



From the President's Corner

Hi Everyone, I would like to start by thanking Walter for letting us use his fantastic facilities for our September meeting. We all had a wonderful time and a great tour. October we will be meeting at 1 pm at the Lee Road library. We will be discussing our observations of this summer. We will have our show and tell, and discuss our plans for the plant sale giveaways. Yvonne has some wonderful ideas. We will discuss what is blooming at this time of the year. We will make plans for November and December at this time also. Hope to see you there! aj

Louisiana-Friendly Landscaping: Shrubs

Shrubs have definite growth habits in height, spread and form. Choose plants that will ultimately meet the design requirement. If you have the space for a 3- by 3-foot shrub, but plant one that will mature at 15 feet in all directions, chances are soon you will be dissatisfied with your selection. Do not attempt to artificially manipulate plant form and size to conform to unnatural shapes. Instead, choose specimens that have the forms needed for design specifications. Shrubs (and trees also) are divided into two groups based on their leaf retaining characteristics. Those that drop all of their leaves at one time of the year and are bare of leaves for a period are called deciduous plants. Evergreen plants drop their foliage throughout the year, never going through a period where they have no leaves. Some plants do not fall into a specific category since leaf retention can be determined by environmental conditions. These groups may be classified as semi-evergreen or semi-deciduous. The well-designed landscape most often contains both deciduous and evergreen plants. Seasonal change is accentuated by using both types. Greater contrasts in plant form, texture and color are achieved with a variety of plant types. Using best management practices to properly place deciduous and evergreen plants in a landscape improves energy conservation in the summer and winter months. Popular shrubs planted in Louisiana landscapes include azaleas, camellias, sasanqua, hydrangeas, Indian hawthorn, cleyera, ligustrum and dwarf yaupon, holly and gardenias.

From: [A Guide To Louisiana-Friendly Landscaping](#), LSU AgCenter (also page 3)

Next Meeting Date: Sunday, October 23, 2011 at 1:00 p.m.

The [Lee Road Branch Public Library](#) 79213 Hwy 40, Covington, LA 70435 (985) 893-6284 From the south, you take Hwy. 190 north into Covington. At second red light past overpass turn right on Hwy 437 (Lee Road). Go 8 miles to an all-way stop at Hwy 40 and Lee Road. Proceed through stop. Lee Road Branch Library is the first building on the left after passing Lee Road Junior High

List of Louisiana Hollies

Louisiana Hollies as Identified by the USDA Plants Database. Links are to plant profiles and photographs on the database. * indicates native to St. Tammany Parish

[*Ilex ambigua*](#)

Carolina holly *

[*Ilex amelanctericus*](#)

sarvis holly *

[*Ilex cassine*](#)

dahoon *

[*Ilex coriacea*](#)

large gallberry *

[*Ilex decidua*](#)

possumhaw *

[*Ilex glabra*](#)

inkberry *

[*Ilex longipes*](#)

Georgia holly *

[*Ilex myrtifolia*](#)

myrtle dahoon *

[*Ilex opaca*](#)

American holly *

[*Ilex verticillata*](#)

common winterberry *

[*Ilex vomitoria*](#)

yaupon *

Latin Quarter

-Yvonne Bordelon

A little Latin never hurt anyone and it aids greatly in identifying plants. Common names are often ambiguous and can be confusing. Here are a few botanical terms that you might find useful.

Ilex means Holly. It is from the Latin name for the holm oak (*Quercus ilex*).

Ilicifolius, -a, -um means Ilex- or holly-leaved.

-folius, -a, -um, is used in many plant names and refers to the foliage or leaves.

Latin or botanical names usually describe some attribute of the plant. Sometimes they refer to a famous person or place.

Mystery Plant

-Yvonne Bordelon

This month's mystery plant is actually a plant family. Most of the members of this family bloom in late summer or fall. The flowers appear in showy clusters of white, pinkish and purplish. The foliage often has a strong smell when bruised. Some were used in herbal healing. Some common names of members of this family include Boneset, Joe Pye Weed and Mist Flower.

If you know the family name of this group of beautiful wildflowers, be sure to put your guess and your name in the drawing at the October meeting.

Your Louisiana Yard and Garden can provide habitat for wildlife in two major ways:

Louisiana has some of the most diverse wildlife populations of any state. But rapidly growing urban development, particularly in coastal communities, is destroying native wildlife habitat. As our communities expand, we lament the loss of birds and other wildlife, but often our own yards are partly to blame.

1. By increasing biodiversity, in part by using a variety of plants in your yard's design.
2. By creating landscaped islands and natural corridors of plants that connect bordering properties. Animals use these corridors to travel from one natural area to another, which in turn fosters and benefits wildlife on a larger neighborhood scale. As you create a new landscape or improve your existing one, add a few features for wildlife, and you will bring your yard to life with birds, butterflies and beneficial insects. Just remember that food, water and cover attract wildlife, but providing habitat is not enough. You also need to maintain your yard so the impact it has on the environment is minimal.

ideas for attracting wildlife

Food. Provide food in the form of plants that bear seed, fruit, foliage or flowers that you're willing to have eaten by birds, larval butterflies (caterpillars) or adult butterflies. Berries, fleshy fruits, nuts and acorns are all treats for wildlife. Wildlife find meadow grasses especially attractive, and the grasses add a graceful feature to any landscape.

Running water. The sound of running water will attract wildlife to your yard. This sound could come from a natural feature, such as a pond, creek or other body of fresh water. A fountain will also beckon wildlife. Even a simple birdbath that captures rainwater can suffice. Empty and clean your birdbath every few days. Do not clean it with soap or bleach; just physically scrub all surfaces with a brush or scouring-type sponge. Changing water regularly prevents mosquito breeding and bacterial contamination.

Birds, Butterflies, & Caterpillars. To attract these beautiful creatures, design planted areas that include a tree canopy, smaller understory trees and shrubs, and grasses or flowers. Allow grasses and flowers to go to seed on occasion this is a real draw for birds. Nectar plants are those that unfurl flowers, and profuse bloomers are better for butterflies.

Snags. Leave dead trees in place if they do not create a hazard. Many birds use snags for perching, nesting and feeding.

Manage pets. If you permit pets to harass wildlife, you will only frustrate any efforts you make toward attracting wildlife.

Reduce insecticide use. Each time you apply an insecticide to your landscape, you reduce insect populations, which form an important food source for birds. Reduce chemicals use.

Reduce the amount of mowed lawn area. Especially in low-traffic areas, such as corners of the yard. In other spots, trade turf for diverse plant species that will create shelter and food for many animal species. Plant diversity attracts more wildlife species.

Increase vertical layering. Plant a variety of plants in different sizes and heights. This provides more cover and feeding opportunities for wildlife species.

The purpose of the Folsom Native Plant Society is to protect, perpetuate, and propagate the abundant native plants of Northwest St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, and adjacent areas, focusing primarily on our native wildflowers, which are fast disappearing; and to discourage pollution of our water and ground so basic to their survival.

Dates to Remember

Sep FNPS Meeting - Sunday, Oct 23,
1 pm, at Lee Road Library
(See page 1 for directions).

Oct FNPS Meeting - Sunday, Nov 20,
1 pm, at Lee Road Library

Our Board for 2011

President: A.J. Bailey

Vice President/Program Chairman: Rod Downie

Treasurer: David Scherer

Plant List Recorder: A.J. Bailey

Newsletter: Nick Blady nblady77@gmail.com

Publishers: Candyce & David Scherer

Hospitality Coordinator: Candyce Scherer

FNPS Website: (<http://folsomnps.org>) Emily Canter
& Yvonne Bordelon

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