



GN Gardening Magazine

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By: Alyssa Tarrant

Look At Me:

Partridge pea (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*)

Partridge pea (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*) is a native annual with showy yellow flowers that bloom from early summer to the first frost. The compound leaves, arranged alternately, have small narrow leaflets that give the foliage a feathery look. In the evening and in response to touch, the leaves fold inward, inspiring the common names sleeping plant and sensitive pea. Partridge pea has a suberect growth habit, reaching 3 feet tall before sprawling on the ground.

Ecosystem Benefits

- Pollinator plant – the yellow blooms produce a lot of pollen that attract bees. It is also a host plant for cloudless sulfur butterflies (NC State Cooperative Extension).
- Wildlife forage – the seeds are a highly nutritious forage for birds (USDA-NRCS).



Photo by Alyssa Tarrant

A partridge pea flower



Photo by Alyssa Tarrant

Partridge pea seed pods

- Beneficial attractor – extra-floral nectaries at the base of each leaf petiole attract wasps and ants that deter herbivory (Marquardt et al., 2025).
- Nitrogen fixer – the ability of partridge pea to fix atmospheric nitrogen means it can grow in low fertility soils where other plants would struggle to establish. Over time, growing partridge pea increases soil organic matter and improves soil quality (USDA-NRCS).
- Erosion control – as a pioneer plant, partridge pea establishes quickly, covering bare soil and protecting it from erosion (USDA-NRCS).

Management

Partridge pea is easy to grow. It performs best in full sun but will grow in part shade. It is drought tolerant and prefers a well-drained soil. As mentioned above, partridge pea thrives in low-fertility soil and can improve marginal soil over time.

Saving Seed and Plant

Propagation

If you are interested in incorporating this native into your landscape, start looking for ripening seed pods. When the seeds are mature, the pod turns brown and eventually splits in two, spiraling outward to expel the seeds away from the parent plant. Harvest pods when they are brown, but before they have opened. Seeds can be sown outdoors in fall for spring germination or refrigerated for spring planting or transplanting. Once established, partridge pea will readily self-seed from year to year (Native Plant Society of Texas).

Resources

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A partridge pea plant

August Vegetable Planting Guide

Crop	Recommended Variety	Planting Depth	Spacing Inches	Days Until Harvest * from transplant date
Bell Peppers	Aristotle XR3, Blushing Beauty, King Arthur	⅝ inch	15-18	140-150
Broccoli	Green Magic, Everest, Castle Dome, Packman	⅝ inch	18-24	70-90*
Brussels Sprouts	Jade Cross E, Long Island Improved	⅝ inch	12-15	90*
Cabbage	Bravo, Rio Verde, Caraflex, Blue Vantage	⅝ inch	12-15	65-75*
Cauliflower	Snow Crown, Cumberland, Incline, Freedom	⅝ inch	18-24	55-65*
Chinese Cabbage	None Given	¼ inch	12	60-80*
Collards	Champion, Flash, Georgia, Top Bunch, Yates	⅝ inch	6-12	75
Cucumbers	Slicers = Dasher II, Diva, Fanfare HG, Indy Pickler = Calypso	¼ inch	12-18	50-65
Irish Potatoes	Red-Dark Red Noland, Red Lasoda White-Kennebec, Yukon Gold, Autumn Gold	4 inches	12	90-120
Kale	Siberian, Vates	½ inch	12-18	25-50
Lima Beans	Dixie Buttercup, Fordhook 242, Jackson Wonder	½ inch	2-3	48-55
Luffa Gourd	None Given	½ inch	48	90
Mustard	Florida Broadleaf, Greenwave, Red Giant, Savannah	⅝ inch	1-2	35-50
Pumpkins	Atlantic Giant, Baby Bear, Prankster, Sorcerer	½ inch	36-60	90-120
Rutabagas	American Purple Top, Laurentian	⅝ inch	4-8	88
Shallots	Matador, Prisma	1 inch	4-8	50
Snap Beans	Blue Lake 274, Bronco, Contender, Derby, Lynx	½ inch	2-3	48-55
Squash	Zucchini = Declaration II, Justice III, Payroll Straight Neck = Multipik, Patriot II, Liberator III Crook Neck = Destiny III, Gentry, Medallion	⅝ inch	36	50-90
Tomatoes	Bella Rosa, Sun Chaser, Florida 91, Phoenix, Solar Fire, BHN-216, Solar Set	⅝ inch	16-24	100-115
Turnips	Royal Crown, Purple Top White Globe,	⅝ inch	2-6	40-50

Climbing Hemp Vine

Mikania scandens

Have you noticed the abundance of white flowers covering the vegetation in moist areas, thickets, marshes, and other moist areas while driving throughout Southeast Louisiana?

It's quite a stunning show to witness and all those flowers are a significant food source for many pollinating insects. Some may think that this plant is an invasive weed, seeing how it covers everything in sight, but it's actually a native plant that's been growing in this area longer than we have!

Climbing hemp vine, *Mikania scandens*, is a

native, perennial, herbaceous, twining vine that occurs from Maine down to Florida and westward into East Texas. Typical vining plants utilize tendrils, or thread-like appendages, to attach themselves onto structures or taller growing plant material. Twining vines lack tendrils. They attach themselves to other plants by wrapping their entire stem around a structure in a helix pattern. Other plants that exhibit this growth habit include Carolina jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*), coral honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*), and American wisteria

(*Wisteria frutescens*).

The white clusters of flowers are what most people see first notice when they encounter climbing hemp vine. Although white is common, some individuals

may show hints or purple or pink. Flowers arise in clusters from leaf axillary buds and resemble that of boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*). They typically appear in late summer during the months of August and September.

The plant itself can grow up to fifty feet if allowed to sprawl on its own. Leaves are cordate in shape with coarsely dentate margins

and emerge opposite each node along the stem. The leaves are in close resemblance to morning glory, a common weedy vine seen in similar situations.

Being a native plant, climbing hempvine supports local pollinators and is a host for several different Lepidopterans (moths and butterflies) such as the scarlet-bodied wasp moth, salt marsh moth, splotched groundling moth, and little metalmark butterfly. These insects will deposit eggs onto climbing hempvine plants. After eggs hatch, the small caterpillars will consume plant tissue before pupating



Climbing hempvine in full flower.

and emerging as adult moths or butterflies.

Most will enjoy the beauty and ecosystem benefits of climbing hempvine, but in some situations it can be a weedy mess. For those looking clean up a garden with uninvited hempvine plants growing throughout, hand-pulling is an option, but the use of a herbicide can help. The common recommendation for controlling unwanted vines growing throughout a landscape is to locate where they root into the ground, cut the stem, and apply triclopyr herbicide directly to the root end wound. Big box stores and garden centers typically carry products labeled as cut vine and stump killers. These products include packaging that allows you to precisely apply the active ingredient to a fresh cut would on the target plant. It allows the operator to be very precise with their herbicide applications.

This plant is numerous in natural areas so feel free to clean up weedy pockets of climbing hempvine to improve the aesthetics of your personal green spaces. For folks whose yards back up to natural vegetation, be observant during the growing season and prune back as needed before it becomes a weedy



Climbing hempvine is a twining vine. It attaches itself to other plants by way of wrapping the apex of its stem around them rather than using tendrils



Several different moth and butterfly species use climbing hempvine as a host vine like this scarlet-bodied wasp moth.

pest. That way you can keep the area tidy and still feel good that you are helping to conserve the South Louisiana environment.

~William Afton

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Know Your Natives:

Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)

Juniperus virginiana, commonly known as Eastern Red Cedar, is a native evergreen conifer found throughout Louisiana. It is characterized by its dense, aromatic foliage and reddish-brown bark. It usually reaches 30-40 feet high but can be taller in some instances and thrives in a variety of soil conditions. Eastern Red Cedar is a tough plant that can withstand extremes in temperature and water availability. It is not a true cedar (*Cedrus*). *Juniperus virginiana* is dioecious with male trees bearing cones, and female trees bearing the dark

blue berries in winter. The berries are a source of winter food for many types of birds (especially the Cedar Waxwing), foxes, and other animals. Botanically, juniper fruits are not true berries but rather fleshy, fused seed cones that resemble berries. As a gymnosperm, the juniper is a coniferous plant that develops these berry-like structures from fleshy, aromatic scales, which serve to attract animals for seed dispersal.

Growing *Juniperus virginiana*

Eastern Red Cedar is easy to grow. It prefers full sun and well-drained soils. Once established, it is drought-tolerant and requires minimal maintenance. Avoid planting in shaded or poorly drained locations. While adaptable, they prefer slightly acidic to neutral soil conditions (pH 6.0 to 7.0). It is typically propagated through seeds, and young plants should be watered

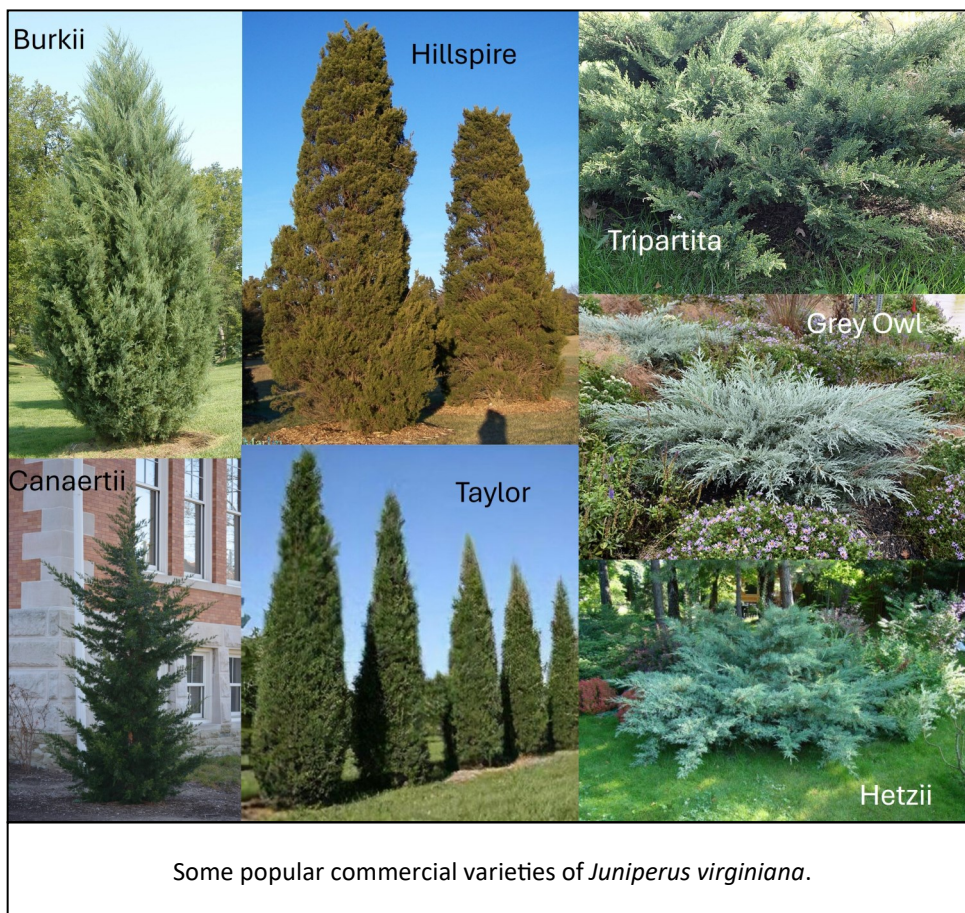
regularly until they are established.

Juniperus virginiana doesn't mind being pruned and can be easily size-maintained or shaped to fit your landscape

style.

Landscape Use

Juniperus virginiana is widely used in Louisiana landscapes for windbreaks, privacy screens, and wildlife habitat. Its dense foliage provides excellent cover, and its berries are a food source for birds. It is also used as a Christmas tree in some regions. Due to their tolerance for wind, salt, and pollution, they are excellent choices



for windbreaks, hedges, and urban landscapes.

Several varieties of *Juniperus virginiana* are commercially available but may be difficult to locate locally.

'Burkii' is a columnar to narrow pyramidal cultivar which typically grows 10-15' (less frequently to 25') tall. Features dense, ascending branches with both needle-like and scale-like, glaucous, bluish-silver foliage which acquires a tinge of purple in autumn and winter. Male cultivar.

'Canaertii' is a compact pyramidal cultivar with ascending branching that grows to 20' tall over the first 15 years. Plants may eventually grow to as much as 40-50' tall. Shape opens up and becomes more irregular as plants age. Dark green foliage is mostly scale-like (adult) with awl-like (juvenile) needles on young branches.

Foliage generally retains good green color in winter.

'Canaertii' is a female clone that produces round, blue, berry-like cones (1/4" diameter) with whitish waxy covering. Cones are often profuse and are considered to be highly ornamental.

'Grey Owl' is a broad, slow-growing cultivar with a compact, wide-spreading habit which typically grows up to 3' tall (infrequently larger) and up to 6' wide. Features scale-like, silver gray foliage. Female cultivar. This plant may be a hybrid, but it is usually listed for sale as a cultivar of *Juniperus virginiana*.

'Hetzii' is a bushy, open, fountain-shaped shrub with ascending branching that grows to 12-15' tall, but is more often seen in the landscape at the 5-10' tall size. Bluish-green to gray-green foliage is mostly scale-like (adult) with awl/needle-like (juvenile) needles on young branches. Foliage generally retains good color in winter. Round, blue-purple, berry-like cones are often highly ornamental. It is often commonly called Hetz juniper. 'Hetzii Columnaris' is a more tree-like form.

'Hillspire' is a dense, compact-pyramidal, symmetrical tree with ascending branching which grows 15-30' tall. Features bright green foliage which is attractive year-round. Male cultivar.

'Taylor' is an upright narrow columnar eastern red cedar that typically grows to 15-20' tall but to only 3-4' feet wide. Silvery blue-green foliage is attractive throughout the growing season. Foliage may take on some bronze tones in winter. Information does not list a sex for this cultivar, but it is believed to be male.

'Tripartita' is a compact, dense, evergreen shrub that is a

dwarf cultivar of the Eastern Red Cedar, growing to about 4-6 feet tall and 6-8 feet wide. It features a dense habit with stout, spreading branches and short branchlets, and has fine, pale green to bluish-green needle-like juvenile leaves that can turn a purplish hue in winter. It is known for its adaptability to various soils, long lifespan, and usefulness as a living screen or accent plant.

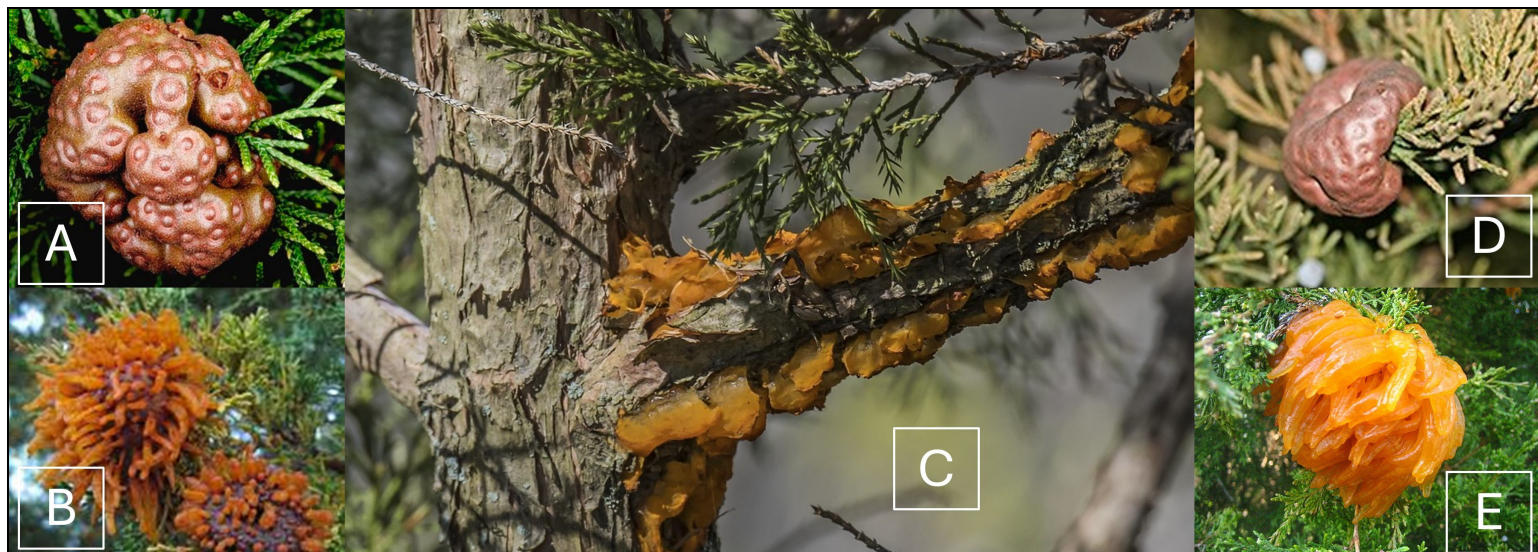
Common Pests and Diseases

Juniperus virginiana is susceptible to several pests and diseases in Louisiana landscapes. The most common are:

Cedar-Apple Rust (*Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae*); Cedar-Quince Rust (*Gymnosporangium clavipes*); Cedar-Hawthorn Rust (*Gymnosporangium globosum*):

Cedar-apple rust (*Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae*), cedar-hawthorn rust (*G. globosum*), and cedar-quince rust (*G. clavipes*) are closely related rust diseases that require two hosts to complete their life cycle. Alternation of generations is a term applied to this type of fungal life cycle. All three rusts can infect most varieties of eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) as well as many other junipers and an alternate host.

Cedar-quince rust has the broadest host range and can affect many genera in the Rosaceae family including apple, crabapple, pears, quince, hawthorn, serviceberry, mountain-ash, flowering quince, cotoneaster, chokeberry, and photinia. The diploid sporophyte stage occurs on the cedar and the haploid gametophyte stage occurs on the alternate Rosaceae host. The rust fungi do



Junipers with A&B: Cedar-apple rust sporangia; C: Cedar-quince rust sporangia; D&E: Cedar-hawthorn rust sporangia.

not significantly harm cedars but may cause twig dieback where spore-producing galls form.

Cedar quince rust causes swollen cankers or distorted branch swellings on junipers, rather than the large, round galls typical of cedar-apple rust and cedar-hawthorn rust. Since damage is minimal in junipers, the most common treatment is cutting out the galled branches prior to spore formation. Separation of the alternate hosts by a mile or more will also reduce disease incidence. If you want to prevent disease on junipers, spraying with fungicides like chlorothalonil will protect the cedars from infection.

Phomopsis Blight (*Phomopsis juniperovora*): *Phomopsis* is more of a problem on junipers in landscape plantings because young tissue is most seriously infected. Older plants are seldom killed by *Phomopsis*.

The first symptom of infection is the browning of needle tips. New shoots, in the yellow-green stage, will brown and die in their first summer. Progressive dieback follows, eventually killing an entire branch by girdling the stem. The fungus will progress to the main stem and

can infect and girdle stems less than 1/2 inch in diameter. Infected needles turn light green, then

reddish-brown, and finally an ashen gray. Infective spores are dispersed by rain splash. To control the disease, prune infected branches to prevent the spread of the disease. Remove dead tissue as well. The fungus can produce infective spores for up to 2 years in dead parts of infected plants so clean up any tree litter.

Copper-based fungicides and mancozeb are labeled for use on *Phomopsis*.

Phytophthora Root Rot (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*):

This root rot is one of the most serious and difficult-to-control diseases that affects a wide range of plants in Louisiana. It is caused by a soil-borne water mold (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*), and the most common symptom is the slow decline of the plant. Needles on the plant will become thin or sparse. Some plants may die one branch at a time, until the entire plant dies. The centers of the roots change from white to reddish-brown and the outer layer of the roots separates easily



Phomopsis blight symptoms on *Juniperus virginiana*. Note the browning needles at the tips of the branches.



Bagworms on *Juniperus virginiana*.



from the core. High soil moisture and warm soil temperatures favor disease development.

To prevent this disease, plant trees in locations with excellent drainage and avoid excessive irrigation.

Bagworms

(*Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*):

The principal harm done by the insect is the destruction of foliage by the caterpillars. Plants usually are partially defoliated, weakened, and rendered unsightly. Complete defoliation can occur. The most notable sign of bagworm infestation is the presence of protective bags attached to a branch. The bags incorporate bits of twigs and leaves from the host plant. They are

approximately 1 to 2 inches long and resemble Christmas tree ornaments hanging from the limbs.

Spruce Spider Mites (*Olibonhychus ununguis*):

The spruce spider mite is a cool season mite unlike the two-spotted and red spider mite, which are most prevalent during hot, dry weather.

The first indication of spruce spider mite damage is an off-green color, mottling, or stippling of the needles; which may not be very noticeable until early or mid-summer. Usually older, inner needles are attacked first. Damaged needles turn yellow then bronze in June and fall prematurely. Fine webbing may also be present. In severe infestations, twigs and branches can drop all their needles and die leaving dead areas on the plant. Stressed trees may be killed.

To control spruce mites, use insecticidal soaps or

horticultural oil. Apply Neem or a pyrethroid-based pesticide late in the season to kill adults before they lay eggs that will overwinter. Most pesticides available to homeowners are very weak miticides and will not

control spruce spider mites well. Stronger miticides are restricted use pesticides and require application by a certified applicator.

Other pest preventive measures include selecting resistant varieties, avoiding overhead watering, ensuring good air circulation, and regular monitoring.

Juniperus virginiana and its cultivars are excellent native plant choices for our Louisiana landscapes. When properly located, they have very few

insect and disease problems and once established, they are a relatively maintenance free landscape addition.

~Dr. Joe W. Willis



Wild-type specimen of *Juniperus virginiana*. Inset photo: "Juniper berries" from a female eastern red cedar.

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Duran Duranta

Looking for a showstopping plant that will knock ‘em dead? Tantalize your neighbors with Duranta – where the feature foliage, flowers, and fall fruit will surely provide **A View to a Kill** as we enter fall, adding interest to the landscape as you dance into the fire of the late summer heat. This tropical plant is native to parts of the Caribbean, Central, and South America, or approximately south of the **Rio Grande** and north of **Rio de Janeiro**. Just like that river that runs through the dusty land, Duranta prefers well-drained soil. Now you don’t have to plant it in the sand... but avoid overly compacted clay soils – adding organic matter to clay soils can help improve drainage (conversely, if it is a sandy site, organic matter can add some water retention).



‘Sapphire Showers’ duranta

Duranta fits the bill as a small shrub, often ranging in size from 3-8 feet tall, depending on the variety chosen and extent of winter dieback. In an **Ordinary World**, Duranta should be treated as an annual plant; however, in South Louisiana this plant reliably perennializes. Winter damage can still occur, but I

won’t cry for yesterday – I would simply suggest pruning off dead plant parts in late winter to allow regrowth in the spring.

It may be a **Reflex** to avoid over pruning, but rest assured that this species is very tolerant of pruning. In fact, doing so will help maintain a compact, neat form throughout summer. A hard prune (cut stems back to approximately 4”) in early spring followed by periodic shaping throughout the summer season is good practice. Duranta is a forgiving plant that offers unique features to the landscape, so why don’t you use it? Always use sharp pruning tools to make clean cuts (try not to bruise it) to avoid any damage to your Duranta. Covering plants during winter can extend the life of

your Duranta, particularly during the toughest of cold spells – this buys time and can help so you don’t lose it.

Popular varieties of Duranta include ‘Sapphire Showers’, which sports blue flowers, ‘Lemon Drop’ which has a green-yellow hue to the foliage, and

‘Cuban Gold’ which bears chartreuse-esque foliage in a dwarf form. The ‘Silver Lining’ variety adds a unique white/green variegated foliage to the landscape that is particularly appealing this time of year. Duranta varieties that maintain a small stature also perform well as container plantings. Whether in-ground or in-

container, ensure that Duranta has ample sunlight – although a little bit of shade won’t be a major issue. It is important to note that the fruit and foliage of Duranta is poisonous to pets and people, so be mindful of where you install this plant – especially if dogs, cats, and (hopefully not) humans are **Hungry**

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‘Silver Lining’ duranta

What's Bugging You?

Flagging Tree Branches

If you have seen any live oak trees lately, you may have noticed clumps of dead leaves standing out from the green canopy. These 'flags' as we call them, consist of dead leaves all connected to a common branch. The leaves and branch have died because something has damaged the vascular tissue that supplies water and nutrients to the area.

There are several reasons that these branches could have died. First, smaller branches can easily be damaged and broken by high winds and other physical damage. If you have ever cleaned up around an oak tree after a hurricane, you know what I mean.

Another cause of these flags comes from those cute little rodents with fluffy tails, squirrels. Squirrels can strip the thinner bark from smaller branches. The cambium layer, located just beneath the bark is rich in nutrients and sugars. In addition to food, the squirrels will chew bark to maintain their dental health. Squirrels, like rats, have continuously growing incisor teeth which are worn down with daily activity. Squirrels will also use the stripped material for use in building nests.

The last cause of these flags that I will mention and

probably the cause of most of what we are seeing is from black twig borer beetles (*Xylosandrus*



Photo by Chris Dunaway

Dead twigs and leaves, called flags, are easily spotted in the canopy of this live oak tree.

compactus). This is a tiny, shiny black ambrosia beetle, less than 2mm in length, that attacks more than 200 hardwood species in Louisiana. The female

beetle bores a small entry hole (less than 1 mm) into new, small-diameter branches. It introduces a pathogenic fungus (*Fusarium solani*) that clogs the water-conducting tissues of the tree, causing the infested twig to wilt and die. Common hosts in Louisiana include live oak, southern magnolia, red maple, dogwood, pecan, redbud, and Italian cypress so you may see flagging in these trees as well.

Fortunately all of these issues do not cause enough significant damage to warrant intervention. As long as the tree is healthy, it can easily recover and create new growth the following season.

~Chris Dunaway



Photo by Chris Dunaway

Entry hole for black twig beetle larvae.



Photo by Chris Dunaway

Stripped bark from squirrel gnawing.



Photo by Chris Dunaway

The cottony mycelium of *Fusarium solani* fungi in the beetle galleries.

Misunderstood Plant of the Month:

Parthenium Ragweed

(*Parthenium hysterophorous*)

This long-lived annual weed is a member of the aster family, going by many names, including false ragweed, carrot weed,

parthenium ragweed, Santa Maria feverfew, whitetop weed, famine weed, and congress weed. It's believed to have originated from Central and South America but has since spread to over 40 countries in warmer regions globally. You can find this weed on roadsides, in empty lots, in fields and pastures, in lawns, in gardens, and just about anywhere with some history of soil disturbance.

Parthenium ragweed has an upright growth habit and produces many branches from a basal rosette of frilly, lace-like leaves. It can get to be 1.5-4 feet tall, with occasional heights of up to six feet. The roots are fibrous but include a very deep taproot that can extend

over six feet into the soil, which is one reason why this weed is very difficult to eliminate. The flowers are small, white in color, and star shaped. Each flower

produces one seed, however each plant can produce up to 25,000 seeds. The seeds tend to be dispersed by animals, vehicles, wind, and water currents. The seeds

tend to be 85% viable or higher for a period of 8-10 years in the soil. Seeds can germinate just about year-round in Louisiana whenever good soil moisture is available. In good, warm years, this plant can complete three generations before being killed back by frost.

Managing parthenium ragweed takes a lot of effort. Seedlings and young, non-flowering plants can be cultivated using mechanical means, hand pulling, or hand hoeing. This can be extremely labor intensive. Heavy mulch in landscape beds and crops can help to prevent seeds from the soil bank from germinating after the existing population is controlled. More mature plants can



Parthenium Ragweed (*Parthenium hysterophorous*)

regrow from root material left behind, so often herbicides are the best means of actually knocking out these plants.

Pre-emergent herbicides can help to prevent the millions of seeds in the soil from germinating in landscape beds. Long term control means applying these products on a regular basis following manufacturer's directions. Post-emergence control can be hard. Glyphosate (RoundUp®) does not work on this weed. Products containing the active ingredients glufosinate, halosulfuron, and sulfosulfuron have been shown to work. These herbicides will damage trees, landscape plants, and crops if there is any drift away from the parthenocarpic ragweed. Be sure to apply them very carefully, using personal protective equipment (PPE), on windless days, following the label directions.

This is one weed that is here to stay. Legend has it

that it was deliberately brought to the area to be used medicinally in the treatment of tuberculosis, dysentery, auge, and other diseases that were more prevalent in colonial times when herbal medicine was the only option. An interesting story, but a troublesome weed.

~Anna Timmerman

References:

[ENH1270/EP531: Biology and Management of Ragweed Parthenium \(Parthenium hysterophorus L.\) in Ornamental Crop Production](#)

In the Kitchen with Austin

Tortellini Pasta Salad

You will absolutely love this pasta salad! It is delicious and super easy to prepare.

Ingredients:

- | | |
|---|--|
| ¼ c olive oil | 2 c cherry tomatoes, halved |
| 2 cloves garlic, chopped finely | 1 sweet orange pepper, chopped |
| ¼ c red wine vinegar | ½ c kalamata olives, pitted and halved |
| 1 (10-12 oz) package of cheese tortellini, prepared according to package directions | 2 Tbs. basil, chopped |
| 1 small zucchini, halved and sliced | Salt and pepper, to taste |



Tortellini Pasta Salad

Directions:

Heat olive oil in a saucepan over medium heat. Add garlic and cook gently until fragrant, about 1 minute. Pour into your serving bowl to cool. Whisk in vinegar.

Stir tortellini, zucchini, tomatoes, orange pepper, olives, and basil into dressing. Toss well to coat. Chill for one hour, then add salt and pepper to suit your taste.

Enjoy!

Farmers Markets in the GNO Area

Orleans Parish

Crescent City Farmer's Market- Mid-City

500 N. Norman C. Francis at the Bayou
Thursdays from 3-6PM
Walk-up and curbside pre-orders at
www.crescentcityfarmersmarket.org

Crescent City Farmer's Market- City Park

City Putt Parking Lot
Dreyfous Dr. @ Anseman Ave.
Sundays from 8AM-Noon
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

Vietnamese Farmer's Market

4861 Alcee Fortier Blvd., New Orleans East
Saturdays, 5:30AM-9:00AM

Marketplace at Armstrong Park

901 N. Rampart
Thursdays from 3-7PM
<https://www.facebook.com/MarketplaceArmstrongPark/>

New Orleans French Market

Lower Decatur Street
Daily, 9AM-6PM

Mid-City Arts and Farmer's Market

Comiskey Park, New Orleans
Market dates vary.
Check <http://midcityaf.org>

Laughing Buddha Farm

4516 Clearview Pkwy, Metairie, LA
Or online at:
<https://laughing-buddha-nursery.localline.ca/online-store>

Barcelo Gardens Farmer's Market- Upper 9th Ward

2301 Gallier Street at the garden, Saturdays from 10AM-1PM
3440 Piety Street Fresh Market open daily, 10-4.
Check here the link below for other times and locations.
<https://www.facebook.com/BarceloGardens/>

BOUNYFUL Farmer's Market-Algiers Point

530 Powder St, New Orleans, LA
First and Third Sundays of the month, from 10AM-1PM
See more times and events at the link below.
<https://www.bounyfulgreenmarket.com/>

Sankofa Fresh Stop Market

5200 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, LA
<https://sankofanola.org/rfq/>

Sheaux Fresh Sustainable Foods

2500 Bayou Road
Order online at:
sheauxfresh.food

FUBU Market NOLA

3101 Erato Street New Orleans, location changes, check website/social media
<https://www.facebook.com/TheFUBUMarket/>

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>
985.624.3147

Folsom Village Market

Hwy 40, one block east of Hwy 25
Saturday: 9:00 AM – 1:00 PM (weather permitting)
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>
985.892.0711

Camellia City Farmer's Market

2055 2nd Street, Old Towne Slidell
Saturday: 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM (rain or shine)
<https://www.facebook.com/CamelliaCityMarket/>
985.640.7112

St. Charles Parish

German Coast Farmer's Market-East Bank

St. Charles Parish East Regional Library
160 West Campus Drive, Destrehan, LA
Saturdays, from 8AM-Noon
<http://www.germancoastfarmersmarket.org/>

German Coast Farmer's Market-West Bank

Westbank Bridge Park-Luling
13825 River Road, Luling, LA
Wednesdays, from Noon-5PM
<http://www.germancoastfarmersmarket.org/>

Farmers Markets in the GNO Area

Jefferson Parish

Gretna Farmer's Market

Between 3rd & 4th St. along Huey P. Long
Every Saturday, except the Saturday of
Gretna Fest, 8:30AM-12:30PM
<https://www.gretnala.com/visitors/farmers-market/>

Nawlins Outdoor Market

1048 Scotsdale Dr., Harvey
Saturdays 9AM-5PM & Sundays 9AM-4PM
Fridays 11AM-3PM
<https://www.facebook.com/NawlinsMarket/>

Old Metairie Farmer's Market

Bayou Metairie Park, Between Metairie Lawn
Dr. and Labarre
1st & 3rd Tuesday of the month, 3:30PM-
7:30PM** Check for seasonal dates!
<https://www.oldmetairiegardenclub.com/tag/farmers-art-metairie-market/>

Jean Lafitte Town Market-Lafitte

920 Jean Lafitte Blvd.
Last Saturday of the month, 9AM-2PM
<https://www.facebook.com/JeanLafitteLa/>

Lafreniere Park Market-Metairie

3000 Downs Blvd.
Wednesdays, from 1-6PM
<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100064920097975>

Westwego Farmer's Market

484 Sala Ave., Westwego
3rd Tuesday of the month, 11AM-3PM
<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100075979938725>

Laughing Buddha Farm

4516 Clearview
Store Pickups, preorder online at
<https://www.laughingbuddhanursery.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
<https://www.facebook.com/officialwestwegoshrimplot>

Harahan Farmer's Market

501 Oak Ave., Zeringue Park, Harahan
Sundays, 9AM-1PM
<https://www.facebook.com/HarahanMarket>

The Market at Kenner City Park

3800 Loyola Drive, Kenner, LA
Thursdays 1PM-6PM
2nd & 4th Saturdays 10AM-2PM
<https://www.facebook.com/RivertownFarmersMarket>

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, Marrero, LA 70072	(504) 341-5664
Rose Garden & Pet Store	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
Plumeria Insanity Nursery	https://www.facebook.com/Plumeria-Insanity-Nursery-102123651930419	
Garden Specialties, Inc.	3601 Florida Ave., Kenner, LA 70065	(504) 468-2300
Clearview Plant and Garden	4511 Clearview Pkwy, Metairie, LA 70006	(504) 888-7700

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

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
Plantery NOLA	Pop Up Locations	www.planterynola.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/
Nice Plants, Good Pots	6720 St. Claude Ave., Arabie, LA	Etsy.com/shop/NicePlantsGoodPots

St. Tammany

The Boho Being	1184 Front St., Slidell, LA 70458	(985)707-1623
Banting's Nursery-Northshore	26300 Hwy 190, Lacombe, LA 70445	(985)882-5550

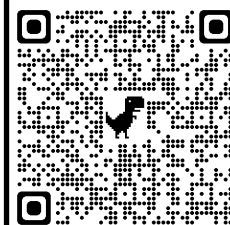
Help Support Horticulture programs in the Greater New Orleans Area

Funding helps the LSU AgCenter agents provide help for:

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



A volunteer educates children about gardening at LaSalle Park in Metairie.



**Look for
Greater New
Orleans
Horticulture
Support Fund**

Scan the QR code above or click the link below to go to the LSU Foundation donation webpage.

[Click here or go to: https://bit.ly/3UQRS7H](https://bit.ly/3UQRS7H)

September Checklist/Garden Tips

Mulches may have decayed and thinned out over the summer. Replenish mulch layers with fresh material to maintain about a two to three inch thickness. Ideally, use what you can get for free – such as leaves, dry grass clippings or pine straw. If you prefer the appearance of a purchased mulch, put down an inch or two of leaves, dry grass clippings or pine straw, and then top it off with an about an inch of your favorite purchased mulch. This will save you money and still give you the look you like. Cypress leaves make a great mulch too.

Only light pruning will be appropriate on shrubs from now on. Late, heavy pruning will stimulate growth in the fall and increase the chance of cold damage to your shrubs. Remember, spring flowering shrubs and gardenias, hydrangeas, sasanquas and camellias have already set their flower buds. Any pruning now will remove flower buds and reduce the display.

From now until next spring, do not apply fertilizers containing nitrogen to most landscape plants. Fertilizing trees, shrubs, lawns and ground covers with nitrogen in the fall can reduce the hardiness of some plants and promote winter injury.

Plant petunias into the garden now for blooms this fall and next spring. Petunias, snapdragons, nicotiana, calendula and dianthus are among the more heat tolerant cool season bedding plants, and can be planted earlier than more heat sensitive plants such as pansies.

Control caterpillar problems on ornamentals with a pesticide containing BT, spinosad or carbaryl (Sevin). BT is a bacterium that only attacks caterpillars and is harmless to other organisms. It is essentially non toxic and is appropriate for use by organic gardeners. Spinosad is also organic. Make applications before damage is too extensive, and make sure the damage is fresh and the caterpillars are still active before you treat. Keep these materials well away from butterfly garden areas. They are also toxic to butterfly caterpillars.

Evaluate caladium plantings. When the plants begin to look tired and less attractive and about two-thirds of the leaves have fallen over, it's time to dig the tubers. Caladiums may return the next year if left in the ground, but it is more reliable to dig them and store them indoors over the winter. Dig the tubers carefully leaving the foliage attached. Spread out in a well ventilated area to dry. When the foliage is dry and brown, remove it from the tubers and store them in paper or net bags indoors.

Many summer weeds are setting seeds now. Do not let this happen! Pull these weeds and dispose of them to reduce weed problems next year. Use a bagging mower to collect the clippings from the lawn and dispose of them.

Remove the canes from blackberry bushes that produced fruit this summer. They will not produce again. Vegetative canes may be tipped back to control their growth

It is time to divide and transplant Louisiana irises, Easter lilies, and calla lilies. Louisiana irises generally do best when divided every three years.

Mail order spring bulbs in time for them to arrive in October or November. Bulbs are also readily available in local nurseries now. You can go ahead and purchase them, but there is no hurry to plant them.

Water your vegetable and flower gardens deeply and thoroughly once or twice a week during dry weather. When a good rain occurs (one-half to one inch), adjust your watering schedule accordingly. A daily watering is not recommended for established plants. It increases diseases and encourages a shallow root system. Newly seeded beds, however, should be watered daily until the seeds come up. New transplants also need to be watered more frequently. And plants in containers may need to be watered everyday.

The hurricane season is kicking into high gear now, and if you haven't already done so, its time to look over your landscape. In particular, shade trees in the landscape should be carefully evaluated to make sure they are in good shape. Dead branches must be pruned off and dead trees removed entirely.

Lawn Care Do's & Don't's

Do's:

1. Finish laying sod by the middle of the month to give it time to establish before winter.
2. Apply pre-emergent herbicide to prevent winter weed seeds from germinating in the lawn. Annual bluegrass (Poa) is a common winter weed controlled by pre-emergent herbicides.
3. As the weather gets cooler, you may apply selective herbicides to eliminate broad leaf weeds in the lawn.
4. Aerate the soil if necessary to alleviate compaction.
5. Dethatch the lawn if necessary. This is the last month before winter to dethatch.
6. Continue to scout for fungal damage and control with fungicides if necessary. The most prevalent is called Large Patch of Warm-Season Turfgrass. [Click here to find information about large patch disease from the LSU AgCenter.](#)
7. Irrigate as necessary to moisten the soil to a depth of 4-6 inches. The best time to water is in the morning.
8. Keep an eye open for insect pests. Chinch bugs and tropical sod webworms have been reported lately.
9. Spread a mixture of fine compost and coarse builders sand over the lawn to add organic material and smooth out the lawn. Do not add more than 2 inches over actively growing grass.
10. Set your mower to the correct height for your turfgrass type.
11. Take a soil test. Test kits are available in our offices as well as local garden centers.

Don't's

1. Do not apply fertilizer to the lawn again until April of next year.
2. Do not apply phosphorous winterizer to the lawn without taking a soil sample first. We have ample amounts of phosphorous in our soil already.
3. Do not attempt to install a new lawn with sprigs or seeds.
4. Do not cut more than 1/3 of the height of lawn grass at a single time.
5. Do not try to grow grass in deep shade.



Follow us on Facebook at GNOGardening

For more information visit LSUAgCenter.com

Have Questions? Contact the LSU AgCenter Extension Agent in your Parish.

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