents of NAMI will maintain the garden on an ongoing basis and will participate in instructional sessions led by a NAMI employee who has gardening experience. Members of our STMGA committee will visit periodically to oversee progress and to offer assistance. At the start of the next growing season, the committee will help with planting new seasonal crops. This garden is educational, nutritional, and therapeutic for the residents. As master gardeners we know first-hand how good it feels to stick our hands in the dirt, harvest food we have grown, and prepare and consume our own produce.

At the end of the work session, everyone enjoyed a pizza lunch and brought home a bright green Healthier Northshore T-shirt!



If you would like to get involved in this exciting project, please contact Jamey Hill at 985-773-4361.

All photos by J Hill

Jamey Hill  
Master Gardener  
Safe Haven Community Garden  
Committee, Chair

## Do Plants Listen?

I remember in the 1970's we were told if we talked to our plants they would grow more vigorously. Was there science behind the suggestion? The carbon dioxide of our exhalations? Those good, good, good, good vibrations travelling through the air from human to plant? Or was it simply the vivid imagination of some flower child smoking a funny smelling weed? Actually, the last few decades have produced some interesting research on how plants respond to different forms of external stimuli, including light waves, sound waves, and mechanical vibrations.

The following are excerpts from articles on the effects of sound and other external stimuli on plants:

- A caterpillar munching a leaf (sound vibrations), its movements (mechanical vibrations), and its mouth secretions (chemical stimuli) are transmitted to other leaves which then begin to increase production of anti-herbivore chemical defenses. Below is a link to the recording of a hungry, hungry caterpillar.<sup>2</sup>
- Roots of some plants have been found to grow towards sound sources in the soil, such as running water.<sup>1</sup>
- Some plant species rely on specific vibration frequencies generated by the wing muscles of their bee pollinators before pollen is released.<sup>1</sup>
- Naturally occurring and artificially generated sound waves contribute to plant robustness.<sup>3</sup>
- Plants produce sound vibrations in their xylem via the generation of tension in the xylem vessel when its diameter decreases.<sup>3</sup>
- The roots of the plant *Zea mays* were reported to bend toward sound with a frequency of 100–300 Hz in a hydroponic system.<sup>3</sup>
- Continuous exposure to sound is thought to enhance plant growth by promoting CO<sub>2</sub> fixation.<sup>3</sup>



## Do Plants Listen? continued

- Specific frequencies of bee buzzing facilitate the pollination of flowers. These sounds induce the release of pollen from plant anthers.<sup>3</sup>
- Plants appear to exhibit transcriptional and hormonal changes in response to sound wave treatment.<sup>3</sup>
- Exposure to sound activates innate immunity in plants. Sound treatment increases plant tolerance to abiotic stresses, such as drought.<sup>3</sup>
- Sound enhances seed germination, promotes plant growth, induces plant defense response against pathogens, induces abiotic stress tolerance, slows ripening of tomato fruit, and enhances photosynthetic capacity.<sup>3</sup>



The above studies were done on specific plants and may not apply to all plants or all frequencies of sound in general. Scientists are still unsure exactly how plants “hear” sound waves. More research required. And ... there is still no definitive answer to the age-old question ... if a tree falls in the forest and no one is there to hear it, does it make a sound? Who knows? Maybe other trees hear it!

If you are interested in learning how these experiments were conducted and more science on the topic, start by reading the full references and their citations.

### References:

1. Safe and Sound <https://www.rsb.org.uk/biologist-features/safe-and-sound>
2. Video and audio of caterpillar eating a leaf:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ndfo2NiaEIE>
3. Beyond Chemical Triggers: Evidence for Sound-Evoked Physiological Reactions in Plants  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5797535/>

Jamie Blazek  
Master Gardener  
Vegucator  
Editor, *The Gardengoer*

## Virtual Tour Of The Mendow Garden

I began my garden in early February as soon as the weather allowed. Using my brother's tractor with a rear tiller, I broke soil. The soil needs to be loose so it is easy to work. Then I used a small tiller and a hoe to get the rows up about eight inches. My rows are about 40 inches apart making it easy to get between them.



I planted Irish potatoes first. Then as the weather warmed (around mid-March) I pulled up several new rows for the more tender plants. Some plants are stunted by cooler temperatures, so they should be planted later.



I use commercial fertilizer (13-13-13) beneath the plants and seeds. I never put young plants directly on fertilizer, though. I do not have access to water, so I have to bring water in for the new plants. Usually, I wait to plant just before a predicted rain. Nothing can take the place of God's rain.

Constant care and observance of potential problems is a must. Keeping weeds at bay is a constant battle, as is insect problems. I do not use pesticides or herbicides to keep as organic as possible.



Vigilance and hard work pays off. By the first week of May, my corn, Irish potato, and green bean plants are looking good!

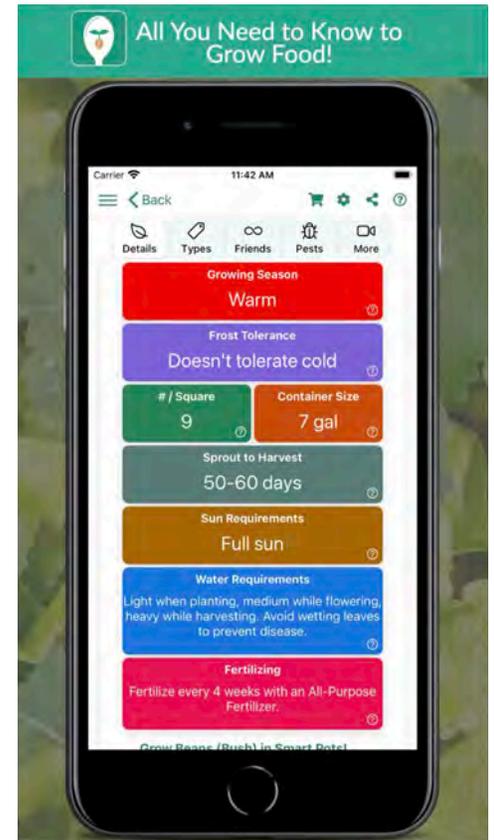


John Mendow  
Master Gardener

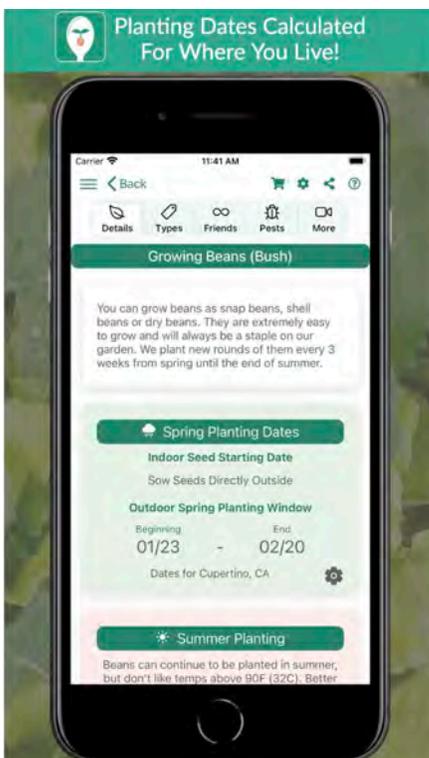
# Welcome To The World Of Digital Gardening

Dedicated plant lovers have produced bountiful gardens for centuries. These days, there is a plethora of apps and web-based programs focused on making gardening easier and less challenging. If you have questions about garden planning, growing, and harvesting, or just desire a little more information, it might be time to try a new approach. Trade in that spiral notebook and test out some digital methods. Whether you are comfortable using digital apps, or just starting a new digital experience, here are some suggestions and easy-to-use apps and web-based programs to help you.

Snap a photo of a leaf or blossom and instantly a plant identification app provides the name and plant information. Does the planning and tracking process of gardening overwhelm you? Digital gardening apps are available to help you organize, record, track, and care for your entire garden. Are pests or plant diseases an issue? Not anymore. Do you plant by the phases of the moon? There's an app or a web-based platform to support your efforts. Even if you are new at combining technology and gardening, apps and digital tools can simplify the process.



Accessible on IOS and Android, some apps are free while others come with varying costs.



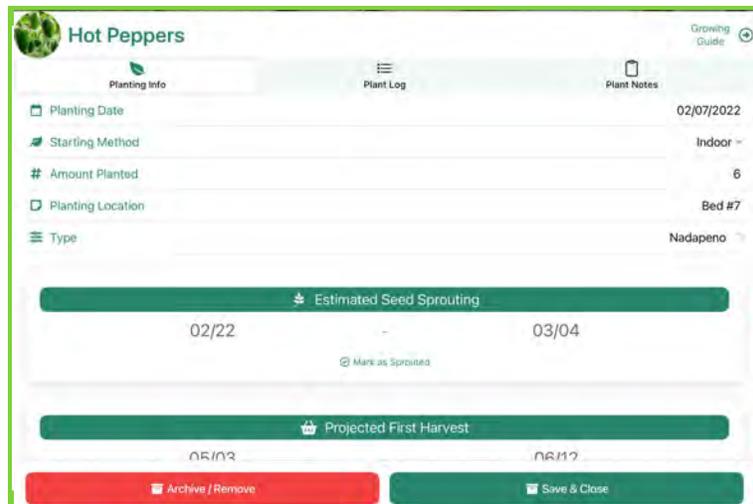
Traditionally free, web-based programs appear to be morphing into app designs which may eventually charge fees to future users. How do you know which app or digital tool is best for you? Ask yourself, what is my overall goal? How do I plan to accomplish my goal? As you look at digital apps, focus on those that use a scientifically based approach. Look closely for an app that captures the information you once recorded in that time-worn spiral notebook. Or one that offers an opportunity to expand your gardening expertise.

Apps that enable a gardener to organize, plan, record, and document gardening progress are the most popular tools. Add the ability to increase one's learning or to ask questions and you will strike gold (or at least green)! Naturally, most gardeners are attracted to apps that are free or of low-cost but beware of those that don't match your needs, fail to consider your specific growing zone, or have you questioning your current knowledge base. After all, gardening is still a science.

# Welcome To The World Of Digital Gardening, continued

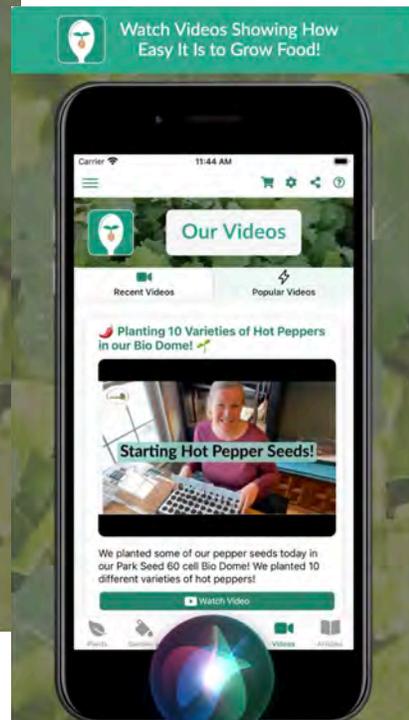
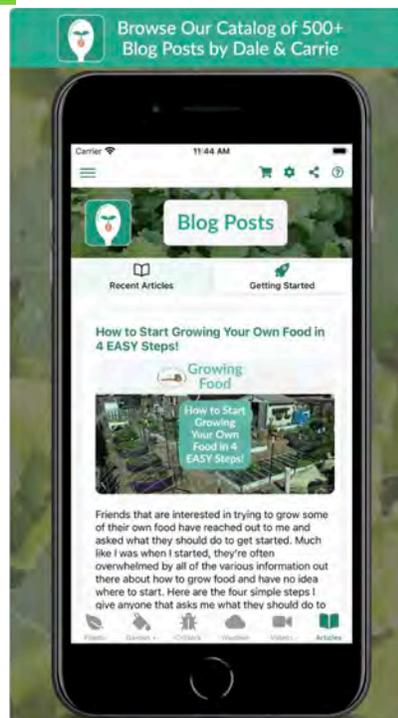
Gardeners often get started using digital tools with identification apps such as *Picture This* or *Plant Snap*. The next step might be to explore garden planning and tracking apps, such as, *Planter - Garden Planner*, *Planter - Veggie Garden Planner*, *Moon and Garden*, *Gardenize Plant Care and Journal*, and *From Seed to Spoon*.

Some are free. Some offer in-app purchases, and upgrades that come with a fee.

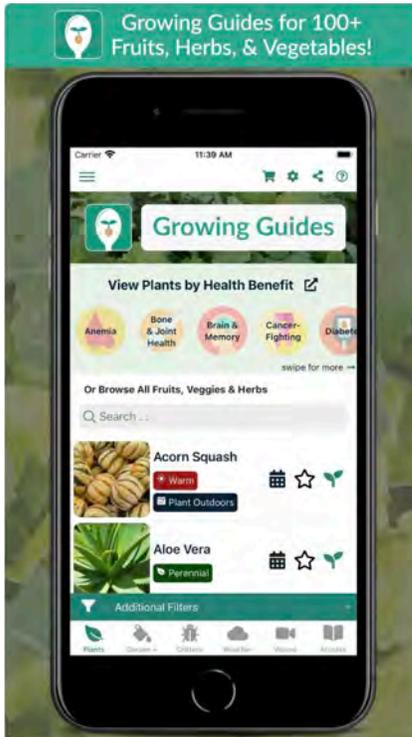


Having previously used a couple of apps from the above list, *From Seed to Spoon* got my attention last year. Originally created by an Oklahoma husband and wife team, Carrie and Dale Spoonemore, the app took root as a tool to encourage growing healthy food in backyards and patio containers. As an organizer tool, it simplified the planning, tracking, and recording of gardening processes. The option to search plants by health benefit caught my eye. And, best of all, it is free.

Using the couple's home garden, the app focused on the transition of their vegetable, fruit, and herb garden from 2015 to 2018. Short informational blogs showcased their development as gardeners. The original app offered a few garden-related sale items, but commercial appeal took a back seat to the task of gardening for healthy eating. Over time the app became more scientific and based on their experience. Over 5900 reviewers rated *From Seed to Spoon* at five stars.



## Welcome To The World Of Digital Gardening, continued



Plant photos are provided or insert your own. Current and weekly weather information linked to a local weather station is available.

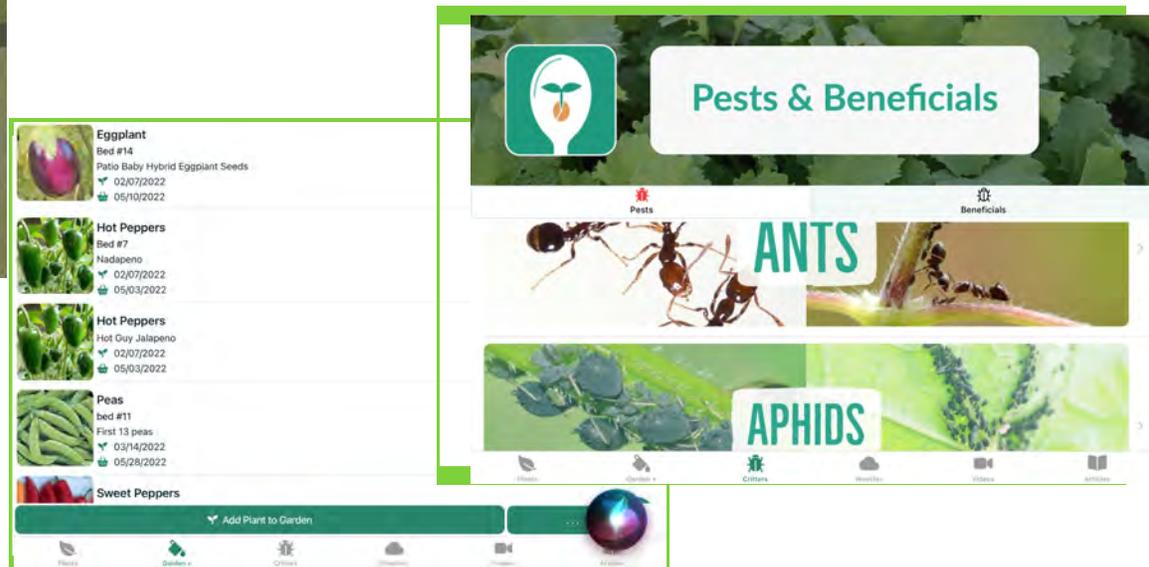
Use *Garden Notes* to jot down progress as you go. Once your growing cycle is done, simply archive your data in the app for later review. Podcasts and blogs are easily accessible. There is an option to sign up for the e-mail list to receive additional gardening information. So far, the app remains relatively commercial free with only a link to Park Seed's product page under the settings tab.

Regardless of which app you select, now is a good time to take the step to digital gardening. Start small by focusing on one section of an app first. After mastering that section, add another. You will feel more confident and have the proof in hand that digital gardening can save you time by putting everything you need at your fingertips.

Are you ready to take the digital plunge?

Fast forward to 2022 and the *From Seed to Spoon* app, its website, and related postings have been purchased by Park Seed. Carrie and Dale are now employees of Park. The app has been expanded, given a sleek graphic design, debugged, and branded with a logo. It remains free of charge, as of spring 2022.

*From Seed to Spoon* offers a hefty menu. Click on *Plant List* and search plants by health benefit or alphabetical listing for extensive plant information. You will find planting dates personalized to your growing zone, companion planting information, facts about pests and beneficial insects and more information critical to gardening success.



### Pests & Beneficials

Pests

Beneficials

ANTS

APHIDS

## Avery Island And Jefferson Island Field Trip

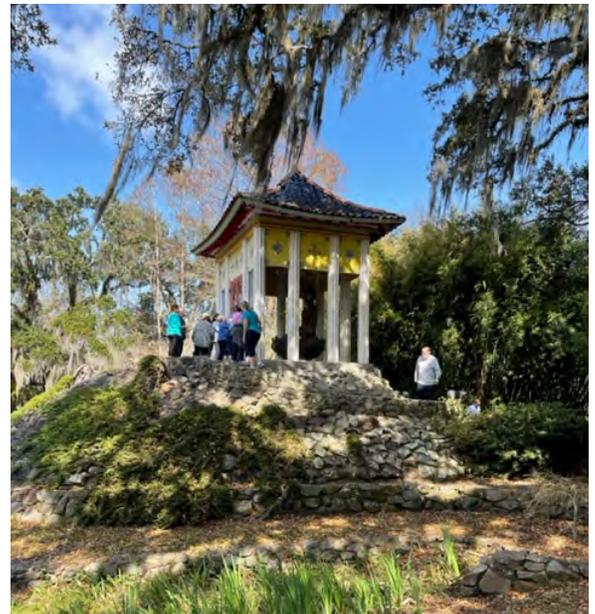
A group of St. Tammany Parish Master Gardeners gathered early on February 23, 2022, for a bus tour to Avery Island and Jefferson Island near New Iberia, LA. The Avery Island salt dome could be seen in the distance as the party arrived. It rises approximately 163 feet above the surrounding salt marsh.



The McIlhenny Company's botanist, Dr. Garrie Landry, met our bus and began teaching us about the fauna and foliage of the island. One special stop was the wisteria arch, which was quite impressive, even when not in bloom.



## Avery Island And Jefferson Island Field Trip, continued

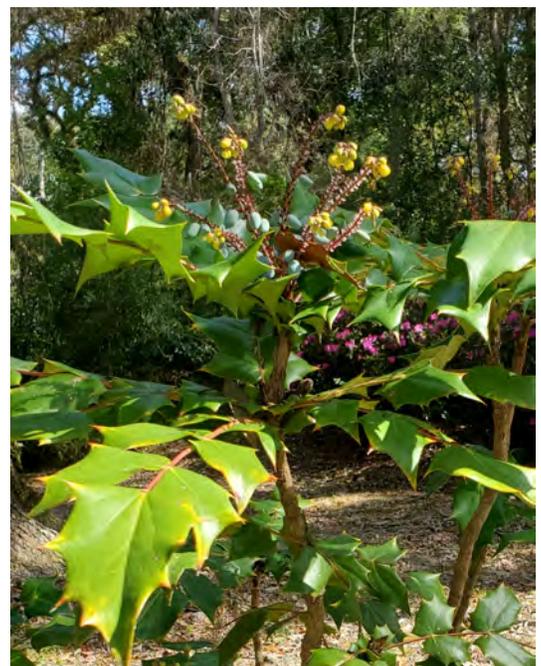


Dr. Landry brought us to see the Buddha shrine, constructed to protect a magnificent Buddha statue which E. A. McIlhenny received as a surprise gift from friends in New York City.



Unusual plants that Dr Landry pointed out included the banana shrub (left), with its heavenly banana scent. Members reminisced about banana shrubs in their childhood gardens.

He explained that Beale's barberry (right) or leatherleaf mahonia, *Mahonia bealei*, looks very much like a holly but is not of the genus *Ilex*.



## Avery Island And Jefferson Island Field Trip, continued



E. A. McIlhenny, a collector of less popular camellias, opened a commercial camellia nursery on the island in 1926. The nursery closed in 1952, but camellias of many varieties are still preserved all around the gardens. Many were in bloom during our visit.



There are 64 identified species of bamboo on the island. Dr. Landry pointed out a special grove of Robert Young bamboo, a majestic yellow bamboo with pale green stripes.

The preservation of the botanical treasures of Avery Island is supported by the purchase of Tabasco Sauce and other McIlhenny products.

## Avery Island And Jefferson Island Field Trip, continued



The members enjoyed lunch at Café Jefferson on nearby Jefferson Island, then toured the Joseph Jefferson house on the shores of Lake Peigneur. We saw beautiful peacocks, roamed the grounds at Jefferson Island and enjoyed walking the manicured paths.



The members thoroughly enjoyed the trip, even though we only saw a sample the attractions at Avery Island and none of the beauty of the city of New Iberia. As a former resident, I would like to personally invite all our master gardeners to visit Avery and Jefferson Islands, to hike the trails, to see the wisteria tunnel in bloom and the bird sanctuary known as “Bird City.” And to visit Main St. and downtown New Iberia.



For further reading:

Bernard, Shane K. *Tabasco: An Illustrated History. Avery Island, LA:* McIlhenny Company, 2007.

Meek, A. J. *Red Pepper Paradise: Avery Island, Louisiana.* New Orleans, LA: Audubon Park Press, 1986.

Osborn, Lisa B., Shane K. Bernard, and Scott Carroll. *The History of Jungle Gardens Avery Island, LA:* Jungle Gardens, Inc., 2010.

Janet Schexnayder  
Master Gardener  
Slidell Farmer's Market Committee Chair

Photos by  
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E Jaster  
D Delaune  
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## Brag Board

On a virtual tour of her garden in the September/October 2021 issue of *The Gardengoer*, Laura Steffee, Master Gardener and Vegucator, introduced us to the trials and tribulations of attempting to grow edible mushrooms. Today she shares her success in this endeavor:



Photos by L Steffee

Laura states: I finally produced shiitake mushrooms from the logs inoculated with plugs in July 2020. It took 20 months of sprinkling them with water two to three hours twice a week. They were delicious but I am waiting for the other logs to produce before I decide if they were worth the trouble. Meanwhile, I'm still sprinkling.

## Native Azalea: *Rhododendron canescens*

**Common names:** Mountain azalea, wild azalea, honeysuckle azalea, Piedmont azalea, sweet azalea, hoary azalea, southern pinxterflower

**Flowers:** sticky; slightly fragrant; appear March, April, and May; bloom before the leaves are mature; grow in whorl-like clusters. They are pink (sometimes white), trumpet-shaped, about one inch long, flaring into five petal-like lobes. There are five stamens, each 1 to 1-3/4 inches long, that extend well beyond the petals, and a pistil equal to or exceeding the stamens in length.



**Leaves:** Dark green, thin, velvety, elliptic, deciduous, and are alternate on the stem. Exceptional fall color change.

**Light Requirement:** Partial Shade

**Soil Preference:** Acidic (pH<6.8); Moist, well-drained soil; Sandy, sandy loam, or medium loam

The plant is a perennial shrub that can grow eight feet tall or higher.

Reference:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=RHCA7](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RHCA7)

Jamie Blazek  
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Vegucator  
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THE GARDENGOER  
THE NEWSLETTER OF THE  
ST. TAMMANY MASTER GARDENER ASSOCIATION

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