



April 2016

Propagating Begonias

As gardeners, we are constantly at the garden centers purchasing something to improve our gardens. Whether it's buying new plants, tools, pots, soil or amendments gardening seems to be a constant drain on the wallet. While gardening can prove to be a very rewarding hobby, it can also prove to be very expensive.

When I was in college, I worked for a local retail nursery, and I wanted every plant that we had for sale. Not making much money and being unable to afford what we sold, I decided to sharpen my propagation skills. I took as many propagation classes as possible, and read every propagation book that I could get my hands on, all in hopes to gain more plants for a very low upfront cost.

There are many different types of propagation. The two basic types of propagation can be divided into sexual propagation and asexual propagation. Sexual propagation is the act of collecting and planting seeds, and asexual propagation consists of cuttings, divisions and layering. One very unique type of propagation is leaf cutting or split leaf propagation. I want to share with you how to do split



leaf propagation on begonias.

The first step in split leaf propagation is to decide on the begonia that you would like to propagate. Next, fill a tray with a good light potting soil mix. Now pull off a few leaves from the target plant. Be sure not to strip the entire plant of the leaves; you only want to take 10% or less at a time. Next, make a slight incision on the radius of midrib of the leaf. After making this cut, place the leaves with the bottom side touching the potting soil. Use

landscape staples, or small pebbles to hold the leaves in place. Make sure that the leaf, especially the area where you made the incision, is in constant contact with the potting soil. Now comes the easy part, waiting three to four weeks for new growth. After that



time, you should begin to see some growth coming up from the incision that you made. Finally, when the new plant is about a half inch tall or more, you want to carefully remove the new plants from the tray while attempting to disturb the root system as little as possible and re-plant them in larger pots or plant them directly into your garden. With this method you can have

dozens of new plants in a short time with little effort and very little to no expense. ~Lee Rouse

April Planting Guide

Edibles:

Cantaloupe	Honeydew	Pumpkins	Swiss Chard	Tomatoes
Collards	Lima Beans	Snap Beans	Watermelons	Eggplant
Corn	Luffa Gourd	Southern Peas	Winter Squash	Peanuts
Cucumbers	Malbar Spinach	Summer Squash	Kohlrabi	Yardlong Beans
Cucuzza	Mirlitons	Southern Peas	Hot Peppers	
Cushaw	Okra	Sweet Potato	Bell Peppers	

Go to : [Louisiana Vegetable Planting Guide](#) for more information.

Herbs:

Basil	Lemon Balm	Lemon Grass
Perilla	Mints	Lemon Verbena
Sesame	Vetiver	Rosemary

Flowering Perennials

Perennial Salvia	Caladiums	Daylily	Shasta Daisies
Bee Balm	Coreopsis	Physostegia	Sokesia
Butterfly Weed	Four O'clocks	Mallow	Verbena
Chrysanthemums	Gaillardia	Rudbeckia	Yarrow
Coneflowers	Gerbera Daisies	Seum	Violets

Ornamentals:



Crocosmia



Dahlia



Crinum



Agapanthus

Summer Blooming Bulbs

Crocosmia	Canna	Gladiolus
Gingers	Dahlia	Agapanthus
Lilies	Crinum	and others

Go to : [Bedding Plants for Louisiana Landscapes](#) for more information.

Volunteer Spotlight



Daphne Ferdinand is a semi-retired cardio vascular nurse who still has a lot to give. During her career, she focused on initiating lifestyle changes with her patients especially related to nutrition and fitness. While she no longer attends to patients in a clinical setting, she has continued to teach her message to the adults and children in the New Orleans area. Daphne first began working with the LSU AgCenter in 2010 while administrating a program called “WE CAN” (Ways to Enhance Children’s Activity and Nutrition) where they organized nutrition and physical activities for children and families. She has also been a wonderful example for her own daughter who is the founder and executive director for the [Sankofa Community Development Corporation](#). Daphne became a master gardener in 2013 and among her other projects, she can be found on most Tuesdays lately pulling weeds in the Lamanche Street Demonstration garden.

Plant of the Month

Silver Trumpet Tree *Tabebuia caraiba*

An ideal patio, specimen, or lawn tree, the *Tabebuias* are small, 15- to 25-foot tall, evergreen trees with silvery foliage and deeply furrowed, silvery bark on picturesque, contorted branches and trunk. The crown is usually asymmetrical with two or three major trunks or branches dominating the crown. During late winter and sporadically throughout the year, they put on a brilliant display composed of a multitude of two to three-inch-long, golden yellow, trumpet-shaped blooms borne in terminal flower clusters. The leaves often drop just before the flowers appear. A native of tropical America, trumpet tree can be grown in full sun or partial shade on any reasonably fertile soil with moderate moisture. Trees should be protected from frost. Propagation is by seed or layering. There are no pests or diseases of major concern. ~Edward F. Gilman and Dennis G. Watson



Protecting the Environment: Water Conservation in Home Landscapes

Water is one of the most essential elements of life. Using water efficiently in our gardens and landscapes improves growing conditions, lowers costs, but more importantly protects the environment. Water quality and quantity has become an increasing concern to the public. According to natural resource specialists, the single greatest source of urban water pollution is storm water runoff from roofs, roads, parking lots, and other impervious surfaces. Runoff moves over and through the ground carrying away excess fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, pet waste, dirt, and toxic chemicals into lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands imposing harmful effects on water quality. Applying water management behaviors in home landscapes not only protects our environment but also saves cost, reduces energy, contributes to soil preservation, and improves public health.



Ways to Conserve Water & Manage Runoff in the Backyard



- Rain Barrels collect rainwater runoff from the gutters on your roof which would otherwise flow into the storm sewer. When selecting a rain barrel consider: size (75-80 gallons or 50-55 gallons); cost; aesthetics (various colors); and intake area.
- Rain gardens are depressions in the landscape designed to capture runoff from impervious surfaces like streets or roofs rather than flowing in a storm drain. They increase ground water supply and are great for perennials and native plants tolerant to our climate.

- Drip irrigation avoids waste by maximizing the amount of water used by plants with less evaporation, extended soil saturation and runoff. To encourage deep rooting, application of 1" of water per week, including rain and irrigation, should suffice in most cases. Check sprinkler system for leaks and repair.
- Water in the early morning to save energy, less frequently but more deeply. Plants take up water more efficiently during this time and there is less water evaporation than watering in the middle of the day. Avoid watering on windy days.
- Mulch garden beds to 3-4" of thickness to conserve soil moisture and reduce weed growth. Weeds compete with garden plants for water and nutrients. Ensure mulch is away from the trunk or stem of plants to prevent rot. Also mulching reduces the need for irrigation by around 50% and minimizes water evaporation from the soil surface.
- Use native or drought tolerant plants in your landscape. These plants use a minimal amount of water beyond our normal rainfall.
- Add organic matter to your soil whenever possible to improve the water-holding capacity of soil.
- Incorporate porous pavement materials as an alternative to traditional paved surfaces for driveways and sidewalks.
- Use fertilizers sparingly and sweep excess from sidewalks, driveways, and curbs versus the garden hose.
- Dispose of yard waste into the compost bin.



Protecting the Environment: Water Conservation in Home Landscapes (part II)

- Use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to reduce use of harmful pesticides.
- Pickup pet waste.
- Properly use, store, and dispose of chemicals.
- Check your vehicles for oil leaks and recycle motor oil and antifreeze when replacing.

Plants with Low Moisture Requirements

Yucca gloriosa	Sedum spp.	Sage (Salvia spp.)
Broom (Cytisus spp.)	Gold dust (Alyssum saxatile)	Iris spp.
Yarrow (Achillea spp.)	Moss rose (Portulaca grandiflora)	Thyme spp.
Nasturtium (Tropaecolum majus)	Juniper (Juniperus spp.)	Crocus spp.
California poppy (Eschscholzia californica)	Artemisia spp.	Evening primrose (Oenothera biennis)
Blanket flower (Gailardia spp.)	Lavender (Lavendula spp.)	



Yucca gloriosa



California poppy



Gold dust



Yarrow

Raingarden Plants for Southern Louisiana

Carolina jessamine	Dwarf palmetto
Dahoon holly	Louisiana iris
Sweet bay	Giant coneflower
Southern wax myrtle	Maidenhair fern

Resources:

EPA. *Protecting Water Quality from Urban Runoff*. Retrieved by www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/nps_urban-facts_final.pdf

Global Green. Water Wise NOLA. <http://www.globalgreen.org/people/> Provides workshops on rain barrels.

LSU AgCenter. *Reduce Nonpoint Source pollution in Louisiana Waters, A Manual for Understanding and Preventing Water Pollutions from Home Sources*. Pub. 2994-J, 9/07.

Louisiana State Agriculture. *Save Water and Energy. Backyard Conservation, Bring Conservation from the Countryside to Your Backyard*. 1998. Retrieved by <http://www.ldaf.state.la.us/conservation/conservation-information-education/>.

Louisiana Department of Agriculture. *Water Conservation. Backyard Conservation*. 1998. <http://www.ldaf.state.la.us/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/WaterMgt.pdf>

USDA Natural resources conservation services, Iowa. Rain Garden Fact Sheet. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/ia/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_008528

USDA. The People's Garden. *Healthy Garden Workshop Series. Rain Barrels*. (2009). www.usda.gov/documents/7-31-09_Garden_Tips_Rain_Barrels.pdf

University of Florida, IFAS Extension. *Managing Landscape Irrigation to Avoid Soil and Nutrient Losses*. 2013. Retrieved by <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ss586>

University of Florida, IFAS Extension University of Florida. (2014). *Encouraging Landscape Water-Conservation Behaviors #1: Tailoring Programs to Florida Residents Who Use Irrigation in the Home Landscape*. Retrieved from <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.

University of Illinois Extension. *Home Hort Hints*. <https://extension.illinois.edu/hortihints/o1o8a.html>

~ Daphne Ferdinand

Upcoming Events

2016 PLANT SALES



**NEW ORLEANS CITY PARK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN**

The Pelican Greenhouse is located just off Henry Thomas (Golf) Drive, South of the I-610 overpass. Bring a wagon and arrive early.

MARCH 5

Rose Sale – Pelican Greenhouse
9:00 a.m. - Noon

APRIL 2-3

Spring Garden Show
10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

MAY 7

Pelican Greenhouse
9:00 a.m. – Noon

JUNE 4

Pelican Greenhouse
9:00 a.m. - Noon

JULY 9

Pelican Greenhouse
9:00 a.m. - Noon

AUGUST 6

Pelican Greenhouse
9:00 a.m. – Noon

SEPTEMBER 10

Pelican Greenhouse
9:00 a.m. - Noon

OCTOBER 8-9

Pelican Greenhouse
10:00 a.m. – 5:00 pm

For additional information, call 504/483-9464, visit our website at www.neworleanscitypark.com, or e-mail to plants@nocp.org

Plants are now available for sale in our new Garden Gift Shop



Earth Day

Every Day is Earth Day in City Park

Earth Day promises to be a great event! Celebrate living a ‘green life’ with your friends in City Park. The event will take place along Victory Avenue on the plaza in front of the Oscar J. Tolmas Center.

- ◆ Free Event
- ◆ Children’s Activities
- ◆ Cooking Demonstrations by SEED Restaurant
- ◆ Food Trucks
- ◆ Green Exhibitors
- ◆ Drinks and Libations for purchase

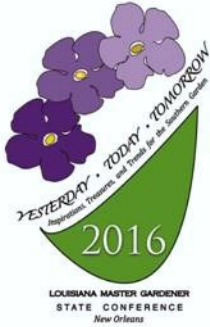
Time: 4-7 PM

Location: Victory Avenue in front of the Botanical Gardens

EARTH DAY



Master Gardeners open state conference to the public



YESTERDAY - TODAY - TOMORROW

Inspirations, Treasures, and Trends for the Southern Garden



Master Gardeners of Greater New Orleans and the LSU AgCenter are hosting the Louisiana Master Gardeners state conference, which will be open to the public at the Airport Hilton in Kenner May 12-14. The theme is "Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow ... Inspiration, Treasures and Trends for the Southern Garden."

During the three-day event, attendees will hear 25 presentations from leading experts in horticulture and design.

This year will mark the first time the conference will be open to the general public, said AgCenter horticulture agent Sarah Everhart, from Jefferson Parish. "This is a very unique opportunity for the general public," she said. "It will be the first time we have ever opened the conference to the general public and hope they will join us in this exciting event full of learning, networking and fun."

- For edible gardeners, there will be presentations on heirloom fruits and vegetables, information on growing greens in the warm season, olive trees in Louisiana and all about genetically modified organisms (GMOs).
- For ornamental gardeners, there will be talks on azaleas, Louisiana irises, daylilies, native meadows, All-America Selections, scented paths and more.
- In addition, there will be demonstrations on succulents, canning and food preservations, displaying bromeliads and floral design.
- Other features of the conference will include Master Gardeners receiving their advanced Louisiana Master Gardener certifications at the banquet and a variety of optional guided tours of local gardens on the final afternoon.

"A highlight of the conference is the silent auction of garden art, tools, bed and breakfast packages and more," Everhart said.

To register for the conference, go to mggno.org/lmg16 and use access code MGGNO. The registration fee is \$175. The optional tours are priced separately and include transportation and a box lunch.

A special conference group rate of \$149 per night is available from Hilton New Orleans Airport. To reserve rooms online, go to group.hilton.com/LouisianaMasterGardeners and use the group code LMG.

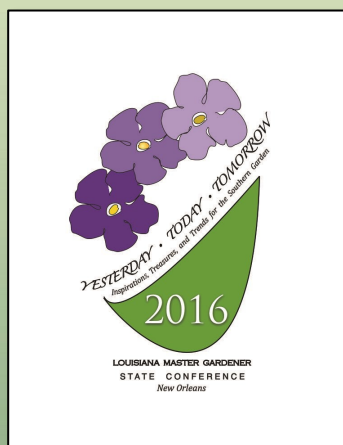
For more information on the schedule, speakers, topics and tours please visit www.mggno.org/lmg16 or call the conference co-chair Karen Romig at 504-908-2018 or email mastergardeners.gno@gmail.com, or contact Everhart at 504-736-6519 or severhart@agcenter.lsu.edu.

LOUISIANA



Master Gardener™

An educational program of the LSU AgCenter



Master Gardeners of Greater New Orleans



mggno.com/lmg16

Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow ...

Inspirations, Treasures and Trends for the Southern Garden

Hosted by Master Gardeners of Greater New Orleans and LSU AgCenter

You're invited to join leading horticulture experts, landscape designers, master gardeners and gardening enthusiasts for three inspiring days of learning and networking. You'll discover the treasures and latest trends for growing ornamentals and edibles in our rich Southern landscape. Complete your experience with an optional afternoon tour of one of seven magnificent NOLA gardens and neighborhoods or visit a commercial greenhouse.

Louisiana Master Gardener State Conference

May 12-14, 2016

Hilton New Orleans Airport

901 Airline Drive | Kenner, LA 70062 | 504-469-5000

Highlights of this extraordinary event include:

- 25 presentations from leading experts in horticulture and design (see agenda/schedule)
- For edible gardeners: presentations on heirloom vegetables and fruits, growing greens in the warm season, olive trees in Louisiana, all about GMOs
- For ornamental gardeners: talks on azaleas, Louisiana irises, daylilies, native meadows, All-American Selections, scented paths and more
- Demonstrations on succulents, canning and food preservations, displaying bromeliads and floral design
- Banquet and Advanced LMG Certifications
- Optional guided tours on final afternoon:
 - New Orleans Botanical Garden plus new Enrique Alferez Sculpture Garden
 - Longue Vue House and Gardens
 - French Quarter Gardens
 - Faubourg Marigny Private Gardens
 - Armstrong Park Antique Rose Garden
 - New Orleans Uptown Private Gardens
 - Perino's Nursery Greenhouse
- Silent auction of garden art, tools, bed and breakfast packages and more

LMG16 is open to:

- Master Gardeners
- Industry Professionals
- Plant Societies
- Garden Clubs
- Educators
- Gardening Enthusiasts

Register online at mggno.org/lmg16 with access code **MGGNO**. Registration fee is \$225 with a **special discounted rate of \$175 through April 21, 2016**. Optional tours are priced separately and include transportation and a box lunch.

For more information (schedule, speakers, topics, tours) about this event, please visit www.mggno.org/lmg16. Have a question? Please call **Karen Romig 504-908-2018** or email mastergardeners.gno@gmail.com

Special conference group rate of \$149 per night is available from Hilton New Orleans Airport. Reserve your room online at <http://group.hilton.com/LouisianaMasterGardeners>. Group Code is **LMG**.

Master Gardeners of Greater New Orleans

Our Mission: To increase the public's love and knowledge of gardening and responsible stewardship of the environment.

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

www.lsuagcenter.com

Louisiana Master Gardener State Conference

May 12-14, 2016

Hosted by Master Gardeners of Greater New Orleans

Presentations and Speakers

Thursday, May 12, 2016, 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

"Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow — My Life as a Gardener" Dan Gill, Keynote Speaker
"Propagation — Trends and More" Panel Discussion Dan Gill, Margie Jenkins (Native Azaleas), Buddy Lee (*Awesome Plants for Southern Gardens*) and Dr. Charles Allen (*Herbaceous Native Plants of the South*)

Friday, May 13, 2016, 8 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.

"A Chickadee's Guide to Gardening" Dr. Doug Tallamy, Keynote Speaker
"Growing Heirloom Vegetables and Fruits" Dr. William Welch, Keynote Speaker
"Bees — At the Crossroads of Science and Emotion" Stephanie Darnell

Concurrent Morning Breakout Sessions 1:

"Louisiana Irises — The Wild and the Tamed" Dr. Patrick O'Connor
"Growing Greens in the Warm Season" Dr. KiKi Fontenot
"Restoring an 1825 Garden—Lombard Plantation" Fredrick Starr
"Dazzling Succulent Designs" Glenda Danek/Thomas Keith. Demonstration

Concurrent Afternoon Breakout Sessions #2:

"All-American Selections Winners: 84 Years of Outstanding Garden Performers" Dr. Gene Blythe
"Vegetable Families and the Relatedness of the Crops We Grow" Sarah Bertrand Everhart
"Native Meadow Landscapes via Seed" Marc Pastorek
"Canning and Food Preservation" Beth Gambel, Demonstration

Concurrent Afternoon Breakout Sessions #3:

"The Scented Path" Tammany Baumgarten
"Growing Olive Trees in Louisiana" Dr. Allen Owings
"Soil and Composting: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" Grant Estrade
"Master Gardener Toolkit—Making PowerPoint Presentations" Lee Rouse, Demonstration

Concurrent Afternoon Breakout Sessions #4:

"Christmas is When?" (The Joy of Daylily Hybridizing)" Dr. Henry Radford
"GMOs: How, Why, Fact and Fiction" Tina Jumonville
"Rain Gardens for Flood Control" Dana Brown
"How to Display Bromeliads" Michael Seal, Demonstration

Saturday, May 14, 2016, 8:15 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

"Organic Gardening" Nellie Neal, Garden Mama
"The 2016 Southern Floral Trends Report with Floral Design Demonstration" Lynette McDouglad

April Checklist/Garden Tips

Constant watering rapidly leaches nutrient elements from the soils of container grown plants. To replace them it is best to use either soluble fertilizers or slow release fertilizers. Soluble fertilizers are easy to apply especially when you use a hose end applicator, but they must be applied every two weeks to maintain a constant supply of nutrients. Slow release fertilizers provide nutrients over several months from one application and so cut down on labor.

If crape myrtle aphids have been a problem on your trees in the past, treat this month with Bayer Advanced Tree and Shrub Insect Control with Merit. This is applied as a drench to the base of the trees and is absorbed by the roots. The insecticide travels through the tree's circulatory system up into the foliage making it toxic to the aphids. One treatment protects the tree all summer, preventing aphids and the unsightly black sooty mold they cause.

Spray crape myrtles with mancozeb, chlorothalonil or other labeled fungicides to control serious infections of powdery mildew. Powdery mildew appears as a white, powdery material on the leaves. Unlike many fungus diseases that are worse when weather is rainy, this disease is favored by humid, warm weather without rain. It also occurs on a variety of other landscape plants such as dogwood, euonymus, gerbera daisy, rose and hydrangea, to name a few.

Oak trees infested with buck moth caterpillars should be sprayed before the caterpillars begin to migrate down the trunk. Contact local tree care companies to get your trees sprayed.

Aphids are a real problem on roses and many other plants in spring. Control with insecticidal soap, oil spray, Malathion or Acephate.

As much as is practical, continue to deadhead or remove faded, dead flowers from cool season bedding plants such as pansy, snapdragon and dianthus to promote extended flowering.

Spray peach trees regularly with a commercial home orchard or fruit tree spray to prevent plum curculio insects from causing wormy fruit.

When buying pesticides, ask for a recommendation for the least toxic material that will do the job and buy the smallest container available. Large sized containers take years to use up and by then the pesticide has often lost its effectiveness.

Keep your Louisiana irises well watered now while they flower and through mid summer. Remove any developing seed pods after flowering is finished.

After planting bedding plants, water them in with a half-strength solution of your favorite water soluble fertilizer. This gets them off to a good start.

Early to mid April is the best time to fertilize your lawn. Fertilization is not a matter of life and death, and many lawns get along well enough to satisfy the owner without it. Lawns that have been damaged or are in low vigor certainly should be considered for fertilization. Choose a commercial lawn fertilizer that has some of the nitrogen in a slow-release form. Use a drop or centrifuge type spreader to evenly distribute the fertilizer at the recommended rate following the label directions carefully, and water the lawn thoroughly after the fertilizer is applied. If weeds are a problem you may use a fertilizer with a herbicide added, the so called Aweed and feeds, but it is especially critical that you read and follow label directions carefully. These products contain a toxic pesticide that may damage the lawn, trees growing in the lawn and other ornamental plants if applied improperly.

Do not delay planting many of the warm season vegetables beyond the middle part of this month. Tomatoes, snap beans, lima beans and bell peppers all set fruit poorly when temperatures are hot. Squashes and corn are both far more likely to have major insect and disease problems when planted later.

Cool season herbs and those that thrive during mild weather, such as parsley, dill, tarragon, thyme, sage, cilantro, borage, lavender, chamomile, chervil and arugula, are at their peak this month. They will begin to decline toward late May and finish in early June, so harvest them generously over the next six to eight weeks. Extra harvest can be dried or frozen for use during the summer.

Small birds called sapsuckers peck holes in neat rows. The holes just penetrate the bark and cause sap to bleed from them. Later, the sapsuckers return to feed on the sugary sap and any insects that may have been attracted to it. The damage is usually minor, and control is generally not necessary or practical.

April Checklist/Garden Tips

If you need to prune spring flowering shrubs such as spirea, viburnum, quince, azalea, camellia, jasmine and mock orange, you may do so as soon as they finish flowering. Remember to prune with a specific purpose in mind, and, unless you are trying to create a clipped formal hedge, try to preserve the natural shape of the shrub.

Be sure to mulch newly planted beds of shrubs or bedding plants with a two inch layer of leaves, pine straw, pine bark or other materials to control weeds, conserve moisture and keep the soil from packing down.

Watch for spider mite damage on many vegetables and ornamentals during dry weather. Very tiny, spider mites are not readily visible to the naked eye. Use a magnifying glass to inspect the plant and look for the tiny red or green eight legged mites. Infested plants get a dull, dusty, unhealthy look to the foliage which eventually turns brown. The spider mites are primarily under the leaves. Spray with a horticultural oil, insecticidal soap, Malathion or Kelthane.

It is very important to pull up and dispose of cool season annual weeds such as henbit, bedstraw and chickweed now. These weeds are currently setting thousands of seeds that will plague you next winter if not removed now

Save some of your own seed from your cool season annuals to plant again in your garden this fall. This time of year collect seeds from sweet peas, violas, nicotiana, poppies, calendulas and cosmos. Make sure the seed pods are mature before harvesting.

This is the prime planting season for warm season grasses such as St. Augustine, centipede, bermuda and zoysia. With the exception of common bermuda, solid sodding is the preferred method of establishing a lawn whenever possible

Tomatoes are staked to keep the plants from sprawling on the ground where the fruit would be more likely to rot. Wait for the first cluster of flowers to appear, and place the stake on the opposite side of the plant's stem. All of the flower clusters will grow from the same side of the stem, and this will keep developing fruit from getting caught between the stake and the stem.

Azaleas with leaves that have tiny light spots all over them have been attacked by azalea lacebugs. Treat with Malathion or Acephate as needed through the summer and fall. Any damage that has already occurred will not go away, but treatment will prevent any more damage.

Pay careful attention to thoroughly watering newly planted trees, shrubs, bedding plants, ground covers and lawns during dry spring weather. Continue watering about twice a week until there is significant rainfall.

After planting bedding plants, water them in with a half- strength solution of your favorite water soluble fertilizer. This gets them off to a good start.

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

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