



GN Gardening Magazine



June 2023

In This Issue:

“Not Every Rose Has Its Thorn”

By: Dr. Damon Abdi and Dr. Jeb Fields

Websites for Gardeners

By: Anna Timmerman, Will Afton, Marcie Wilson, Keith Hawkins, Jesse Hoover, Andre Brock, Mary Helen Ferguson, Joe W. Willis and Chris Dunaway

Weed of the Month Bushkiller Vine

Cayratia japonica

By: Dr. Joe Willis

What's Bugging You? *Spartocera fusca*

By: Dr. Joe Willis

Yellow-poplar weevil *Odontata calceatus*

By Will Afton

Disease of the Month Zippering

By: Anna Timmerman

Red Imported Fire Ants

By: Dr. Aaron Ashbrook

June Planting Guide

In the Kitchen with Austin

Local Garden Centers

June Garden Checklist

Lawn Care Do's & Don't's

Cover photo: Peggy Martin
Roses growing in the New
Orleans Botanical Gardens.
Photo by Chris Dunaway

Not Every Rose Has Its Thorn

Lying silent and still in the dead of the night, the thoughts of ways to improve your landscape come to mind. Though the property lines are close together, the current landscape makes you feel miles apart inside. Is your yard too small? Is the fence too high? Is your flower garden not bright? Though many roses are pretty, those stems can hurt you. But what if I told you, not every rose has its thorn.

Perhaps you are not familiar with the famous Peggy Martin rose (*Rosa* 'Peggy Martin'). Do not let the lack of thorns on this plant fool you into questioning its toughness; however, as the story of this plant reflects the resilience of the city it is forever associated with. Following the tragedy of Hurricane Katrina, Peggy Martin of Plaquemines Parish returned to her home to observe what two weeks' time under twenty feet of saltwater had done to her property. Few plants survived the harsh reality of what took place, with what would then be named the Peggy Martin rose literally rising from the still soaked surface. Its tenacious twining habit and bountiful blooms offering inspiration for a still reeling region.

Hardy from zone 4-9, this sun-loving plant is renowned for its fragrant, luxuriously deep pink blooms that appear in spring (and sometimes even rebloom in fall on mature specimens). Peggy Martin

roses are well known for being climbers, gracefully adorning trellises, walls, fences, and any structure within proximity, adding some vertically vibrant color



Photo by Chris Dunaway

Peggy Martin Roses growing in the New Orleans Botanical Gardens.

and character. These roses are typically 6-15' in height and width, depending on pruning style and the desired training form. Perhaps one of its most sought

after, albeit less showy, traits is the thornless stems. While the back of the leaves can be described as slightly prickly, the thornless canes are a welcome feature for the ungloved gardener. Peggy Martin roses are generally low maintenance plants, typically not one to be concerned about with pests and disease, so poison might not be on your playlist. A complete fertilizer applied in both spring and fall as well as some supplementary irrigation in times of drought is recommended for this rose. Pruning to remove dead and damaged canes should be performed in late winter after the worst of the cold weather is finished, and cuts made to coerce the canopy to the desired shape can also be done at this time.

The ease with which Peggy Martin roses can be trained vertically, provide stunning aesthetics, and not pose a prickly predicament for plant enthusiasts makes this southern staple ideal for the landscape. An inclusion on the Spring 2023 Louisiana Super Plant list, many gardeners across the South would say Peggy Martin roses are “nothin’ but a good time”, thinking “How can I resist?”.

~Dr. Damon Abdi and Dr. Jeb Fields



Photo by Chris Dunaway

A Peggy Martin roses growing on an arched trellis forms an entry way into this home on Grand Route St. John.



Photo by Chris Dunaway

Peggy Martin roses growing on a fence in the Fairgrounds neighborhood in New Orleans.

June Planting Guide

Crop	Recommended Variety
Cantaloupe	Ambrosia, Aphrodite, Athena, Primo, Vienna
Collards	Champion, Flash, Georgia, Top Bunch, Yates
Cucuzza	None Given
Eggplant	Dusky, Night Shadow, Epic, Santana, Calliope
Hot Peppers (transplant)	Grande, Tula, Mariachi, Mitla,
Luffa Gourd	None Given
Okra	Annie Oakley, Cajun Delight, Clemson Spineless
Peanuts	None Given
Pumpkins	Atlantic Giant, Baby Bear, Prankster, Sorcerer
Southern Peas	Queen Anne, California #5, Quickpick, Colussus
Sweet Potato	Beauregard, Evangeline, Hernandez, Jewel
Swiss Chard	None Given
Watermelon	Seedless: Cooperstown, Gypsy, Matrix, Millennium Seeded: Mickey Lee, Sugar Baby, Amarillo

July Vegetable Planting Guide

Start Seeds for Transplant		Direct Seed or Transplant		
Broccoli	Cauliflower	Cantaloupe	Luffa Gourd	Shallots
Brussels Sprouts	Bell Peppers	Collards	Okra	Southern
Cabbage	Tomatoes	Cucumbers	Pumpkins	Peas

August Vegetable Planting Guide

Bell Peppers	Cauliflower	Irish Potatoes	Mustard	Snap Beans
Broccoli	Chinese Cabbage	Kale	Pumpkins	Squash
Brussels Sprouts	Collards	Lima Beans	Rutabaga	Tomatoes
Cabbage	Cucumbers	Luffa Gourd	Shallots	Turnips

Websites for Gardeners

Though we would like to be the be-all and know-all for gardeners and growers, sadly, we must admit that we just can't know everything. But cheer up. There is a wealth of information available to be easily had and one of our jobs is to point you in the right direction. Of course, the LSUAgCenter.com website has a great deal of information and data available that will make anyone a better gardener. But we wanted to make you aware of websites outside of the LSU AgCenter that we find useful. With that in mind, we have compiled a list of some of the favorite horticulture websites of your County Horticulture Agents. Below, we provide links and short descriptions of some of these great websites. Click the link and check them out. We think you'll find them helpful as well.

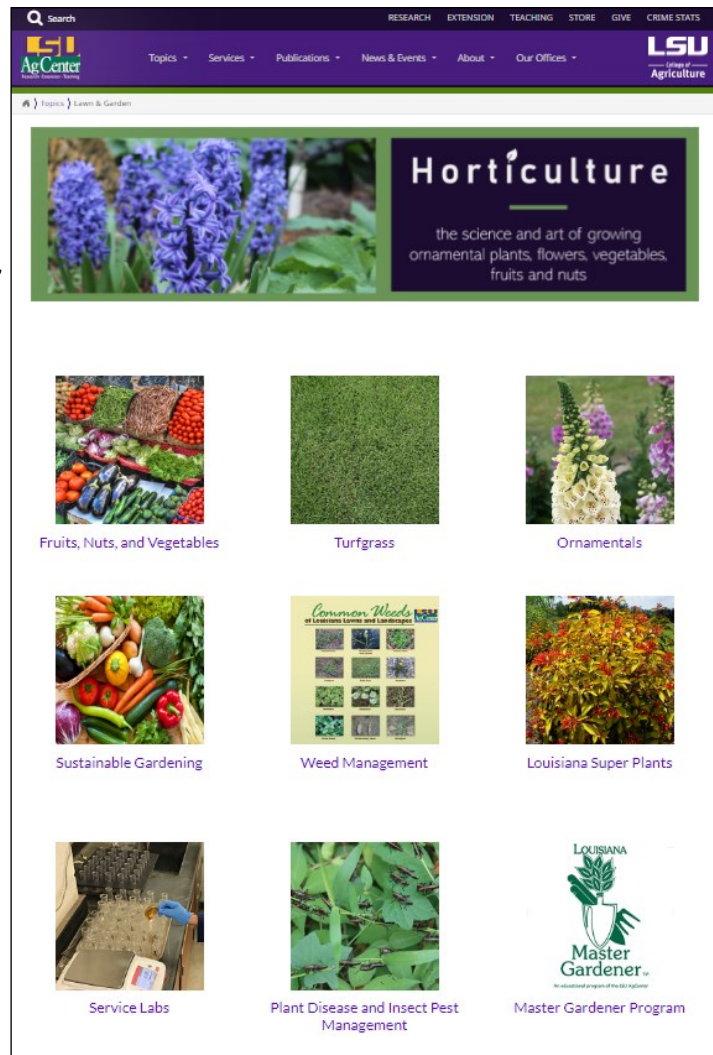
North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox (plants.ces.ncsu.edu) This site contains detailed descriptions and photographs of 4,673 plants that grow in and around

North Carolina but many are common to Louisiana as well. The list includes vegetables, trees, weeds, landscape plants and many other commonly encountered plants. It has some really nice features and a good search function.

Texas A&M Aquaplant (aquaplant.tamu.edu). This

site is helpful for identifying aquatic weeds and gives recommendations for their control.

Missouri Botanical Garden's website (www.missouribotanicalgarden.org). My reasoning is because of their prioritization of IPM methods to horticultural problems.



The LSUAgCenter.com (lsuagcenter.com/topics/lawn_garden) horticulture home page is a great place to find information on growing plants in Louisiana.

For landscape horticulture pictures, I like Online Plant Guide (onlineplantguide.com).

The creators of this website started it as a photo gallery of the plants in Neil Odenwald's book, Plants of the South. It has grown into a large collection. A lot of the photos come from the Baton Rouge area. It helps with landscape planning by offering numerous suggestions for a given situation. The user inputs things like mature dimensions, light requirements, etc. and gets ideas for "What do I put in that spot in the yard?"

For mushrooms, I've been enjoying mushroomexpert.com. It's technical, but it's full of information if you know the family or genus.

Another useful site is the Gulf South Mycological Society (gsmmyco.org). The contacts on this site helps with identifying mushrooms and fungi.

For insect identification and photos I like insectidentification.org. As the name implies, it helps identify insects. You can search by geographical

region, insect group, etc. Chris Dunaway also likes to use BugGuide.net for locally submitted photographs of insects.

Southern Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education (SARE) Organic production toolkit. (<https://www.sare.org/resources/organic-production/?tid=4>). Links to common pest and disease management strategies for organic production systems, tillage and soil management, transition and certification information.

iNaturalist.

(www.inaturalist.org).

Identification using algorithms for insects, weeds, and other lifeforms, searchable by geographic location. Upload your photos for suggested identifications, verified by research professionals. The Seek app is a mobile friendly version of this program.

Guide to the Plants of Louisiana.

(warcapps.usgs.gov/PlantID).

Great tool for plant identification, searchable via common or scientific name.

Provides range maps, information on if it is native, naturalized, or invasive, and photos of all life stages for identification.

Louisiana Citrus Growers (www.louisianacitrus.org).

Has resources for commercial and hobby citrus producers, upcoming events, and a grower directory.

LSU School of Renewable Natural Resources' Louisiana Plant Identification and Interactive Ecosystem Virtual Tours website (www.rnr.lsu.edu/plantid) – has useful sources of information about plants that are native to Louisiana. (Not all plants on the site are native, but many are, and the sites typically indicate whether plants are native or introduced.)

If you want good scientific information that busts

some common gardening myths, check out:

www.gardenmyths.com the home website for Robert Pavlis. Lots of resources and scientifically based information.

If you have a caterpillar munching on your favorite plant or just crawling around the landscape, this website will help you identify what it is and who the parents are: www.caterpillaridentification.org.

Clemson University's Home & Garden Information Center home page (hgic.clemson.edu). So much information on so many subjects. Just do a search or browse through the list of publications.

The United States Department of Agriculture PLANTS (Plant List of Attributes, Names, Taxonomy, and Symbols) Database (plants.usda.gov/home) provides accurate descriptions with pictures, distribution, uses, and similar species.

The Cucurbit Genetics Cooperative (cucurbit.info), is an excellent resource for all known documented vegetable varieties and cultivars, with parentage, breeders, characteristics, etc.



A great source of information about native plants is the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center (wildflower.org). Information available includes alternative common names, descriptions, photographs, growing conditions, and benefits to humans and animals.

And finally, be sure to check out the site for the Master Gardeners of Greater New Orleans (MGGNO.org). Here you may find articles and information relevant to the residents of the Greater New Orleans area.

- Anna Timmerman, Will Afton, Marcie Wilson, Keith Hawkins, Jesse Hoover, Andre Brock, Mary Helen Ferguson, Joe W. Willis and Chris Dunaway

Weed of the Month—Bushkiller Vine (*Cayratia japonica*)

Bushkiller vine (*Cayratia japonica* recently renamed *Causonis japonica*) is probably one of the most despised weeds home gardeners and landscapers have to deal with on a continual basis in our area. As indicated by the scientific name, it is not native but rather an aggressively invasive vine

toothed ovate leaflets, 1-3 inches long and 0.75-1.5 inches wide. The terminal leaflet is generally much larger than the remaining four leaflets.

During the summer it has small salmon-colored flowers produced in umbels or flower clusters with an umbrella-like appearance. Flowers are very attractive to

pollinators and the plant is prized by beekeepers as a major source of pollen and nectar during the summer flowering season. Though it regularly sets fruit and seed in its native range, cayratia has only been found to reproduce vegetatively in the U.S. Fruit have been observed in North Carolina from about 2% of flowers. However, the fruit never matures beyond the green stage and attempts to germinate seed from the green fruit were unsuccessful. It is theorized that



Figure 1: *Cayratia japonica* – A: Leaves (showing typical leaflets) and flower cluster; B: Close-up of the flower; C: Fruit which we don't see in our area.

native to tropical and subtropical Asia, Australia and the West Pacific. No one is sure how it was first introduced to the U.S., but it was first reported in Texas and Louisiana around 1999. It has since also been reported in Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and California.

Cayratia belongs to the Vitaceae family which includes our edible grapes (*Vitis* sp.) and Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*). It is a perennial climbing vine that can reach 60 ft. or more in length and grows equally well in sun or shade. It has alternate pinnately compound leaves and branched tendrils opposite the leaf. Each leaf has five coarsely

the population of cayratia in the U.S. is triploid (has three copies of every chromosome) and the flowers are sterile. But cayratia is very successful at vegetative propagation. Bushkiller roots that are 2.8 inches in length can produce a shoot around 10 inches long within 34 days of planting. It's thought that major weather events such as flooding and hurricanes are a major means of spreading cayratia. It has also been known to be spread by humans collecting and growing it as an ornamental.

Bushkiller is an appropriate common name because the vine can rapidly grow to cover shrubs and small trees, blocking out the sun and killing the plant be-

cause it can no longer photosynthesize. It can easily grow and be a major component of larger trees too though they can usually survive the massive onslaught.

Control

Anyone who has dealt with this weed knows that control is difficult and mechanical control is nigh impossible. It spreads rapidly and widely through rhizomatous growth. The vine and roots are tender; therefore, trying to remove them by hand usually ends up breaking the plant into multiple pieces and leaving the roots and rhizomes in the ground. Each piece will quickly grow to produce a new plant only multiplying the problem. It is not recommended to be put into cold compost because it can quickly sprout and grow in the pile. The most effective control found thus far is treatment with a systemic herbicide. Trials in North Carolina showed spray application of glyphosate or triclopyr on above ground foliage gave 80-93% control after one month. However, 10 months later, there was no difference between the treated and untreated plots. They found triclopyr to be more effective than glyphosate, yet, it required two treatments per season for 3 consecutive years to get 80% control compared to the untreated plot. The most effective and recommended control measure is cutting the stems an inch or so above ground and immediately brushing the cut surface with a systemic herbicide concentrate. Herbicides containing imazapyr, triclopyr or glyphosate have all been found to be effective. Even this approach requires multiple applications per season for multiple seasons. This is a cleaner method than spraying the foliage because there is little concern for pesticide drift, you can do it

anytime of the year under almost any condition, and the herbicide is physically applied directly to the target plant and nothing else. As is always the case, thoroughly read and follow directions and precautions on all pesticide labels when using the pesticide.

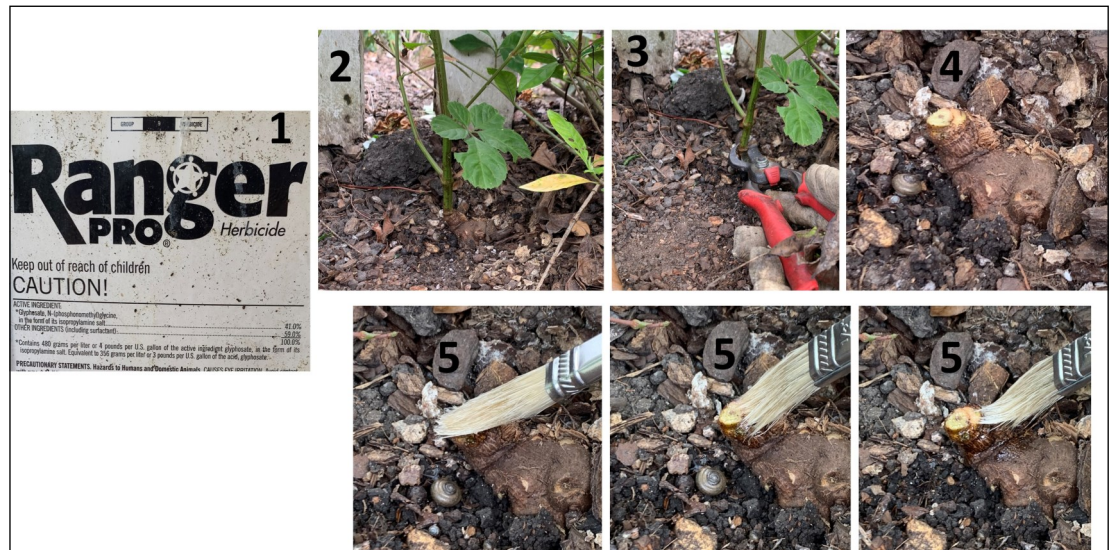


Figure 2: Controlling *Cayratia japonica*. **Step 1** - Get concentrated herbicide. **Step 2** - Locate point where vine emerges from the ground. **Step 3** - Cut the vine just above ground level. **Step 4** - Make sure vine stump is isolated and easy to get to. **Step 5** - Brush concentrated herbicide on the freshly cut stem using any type of small brush.

~ Dr. Joe W. Willis

Selected References

- Assessment of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas. 2020. UFL-IFAS. [WRA.Datasheet copy \(ufl.edu\)](#)
- Bushkiller. 2009. Mississippi State University Extension. [6554bushkiller IPAMS.pdf \(msstate.edu\)](#)
- Koepke, H. and G.Armel. 2009. Bushkiller (*Cayratia japonica*). UT Institute of Agriculture Publication W230. [Bushkiller \(tennessee.edu\)](#)
- Plants of the World Online. 2023. *Causonis japonica*. [Causonis japonica \(Thunb.\) Raf. | Plants of the World Online | Kew Science](#)
- West, A., R. Richardson, A. Gardener, and S. Hoyle. 2011. Bushkiller Response to Selected Herbicides. [355290.pdf \(ufl.edu\)](#)

Yellow-poplar weevil *Odontata calceatus*

Southern magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*, is not only the state flower of Louisiana, but it is also a prominent member of the local ecosystem and a popular landscape plant throughout the Southeastern U.S. We enjoy our Magnolias and when

they do not look right, we get concerned.

Spring leaf drop causes a little concern in magnolia owners. It's when the oldest leaves naturally abscise and fall to the ground during the late winter early spring period. New tree owners may think that something is wrong, but experienced gardeners know that soon after new leaves will emerge to replace those older leaves and give the trees a fresh appearance.

A situation happened earlier this year involving a magnolia tree, necrotic leaf tips, and holes being eaten in most new leaves. These symptoms appear in April/May when magnolia buds start to become active. As the season progresses, symptoms progress throughout the entire canopy. Something was going on and it couldn't be explained through annual changes in the environment. Finally, a small beetle was identified to be the culprit.

The yellow-poplar weevil, *Odontota calceatus*, goes by a few common names. Some refer to it as the sassafras

weevil while others say tuliptree leafminer or magnolia leafminer. The reason for various names comes from the fact that the yellow-poplar weevil can feed on tuliptrees (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), sassafras trees (*Sassafras albidum*), and magnolia trees

(*Magnolia spp.*).

Weevils are a type of beetle and are members of the order coleoptera. They have a characteristic elongated snout. The adult yellow-poplar weevil overwinters in leaf debris around host trees. As the first days of spring start to warm, the adults fly up into the canopy and start feeding on buds



Photo by Will Afton

Yellow-poplar weevil feeding on southern magnolia.

and leaves as they also awaken from dormancy. These adults lay eggs inside the midrib of the leaves. In May and June, these eggs begin hatching the young developing larvae mine within the leaf for food. The larval feeding of yellow-poplar weevils typically produces large necrotic leaf tips commonly described by victims for their infestations. As these larvae mature and eventually become adults they continue feeding in the canopy through June. By the end of July adult activity subsides as they disappear into the forest floor, mulched area, or leaf litter below the tree. If these symptoms are observed and adult beetles are found on the leaves then it's safe to say that there is a yellow-poplar weevil infestation. Start a control program by collecting the fallen leaves and disposing

of fallen leaves throughout the root zone area. Remember this intervenes with the overwintering behavior of adults. To manage the current population, most insecticide options labeled for use on landscape plants should control these pests. Mature trees present an issue for the homeowner due to not having the proper equipment to get decent coverage in the canopy. Treat young trees, newly planted trees, and

trees with a manageable height with a contact insecticide. Look at popular active ingredients like permethrin (Bonide Eight, Martin's Permethrin SFR), zeta-cypermethrin (Ortho Bug B Gon), and carbaryl (GardenTech Sevin) to apply on newly planted and young trees within a manageable height. Systemic insecticides can be applied to the root where the active ingredient is taken up and circulated inside that plant. It provides control as the pest feeds. Make systemic insecticide applications once new growth emerges in spring. It will take several weeks for the product to fully circulate in the tree, but it helps manage the June hatch. And, don't forget to read the product label before applying a pesticide product. It will take the whole growing season to correct but these sporadic insect pests, but they can be controlled easily when identified early on. Its helpful to keep in mind that these beetles do not kill trees but rather they

occasionally hinder the tree's appearance during heavy infestations. Noticeable outbreaks tend to reduce over time due to parasites that build up within the weevil populations. Louisiana, with its long growing season, provides opportunities for mature trees to compensate for any damage from early in the season.

~Will Afton



Photo by Will Afton

Weevil larvae mine between the upper and lower epidermis causing necrotic leaf tips. As adults, they move and feed on other areas causing random holes in new foliage.

Disease of the Month

Zippering

Zippering is a quite common abiotic disorder in tomatoes and eggplants. It is also observed in squash, zucchini, and peppers as well as in tree fruit crops like peaches, plums, and apples. A slightly raised, brown streak that looks like a zipper appears on the fruits, which can lead to holes or splits. One or more “zippers” may form on each fruit. Usually, this damage is limited to the rind or skin, and does not impact the flesh underneath. If severe zippering takes place, holes and splits may become entry points for pests such as tomato fruitworm, or disease pathogens. Usually, all fruits on the plant are not impacted at the same time.

Zippering is the result of the anther or pistil of the flower sticking to the rind of a fruit that is forming after pollination. As the fruit grows and develops, it forms a long scar. The expanding fruit creates the “zipper”, and large holes can form where the anther or pistil first stuck. This seems to take place in high humidity weather conditions. When humidity is high, the flowers of tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, and cucurbits become sticky. I have observed it happening more in the heat/humidity of summer in eggplant and sweet peppers than in the cooler months. Tomato cultivars can sometimes be more or less susceptible to zippering as well. Heirlooms tend to zipper more frequently than hybrids bred to be shipped and stored on a grocery shelf. Cooler weather conditions can lead to more zippering in tomatoes,

but I have not observed this to be the case in the New Orleans area. Zippering seems to be more common in high humidity and warmer weather than in the cooler parts of the growing season. The exact causes of what

leads to zippering when the reproductive structures get “stuck” to the developing fruit are still up for debate.

Reducing the chance of zippers forming on your vegetables means planting with adequate space between plants to facilitate good airflow, but this is not foolproof. Thinning or pruning tomatoes is thought to help prevent it. In eggplant and peppers, thinning or pruning may



A case of severe zippering in a tomato.

result in sunscald, and is not recommended.

So, what should you do with zippered tomatoes, peppers, squash, and eggplants? Well, eat them! Zippering is a purely cosmetic issue and does not impact the food quality of your produce. In a commercial setting, zippered fruits would be regaled to the cull bin or sold as #2's, but they taste exactly like an unzipped piece. If the zipper bothers you, it can be cut out prior to use or cooking.

~Anna Timmerman

Resources:

<https://blogs.cornell.edu/livepath/gallery/tomato/zippering-fruit-disorder-on-tomatoes/>

<https://plantpath.ifas.ufl.edu/u-scout/tomato/zippering.html>

<https://extension.umd.edu/resource/key-common-problems-tomatoes>

Red Imported Fire Ants

The red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta*) is an established invasive species that is known for aggressively defending their nests and delivering painful stings that leave a burning sensation. They are originally from South America, and have successfully established in various parts of the world. This article explores the swarming behavior of red imported fire ants within the landscape, as well as effective strategies for their control.

Recently, you may have seen a fire ant queen crawling on the sidewalk or ground. Red imported fire ants exhibit swarming behavior, whereby usually after a rainfall, alates or reproductive individuals take flight simultaneously and form mating aggregations. These swarms consist of winged male and female ants and they mate while in mid-air. This flight behavior facilitates dispersal and establishment of new colonies. However, fire ants cannot fly far unless they are carried by wind. When flying, queens search for areas with high light reflectance, such as bodies of water or metallic objects. Upon landing, a mated female removes her wings and searches for a suitable nesting site. Male alates perish shortly after mating. Red imported fire ants actively move within the landscape and are accidentally transported by human

-assisted means. The ants establish nests in a wide range of habitats such as open fields, forests, and urban environments. Red imported fire ants build large mounds and complex underground nests, which consist of interconnected tunnels and chambers. These nests can extend several feet below the surface, providing protection and allowing the ants to forage over large areas. The mounds themselves do not have entrance or exit holes that can be viewed from the surface.

Red imported fire ants are highly adaptable and can exploit many food sources. They are omnivorous, feeding on small invertebrates, seeds, fruits, and even carrion. This versatility enables them to thrive and makes true eradication efforts challenging, if not impossible. Given the need to feed a high number of individuals in a colony, red imported fire ants can be incredibly disruptive to ecosystems. The negative impacts of red imported fire ants on agriculture, ecosystems, and human health, requires effective control strategies.

The use of insecticides is a widely used approach to manage fire ants in the area of usage. Ideally, fire ant mounds should be treated with an insecticidal bait, and then after one week the bait should be wetted to facilitate movement of the product into the mound.

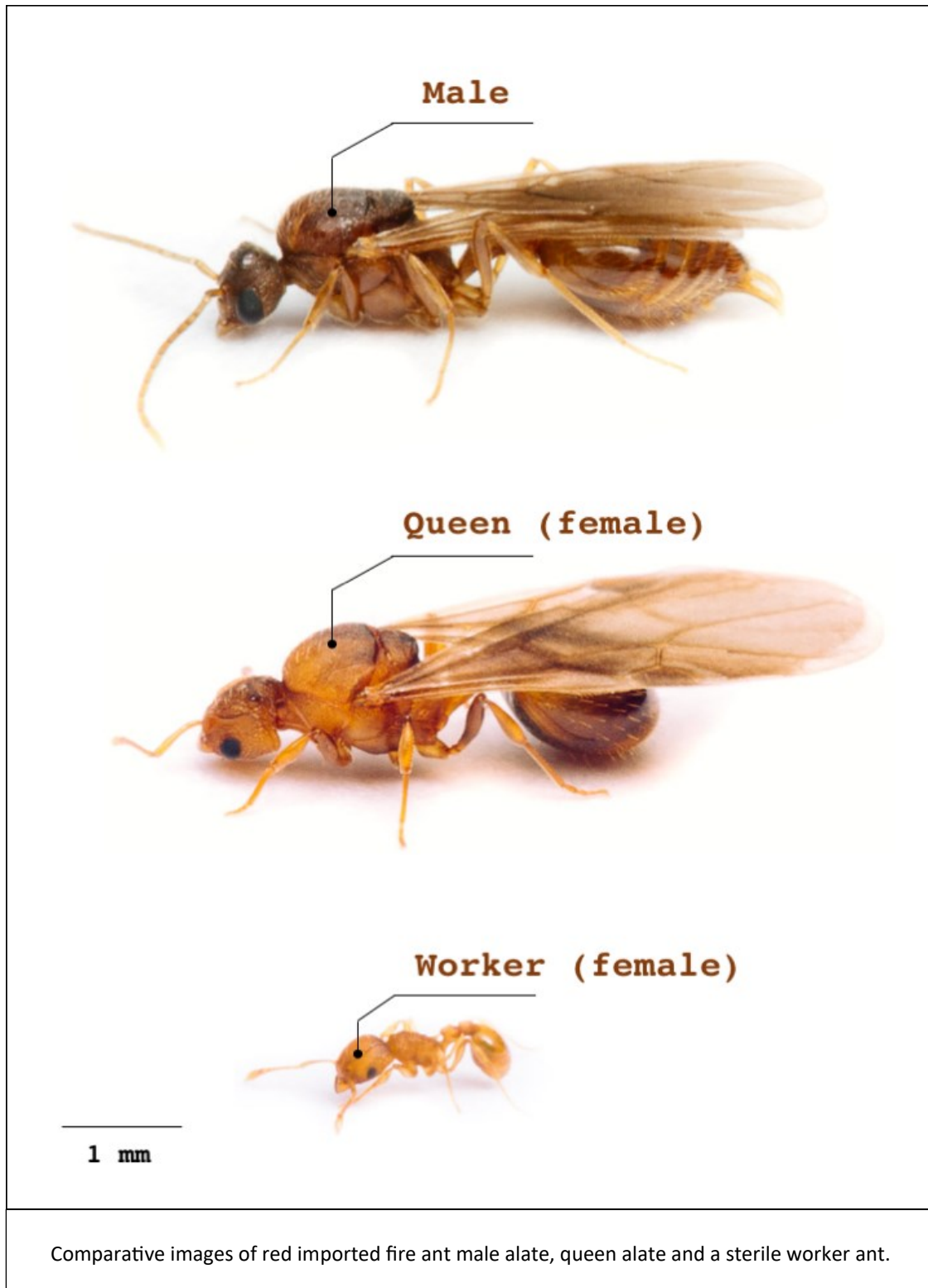


Adult worker fire ant

Insecticide sprays can also be effective. Using a pressure sprayer to apply liquid insecticide to a mound allows for further penetration of the product. Alternatively, if a pressure sprayer is not available, mounds can be drenched with liquid insecticide, however, more product will need to be applied in order to ensure penetration into the nest. Broadcast treatments of bait or spray products, which cover large areas, and mound-specific treatments can be

effective. However, this strategy can impact off target beneficial insects and other wildlife. Be sure to follow all label directions, use products permitted for red imported fire ants, and products should be approved for the type of environment requiring treatment. If it is about to rain or the soil is saturated with water, do not apply insecticide.

~Dr. Aaron Ashbrook



Coming Events



PELICAN GREENHOUSE PLANT SALE

June 16-17
9 AM—NOON

The Pelican Greenhouse is located in City Park just South of the I-610 overpass.

For additional information, call 504/483-9464.

FRENCH MARKET CREOLE TOMATO FESTIVAL



The French Market's annual Creole Tomato Festival celebrates the bounty of southeast Louisiana with live music, Creole tomato dishes, and more!

June 10-11, 2023

At the French Market in the
Historic New Orleans French Quarter

Farmers Markets in the GNO Area

Orleans Parish

Crescent City Farmer's Market- Mid-City

500 N. Norman C. Francis
Thursdays from 3-7PM
Walk-up and curbside pre-orders at
www.crescentcityfarmersmarket.org

Crescent City Farmer's Market- City Park

Tad Gormley Stadium parking lot at
Marconi and Navarre
Sundays from 8AM-Noon
Preorder contact-free drive through only,
info at www.crescentcityfarmersmarket.org

Crescent City Farmer's Market- Uptown

200 Broadway
Tuesdays from 8AM-Noon
Walk-up and curbside pre-orders, info at
www.crescentcityfarmersmarket.org

SPROUT NOLA ReFresh Market-Truck Farm Table

200 N. Broad (In Whole Foods lobby or in
parking lot, weather permitting)
Walk up

SPROUT NOLA ReFresh Market-Lafitte Greenway

2606 St. Louis
Mondays from 3-6PM
Walk up and pre-orders at [https://
app.sourcewhatsgood.com/markets/refresh-
farmers-market/products](https://app.sourcewhatsgood.com/markets/refresh-farmers-market/products)

Vietnamese Farmer's Market

14401 Alcee Fortier Blvd., New Orleans East
Saturdays, 5:30AM-8:30AM

Marketplace at Armstrong Park

901 N. Rampart
Thursdays from 3-7PM

New Orleans French Market

Lower Decatur Street
Daily, 9AM-6PM

Know Dat Grow Dat Microgreens & Produce

Online Sales
<https://www.knowdatgrowdat.com/shop>

Mid-City Arts and Farmer's Market

Comiskey Park, New Orleans
Market dates vary and are on hold due to
Covid-19, check <http://midcityaf.org>

Laughing Buddha Farm Hubs

Pick up points vary, pre-orders available
Bywater, Broadmoor, Lakeview, Irish
Channel, Mid-City, Algiers Point, Uptown
Locations
[https://www.laughingbuddhanursery.com/
events](https://www.laughingbuddhanursery.com/events)

Barcelo Gardens Farmer's Market- Upper 9th Ward

2301 Gallier Street
Saturdays from 10AM-1PM

Bywater Market at Trap Kitchen-Bywater

1043 Poland Ave
Sundays from 10AM-3PM

Paradigm Farmer's Market-Central City

1131 S. Rampart
Sundays 9AM-Noon

Lot 1701 Small Business and Farmer's Market-Central City

1701 Oretha Castle Haley Blvd.
Every 1st and 3rd Saturday from 11AM to 3PM

BOUNYFUL Farmer's Market-Algiers Point

149 Delaronde St.
First and Third Sundays of the month, from
11AM-3PM

Edgewood Park Market-Edgewood

3317 Franklin Ave.
First market Sunday, May 2nd from 11AM-
3PM

New Orleans East Hospital Farmer's Market- New Orleans East

5620 Read Blvd.
First Tuesday of the Month- 3PM-Dusk
Third Thursday of the Month- Noon-3PM

Sheaux Fresh Sustainable Foods- Tremé-Lafitte

585 N. Claiborne at Lafitte Greenway
(under overpass)
Wednesdays from 2-5PM
Saturdays from 10AM-2PM
Check for current dates/times at
www.sheauxfresh.org

Holy Cross Farmer's Market- Holy Cross/ Lower 9th Ward

533 St. Maurice
First & Third Saturday of the month,
10:00AM-2PM

St. Tammany Parish

Covington Farmers' Market

Covington Police Department
609 North Columbia St., Covington, LA 70433
Saturday: 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM (rain or shine)
Covington Trailhead
419 N. New Hampshire
Wednesday: 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM (rain or
shine)www.covingtonfarmersmarket.org
General information: 985.966.1786

Mandeville Trailhead Community Market

Mandeville Trailhead
675 Lafitte St, Mandeville, LA 70448
Saturday: 9:00 AM – 1:00 PM (rain or shine)
[https://www.facebook.com/
TheMandevilleTrailhead](https://www.facebook.com/TheMandevilleTrailhead)
985.624.3147

Madisonville Market

Riverside Park South
Water St., Madisonville, LA 70447
Sunday: 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM
www.madisonvillemarket.org

Folsom Village Market

Hwy 40, one block east of Hwy 25
Saturday: 9:00 AM – 1:00 PM (weather per-
mitting)
Every 2nd and 4th Saturday
985.507.6496 (daytime only)

Abita Springs Art and Farmers' Market

22049 Main St., Abita Springs, LA 70420
Sunday: 12:00 PM – 4:00 PM (rain or shine)
[https://www.townofabitasprings.com/
farmers-market](https://www.townofabitasprings.com/farmers-market)
985.892.0711

Camellia City Farmer's Market

Old Towne Slidell
333 Erlanger St. (Corner of Third St.)
Saturday: 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM (rain or shine)
[https://www.facebook.com/
CamelliaCityMarket/](https://www.facebook.com/CamelliaCityMarket/)
985.640.7112

Farmers Markets in the GNO Area

Jefferson Parish

Gretna Farmer's Market

739 Third Street, Gretna
Every Saturday, except the Saturday of
Gretna Fest, 8:30AM-12:30PM

Nawlins Outdoor Market

1048 Scotsdale Dr., Harvey
Every Saturday & Sunday, 9AM-5PM

Old Metairie Farmer's Market

Bayou Metairie Park, Between Metairie Lawn
Dr. and Labarre
See calendar on their website for dates and
times: [https://
www.oldmetairiegardenclub.com/](https://www.oldmetairiegardenclub.com/)

Westwego Shrimp Lot

100 Westbank Expressway at Louisiana St.,
Westwego
Daily Mon-Thurs 8AM-6PM, Fri 8AM-7PM,
Sat 7AM-7PM, and Sun 7AM-6PM

Lafreniere Park Market-Metairie

3000 Downs Blvd.
Wednesdays, from 2-7PM

Laughing Buddha Farm Hub-Clearview

4516 Clearview
Store Pickups, preorder online at [https://
www.laughingbuddhanursery.com/buy-
groceries-1](https://www.laughingbuddhanursery.com/buy-groceries-1)

Jean Lafitte Town Market-Lafitte

920 Jean Lafitte Blvd.
Last Saturday of the month, 9AM-1PM

Harahan Farmer's Market

6437 Jefferson Hwy., Harahan, LA
Sundays, 10 Am—2PM

Good Time Guild Farmer's Market at St. Martin's Episcopal Church- Metairie

Metairie Rd.
1st Thursdays monthly, 2PM-7PM
3rd Saturday monthly, 10AM-3PM

St. Charles Parish

German Coast Farmer's Market at Westbank Bridge Park

13825 River Road, Luling, LA
Wednesdays, from 1-5PM

German Coast Farmer's Market

160 West Campus Drive, Destrehan, LA
Saturdays, from 8AM-Noon

In the Kitchen with Austin

Bean & Tomato Salad

This salad offers the best of spring's new crop. Enjoy it at room temperature for best flavor. It is perfect for picnics or a boxed lunch.

Ingredients:

1 ½ c. butter beans, boiled
1 c. string beans, boiled briefly
1 c. grape tomatoes, sliced in half
½ small red onion, thinly sliced
Lettuce of your choice

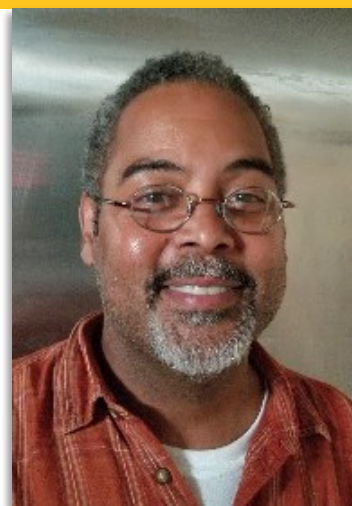
Basil leaves to garnish
(optional)
3 Tbs. red wine vinegar
3 Tbs. olive oil
1 clove garlic, minced



A bowl of bean and tomato salad.

Directions:

- Place beans, tomatoes, onion, lettuce, and basil in a large bowl.
- Add remaining ingredients to a screw-top jar. Seal lid and shake to combine.
- Drizzle salad with dressing. Toss well and serve.



Bon Manger

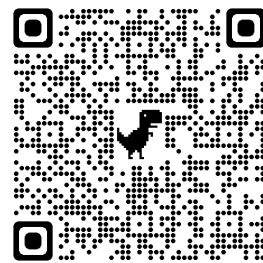
Help Support Horticulture programs in the Greater New Orleans Area

Funding helps the LSU AgCenter agents provide help for:

- School and Community Gardens
- Educational Training Events
- Seed Libraries
- Demonstration Gardens
- Educational Scholarships
- Local Research
- and Much More



Master Gardener, Luci Morgan, teaches about herbs at the New Orleans Spring Garden Show.



Scan the QR code above to go to the LSU Foundation donation webpage.

Or Click here: <https://securelb.imodules.com/s/1585/17/interior.aspx?sid=1585&gid=1&pgid=666&cid=1464&bledit=1&dids=5517>

Local Independent Garden Centers

Jefferson

Perino's Garden Center	3100 Veterans Memorial Blvd., Metairie, LA 70002	(504) 834-7888
Rose Garden Center	4005 Westbank Expressway, Marerro, LA 70072	(504) 341-5664
Rose Garden Center	5420 Lapalco Blvd., Marrero, LA 70072	(504) 347-8777
Banting's Nursery	3425 River Rd., Bridge City, LA 70094	(504) 436-4343
Jefferson Feed	4421 Jefferson Hwy., Jefferson, LA 70121	(504) 733-8572
Nine Mile Point Plant Nursery	2141 River Rd., Westwego, LA 70094	(504) 436-4915
Palm Garden Depot	351 Hickory Ave., Harahan, LA 70123	(504) 305-6170
Double M Feed Harahan	8400 Jefferson Hwy., Harahan, LA 70123	(504) 738-5007
Double M Feed Metairie	3212 W. Esplanade Ave., Metairie, LA 70002	(504) 835-9800
Double M Feed Terrytown	543 Holmes Blvd., Terrytown, LA 70056	(504) 361-4405
Sunrise Trading Co. Inc.	42 3 rd St., Kenner, LA 70062	(504) 469-0077
Laughing Buddha Garden Center	4516 Clearview Pkwy., Metairie, LA 70006	(504) 887-4336
Creative Gardens & Landscape	2309 Manhattan Blvd., Harvey, LA 70058	(504) 367-9099
Charvet's Garden Center	4511 Clearview Parkway, Metairie, LA 70006	(504) 888-7700
Plumeria Insanity Nursery	https://www.facebook.com/Plumeria-Insanity-Nursery-102123651930419	

Soil Vendors

Schmelly's Dirt Farm	8301 Olive St., New Orleans, LA 70118	(504) 535-GROW
Laughing Buddha Garden Center	4516 Clearview Pkwy., Metairie, LA 70006	(504) 887-433
Reliable Soil	725 Reverand Richard Wilson Dr., Kenner, LA 70062	(504) 467-1078
Renaissance Gardens	9123 W. Judge Perez Dr., Chalmette, LA 70043	(504) 682-9911
Rock n' Soil NOLA	9119 Airline Hwy., New Orleans, LA 70118	(504) 488-0908
Grow Wiser Garden Supply	2109 Decatur St., New Orleans, LA 70116	(504) 644-4713

If you would like your licensed retail nursery listed, please email gnogardening@agcenter.lsu.edu

Local Independent Garden Centers

Orleans		
Urban Roots	2375 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, LA 70130	(504) 522-4949
The Plant Gallery	9401 Airline Hwy., New Orleans, LA 70118	(504) 488-8887
Harold's Plants	1135 Press St., New Orleans, LA 70117	(504) 947-7554
We Bite Rare and Unusual Plants	1225 Mandeville St., New Orleans, LA 70117	(504) 380-4628
Hot Plants	1715 Feliciana St., New Orleans, LA 70117	www.hotplantsnursery.com
Pelican Greenhouse Sales	2 Celebration Dr., New Orleans, LA 70124	(504) 483-9437
Grow Wiser Garden Supply	2109 Decatur St., New Orleans, LA 70116	(504) 644-4713
Jefferson Feed Mid-City	309 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, LA 70119	(504) 488-8118
Jefferson Feed Uptown	6047 Magazine St., New Orleans, LA 70118	(504) 218-4220
Ninth Ward Nursery	2641 Deslonde St., New Orleans, LA 70117	(504) 296-8398
Crazy Plant Bae	800 N. Claiborne Ave., New Orleans LA 70119	(504) 327-7008
Canopy Plant Company	6030 St. Claude, New Orleans, LA 70117	(504) 381-4033
Too Tall Nursery	2817 N. Roman, New Orleans, LA 70117	tootallfarm@gmail.com
Nice Plants Good Pots	Pop Up and Online Sales	Etsy.com/shop/NicePlantsGoodPots
Plantery NOLA	Pop Up Locations	www.plantery-nola.com
Canopy Plant Co.	Pop Up and Online Sales	www.canopyplantco.com
New Orleans Succulent Boutique	Online Sales	https://sites.google.com/view/nolasucculentshop/home
Root Life Mobile Plant Nursery	Pop Up Locations	https://rootlifeplantnursery.com/
New Orleans Green LLC	Online Sales	www.neworleans-green.com
Plaquemines		
Southern Gateway Garden Center	107 Timber Ridge St., Belle Chasse, LA 70037	(504) 393-9300
Belle Danse Orchids	14079 Belle Chasse Hwy., Belle Chasse, LA 70037	(504) 419-5416
St. Charles		
Plant & Palm Tropical Outlet	10018 River Rd., St. Rose, LA 70087	(504) 468-7256
Martin's Nursery & Landscape	320 3 rd St., Luling, LA 70070	(985) 785-6165
St. Bernard		
Plant Pricks	Pop Up Locations	https://plantpricks.com/
St. Tammany		
The Boho Being	1184 Front St., Slidell, LA 70458	(985)707-1623



Photo by Chris Dunaway

Stay cool this summer in the shade of our local trees. This is a view of the shade garden in the New Orleans Botanical Gardens.

June Checklist/Garden Tips

During dry weather don't forget to keep your compost pile evenly moist. Dry organic matter will not decompose. Do not, however, keep the pile saturated as that can cause bad odors.

Be sure that your citrus trees receive enough water to prevent fruit split.

Apply paint or shade cloth to greenhouses to prevent heat buildup. Fans should run just about constantly.

Prune climbing roses and ramblers that bloom on one year old growth now if needed to shape and train them.

Prepare trees for hurricane season by pruning out all weak, rotting or dead branches. Remove dead or rotten trees that might blow over in high winds.

Remove any flowers that appear on caladiums or coleus to promote continued production of colorful foliage.

When a gladiolus finishes blooming, prune off the faded flower spike but leave the foliage intact. The foliage will produce food that is stored in the newly developing corm ensuring a large, healthy corm that will bloom well next year.

Trim dead flowers from chrysanthemums that bloomed earlier if you have not done so already. Cut plants back about half way and fertilize to encourage vigorous growth. Pinch vigorous shoots over the next six weeks to create a bushier, fuller plant. Do not pinch or cut back after late July.

Plant a row or two of peanuts in the home garden now as early summer crops are pulled up. Shell raw peanuts and plant about three to four seeds per foot of row. Water once a day until the seeds come up. Peanuts also make an excellent green manure crop. Just as the plants come into flower turn them under. They will enrich the soil with nitrogen and organic matter. Allow the bed to sit for a few weeks while the organic matter decomposes, and you will be ready to plant a fall crop.

Dig and store gladiolus corms after the foliage turns brown. The largest corms are the ones that will flower next year.

Watch the rainfall you receive carefully, as it varies widely around the area. Cut back on irrigation whenever your garden receives one half inch or more of rain. Over watering is entirely possible if you are not careful, and that can lead to fungus problems such as stem, crown and root rot.

High temperatures and high humidity create a high heat index here in the summer. Adjust your gardening schedule to take advantage of cooler times of the day. Remember to drink plenty of water.

Spray peach tree trunks with permethrin to prevent the peach tree borer from getting into the trunk and causing damage.

Keep caladiums well watered during hot, dry weather to keep the foliage in good shape through the summer. Fertilize occasionally to encourage vigorous growth. Break off any flowers that form.

Lawn Care Do's & Don't's

Do's:

2. Chinch bugs, which are most damaging during hot dry weather, often begin to show up in June. Look for irregular dead areas that enlarge fairly rapidly. The grass will have a dry, straw-like appearance. Treat with acephate, permethrin, cyfluthrin or other labeled insecticides to prevent extensive damage. Follow label directions carefully.

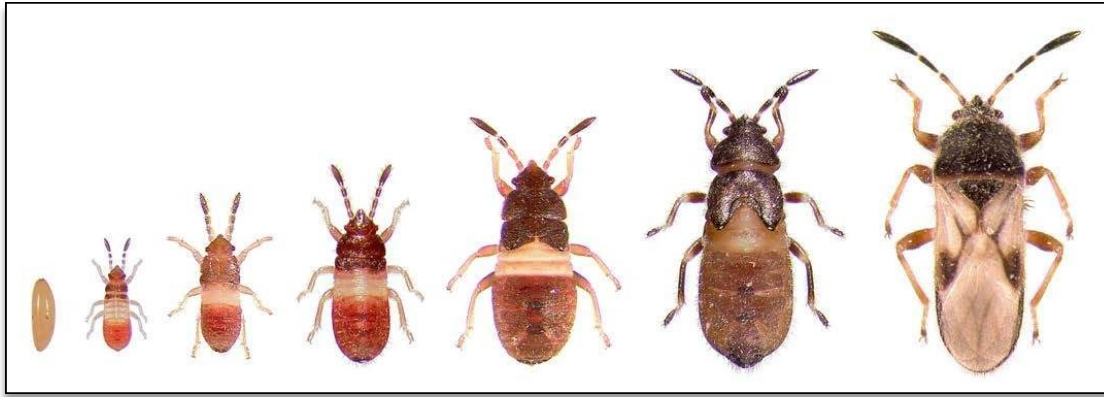


Image at left shows the life stages of a chinch bug from egg to adult.

3. Irrigate as necessary to moisten the soil to a depth of 4-6 inches.
4. Aerate the soil if necessary to alleviate compaction.
5. You may fertilize Your lawn in June if desired. See page 5 of the [Louisiana Lawns Best Management Guide](#) for information about proper fertilization rates for your turf grass variety.
6. Dethatch the lawn if necessary.
7. Spread fill soil and compost over the lawn to add organic material and smooth out the lawn. Do not add more than 2 inches over actively growing grass.
8. Set your mower to the correct height. See page 5 of the [Louisiana Lawns Best Management Guide](#) for information about proper mowing height for your turf grass variety.
9. You may still plant warm season grasses such as St. Augustine, centipede, bermuda and zoysia. You may need to pay particular attention to watering properly. Do not let the new grass dry out.

Don't's

1. Do not apply selective herbicides (weed killer) to the lawn. It is too hot. Pull weeds by hand or spot treat with non-selective herbicides.
2. Do not cut more than 1/3 of the height at a single time.

Your Local Extension Office is Here to Help

E-mail us at: GNOGardening@agcenter.lsu.edu



Follow us on Facebook at [GNOGardening](#)

For more information visit LSUAgCenter.com

Dr. Joe Willis
Orleans Parish
Horticulture Agent
JWillis@agcenter.lsu.edu

Anna Timmerman
Plaquemines & St. Bernard
Parish Horticulture Agent
Timmerman@agcenter.lsu.edu

Chris Dunaway
Jefferson Parish
Horticulture Agent
CDunaway@agcenter.lsu.edu

Will Afton
St. Tammany Parish
Horticulture Agent
WAfton@agcenter.lsu.edu

To subscribe to this newsletter please send a request to GNOGardening@agcenter.lsu.edu.

The LSU AgCenter is a statewide campus of the LSU System and provides equal opportunities in programs and employment.