

GN Gardening Magazine

April 2025

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Look at me!

Angel's Trumpet (*Brugmansia* spp.)

In today's fast-moving world new plant varieties seem to come out every week. Trade-marked cultivars dominate plant sales at the big box stores with their colorful pots and signage. However, there are a slew of plants that were once popular landscape options but are now overlooked. One of those plants is *Brugmansia*, or what most people refer to as angel's trumpet.

Angel's Trumpet is a common name for several plant species in the genus *Brugmansia*. Believe it or not, these plants are closely related to

eggplants, peppers, potatoes, and tobacco as they are all members of the plant family, Solanaceae. Solanaceous plants are distributed throughout the globe appearing on all continents except for Antarctica, with the greatest diversity found in South America.

Most of the angel's trumpet plants seen in Louisiana landscapes come from a few different species, but all have similar growth forms and flower characteristics. *Brugmansia arborea*, as its species name suggests, is the larger, more tree-like form. It can reach heights up to 20 feet in its native environment, but we normally see them on average about 10-12 feet tall. The flowers of *B. arborea* are 6 to 9 inches long and white in color.

B. suaveolens not only goes by angel's trumpet, but it is also referred to as angel's tears and snowy angel trumpet. The plant itself can grow up to 12 feet tall but normally is seen closer to 8 feet tall and 5 feet



Average size white *B. arborea* in Louisiana.

wide. It produces a similar, white-colored flower like *B. arborea*, but yellow and pink flowers have been observed. Two other angel's trumpets are found in Louisiana gardens. *B. versicolor* grows to a similar size as *B. suaveolens* but produces white flowers that fade to a soft peach color. *Brugmansia x candida* is a

hybrid cross between *B. versicolor* and *B. arborea*. It produces white, yellow, and pale pink flowers.

All *Brugmansia* plants have large trumpet-shaped, solitary flowers that hang downward below the foliage like angel's trumpets directed to the earth from the heavens above. They start blooming in summer and will continue until frost. The flowers are fragrant, making any of the angel's trumpets a great plant for patios and other outdoor areas.

To get the most out of angel trumpet, plant it in an area that receives at least 4-5 hours of direct sunlight. They are tropical in nature so look for an area with protection on the North and northwestern side. They also work especially well in containers, making it easier to

move inside during freezing events. Plants in the ground may freeze back when temps dip into the 20s but most will regenerate from their root system.

One of the reasons why angel's trumpet plants seem to have fallen out of popularity with the general gardening public could be because of a newspaper article that was run in the Times-Picayune back in 1994 alerting the public to a slew of reports coming from the Louisiana Poison Control Center. Several teenagers were hospitalized after ingesting tea made from an angel's trumpet plant. Brugmansia plants do have medicinal properties stemming from alkaloids produced within the plant, some good and some bad. However, despite the negative press, angel's trumpet



B. versicolor produces white flowers that eventually turn to a soft peach/pink color.

plants offer a nice tropical look to the landscape, while filling the autumn air with a sweet aroma.
~Will Afton



Photo by Chris Dunaway

Resources:
2002. Gill, D. and J. White. Louisiana Gardener's Guide. Rev. ed. Cool springs press. Brentwood, TN
2011. Odenwald, N. and J. Turner. Identification, Selection and Use of Southern Plants: For Landscape Design. 4th Ed. Claitor's Pub Division. Baton Rouge, LA.

Illuminating angle trumpet flowers from below can create a unique display in the garden at night.

April Vegetable Planting Guide

Crop	Recommended Variety
Cantaloupe	Ambrosia, Aphrodite, Athena, Primo, Vienna
Collards	Champion, Flash, Georgia, Top Bunch, Vates
Cucumbers	Dasher II, Diva, Fanfare, General Lee, Indy, Olympian, Sweet Success, Sweet Slice
Cucuzzi	None Given
Eggplant	Dusky, Night Shadow, Epic, Santana, Calliope
Kohlrabi	Early Purple Vienna, Early White, Vienna, Winner
Lima Beans (bush or pole)	Dixie Butterpea, Jackson Wonder, Thorogreen Florida Speckled, King of Garden
Okra	Annie Oakley, Cajun Delight, Clemson Spineless
Peppers, Bell (transplants)	Aristotle X3R, Jupiter, Lilac, Plato, Tequila
Peppers, Hot (transplant)	Grande, Tula, Mariachi, Mitla,
Pumpkins	Atlantic Giant, Baby Bear, Prankster, Sorcerer
Radishes	Cherriette, Champion, White Icicle, April Cross
Snap Beans (bush or pole)	Bush-Blue Lake 274, Bronco, Derby, Lynx, Strike Pole-Blue Lake, Kentucky Blue, McCaslin
Southern Peas	Queen Anne, California #5, Quickpick, Colussus
Summer Squash	Gold Rush, Justice III, Multipik, Patriot II
Sweet Corn	Merit, Silver Queen, Honey ‘n Pearl, Ambrosia
Swiss Chard	None Given
Tomato (transplant)	Better Boy, Big Beef, Cupid, Pink Girl, Juliet, Sweet Milton, Bella Rosa, Carolina Gold
Winter Squash	Honey Bear, Sweet Mama, Table Queen, Tivoli

Pruning-Part 2: The Cut

Last month we talked about the different pruning tools available, what their recommended use is, and how to maintain them. This month we will discuss the pruning cut.

There are many ways and reasons to prune a plant. But no matter what the reason or style, the basic pruning cut should always be more or less the same. I'm referring to the actual cut itself.

One basic principle is to ALWAYS prune back to or just above a growing point (branch or bud), the branch collar, or to the soil line. NEVER

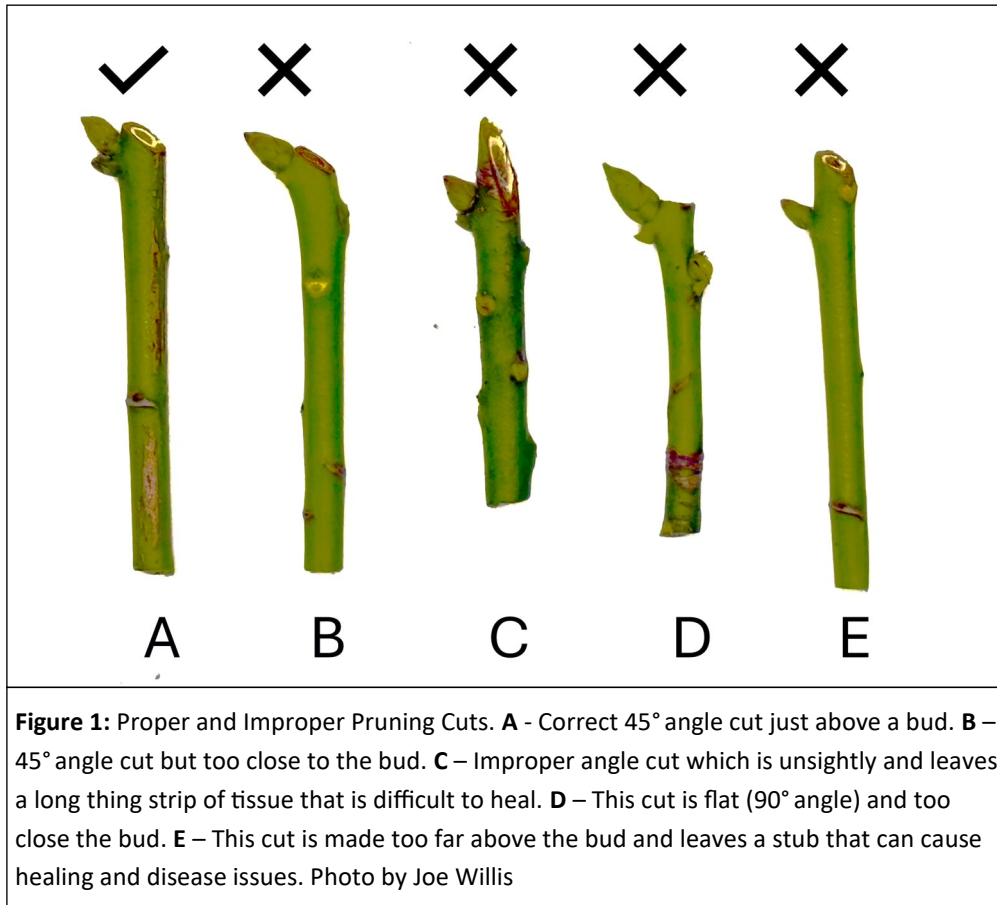
leave a stub. Leaving a stub invites disease organisms and insects to attack the plant. Leaving a stub makes it difficult for the plant to heal over the wound. The stub most often dies which can be unsightly and lead to infections or infestations.

The second is to make the cut at an approximately 45° angle. This angle helps water drain off the freshly cut surface which helps the wound to heal and stay dry which helps prevent disease. A flat cut (90°) tends to hold water on the surface. A sharp angle often cuts into the growing area on the plant necessary for wound healing or can leave a long thin strip of plant tissue which is similar to a stub (Figure 1).

Third, when pruning tree limbs, it is important to

make the cut just outside the branch collar. Pruning into the collar or too far from the collar can inhibit the healing process. For large branches, always use the three-cut method to prevent large wounds from bark tearing.

Fourth, when pruning trees and shrubs, make the pruning cut just above a bud that is pointing in the direction that you want the plant to grow. If you want to open up the plant interior to increase airflow or for aesthetics, make sure the bud just below the prune is pointed outwards. If you want to tighten the canopy, make sure the bud is



pointed inward. When pruning plants with opposite or whorled bud arrangement, make your 45° angle cut just above the bud cluster. All the buds will grow and you can remove the small branches, if necessary, for desired growth habit.

When pruning limbs back to a main stem or trunk, always locate the branch collar before pruning. The branch collar is a swollen, natural area of tissue where a branch joins the trunk or another branch, acting as a protective zone and promoting healing after pruning. Pruning cuts should be made just outside the branch collar. This is generally a 45° angle cut from the bark ridge following the branch collar edge (Figure 2).

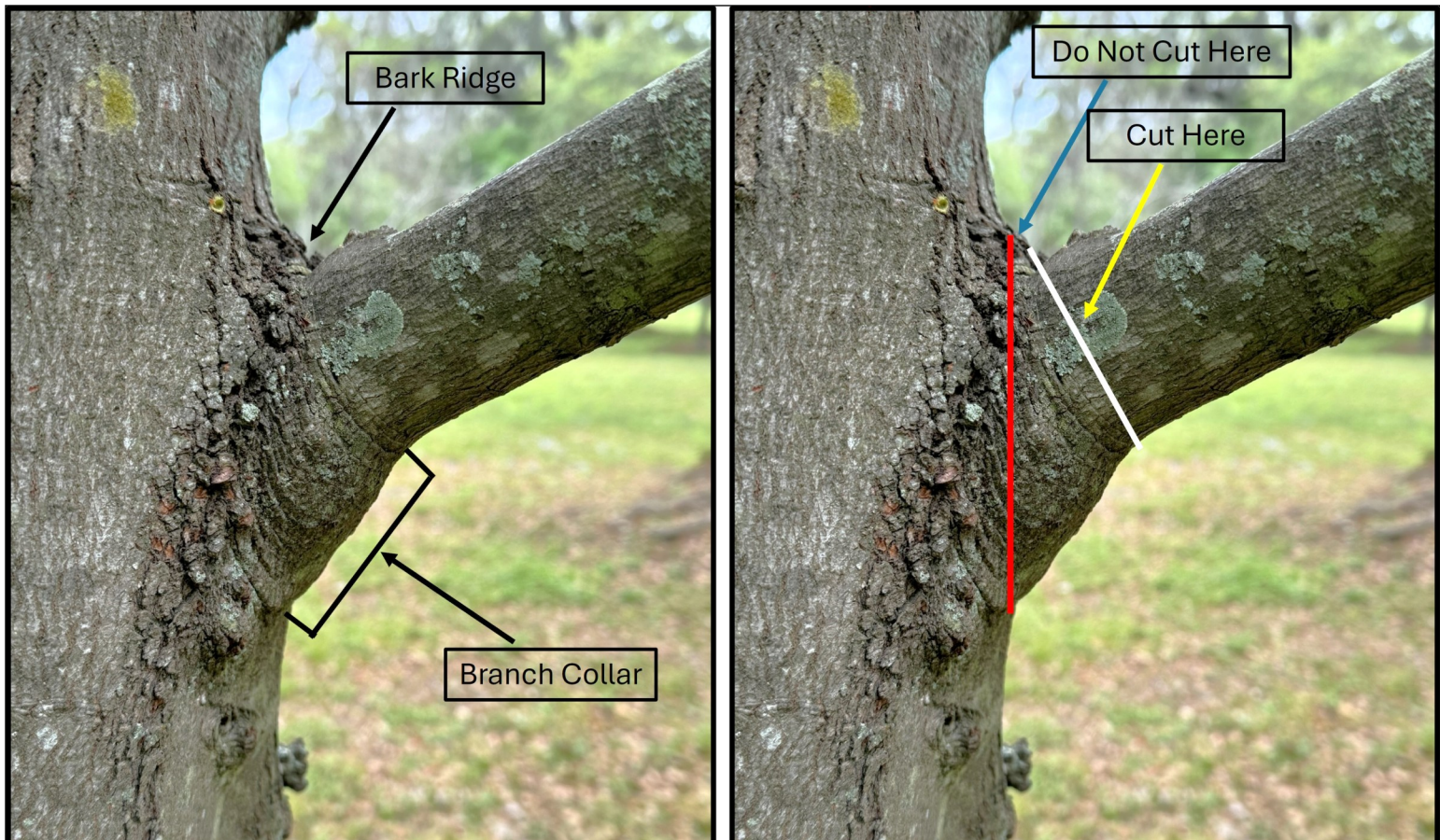


Figure 2: Left picture indicates the location of the Bark Ridge and the Branch Collar both of which are easily distinguishable. Right picture – the white line indicates the proper cut location and angle of the cut. The red line indicates a flush cut which is never recommended because it cuts through the branch collar. Photo by Joe Willis

For large limbs that require a pruning saw, always use the three-cut method (Figure 3) to avoid creating large bark tears that may result. The first cut is made about 6-12" from the trunk and is cut from the underside of the branch upward about halfway through the branch. The second cut is several inches further out the limb from the first cut and is from the top downward until the branch falls off. The third cut is to remove the short stub left behind and should be made as described above in the branch collar discussion.

Another type of pruning cut is shearing. This is done with manual or electric hedge shears (GNO Gardening March 2025). Hedge shears are designed for quick, general trimming of hedges and bushes, often resulting in a "sheared" or formal look. While hedge shears can be used for trimming hedges and bushes, they are not ideal for making precise pruning cuts, as they can damage plants by creating jagged edges, cutting leaves in half, and potentially damaging buds (Figure 4). For healthier, more natural-looking results, hand pruning with bypass pruners is a better method.



Improper pruning can lead to torn cambium layer and prevent the tree from sealing off the wounded area.

~Dr. Joe W. Willis

Three-Cut Pruning Method

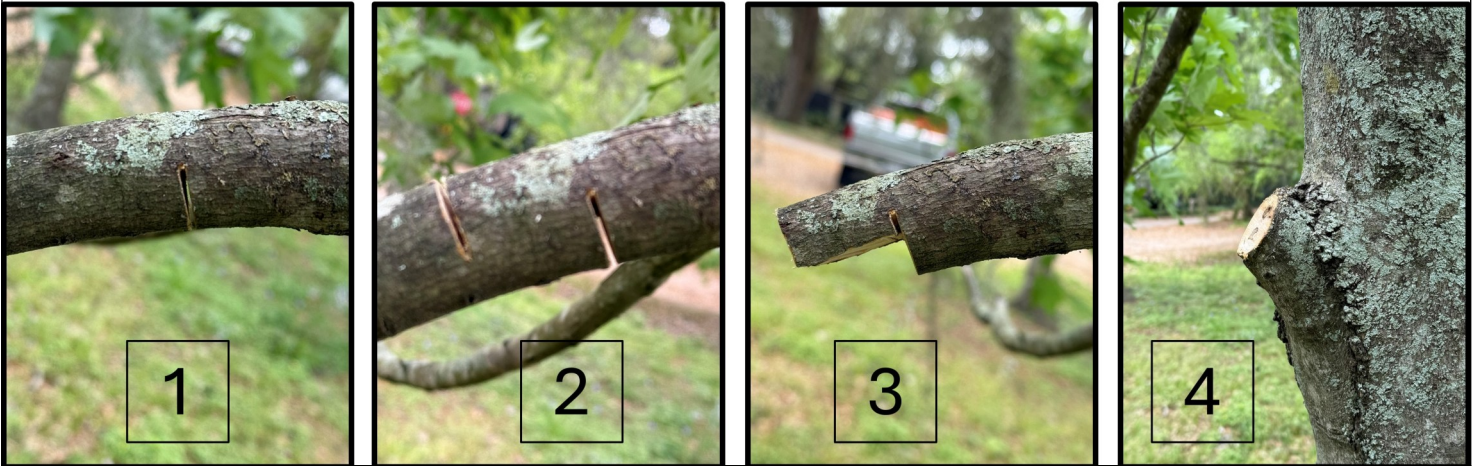


Figure 3: The steps for using the Three-Cut Pruning Method for larger branches to avoid bark tearing damage. Photo by Joe Willis



Figure 4: While hedge shears can be used to quickly trim a shrub and give a formal shape and look, closer examination reveals the stubs, jagged cuts, and other damage left behind. Yellow circles show damage made by hedge shears. Photo by Joe Willis

Selected Resources:

[Basic Pruning Principles. Pruning Basics for Trees and Shrubs](#)

[Landscape Plants: Pruning Cuts. 2015. UF/IFAS. Pruning - Landscape plants - Edward F. Gilman - UF/IFAS](#)

[Spring Pruning Basics for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. 2025. Primex Garden Center.](#)

[Still Using Hedge Trimmers? Hand Pruning Is Better For Your Shrubs. Leaf & Limb. Still Using Hedge Trimmers? Hand Pruning is Better for Your Shrubs - Leaf & Limb](#)

Tips for Storing Seeds

Spring is in full swing which means many gardeners are ordering and purchasing seeds. Since many of us have small gardens, it's normal to end up with partial packets of seeds. When properly stored, seeds can last several years past the printed "sell by" date on the packet. Some seeds even keep ten or more years with proper handling, meaning that you can plant and enjoy them for a long time.

Storage lifespans for vegetables do vary a bit by species but are not set in stone. Here are some of the more common crops. Keep in mind that some seeds will still germinate past these points, but less and less so over the years. For a full guide, visit [Seed Viability & Storage Guide | Johnny's Selected Seeds](#)

Two years: Lettuces, sweet corn, okra, onions, parsley, parsnips, peppers

Three years: Beans, broccoli, carrots, celery, kohlrabi, peas, spinach

Four years: Beets, cabbage, fennel, kale, mustards, pumpkins, rutabaga, squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes, turnips, watermelon

Five years: Brussels sprouts, collards, cucumber, endives, muskmelons, radishes

Storing seeds properly can extend the shelf life and germination viability. A refrigerator is ideal. Seeds should be stored in a sealed container like jars, plastic ziploc bags, and plastic bins with tight fitting lids. Most home refrigerators have a relative humidity below 60%, making them ideal for storage of seeds. Fridges also seal and keep pests out such as insects and rodents. Home refrigerators are also usually set somewhere around 35° F. When seeds are exposed to fluctuating temperatures

such as in a garage or storage shed, germination viability declines a lot. Exposure to temperatures above 90°F can also outright kill seeds.

When removing seeds from the fridge to use them, let the container reach room temperature before opening it



Envelopes and small plastic bags can work well to store small amounts of seeds. Don't forget to label them with the plant name and year collected.

to avoid creating condensation and moisture that can ruin seeds and create mold issues. If you are storing seeds that you yourself have grown, be sure to dry them completely on a countertop before adding them to your storage containers.

When using older seeds, expect some germination to decline even under ideal storage conditions. There may also be somewhat delayed germination and emergence. You may choose to seed things a bit heavier to compensate for this. In commercial production, these issues are dealbreakers, which is why producers order fresh seed each season. In a home garden, decreased germination and delays are a bit more acceptable in many cases. Use up a partial packet and don't waste it!

~Anna Timmerman

Misunderstood Plant of the Month

Annual Bluegrass (*Poa annua*)

At this time of year we receive numerous calls about this common weed taking over local lawns. Invariably, the client will run down the list of herbicides that they have applied in attempts to control the spread. Unfortunately, by the time that they call me, the plants have spread throughout the yard and the plants are mature with seeds already set for next season.

While most of us in the South consider annual bluegrass to be a weed. But, in cooler climates, it is used as a turfgrass and is used on putting greens at many golf courses. The seeds are also a good source of food for migrating birds.

Annual bluegrass grows 6 to 8 inches high when left unmowed. It has light green flattened stems that are bent at the base and often rooted at the lower stem joint. Leaf blades are often crinkled part way down and vary from 1 to 3 inches long with typical boat-shaped leaf tips. The inflorescence (flowering structure) has branched seed clusters (panicles) that are 1 to 4 inches long. Seed clusters, also called seed heads, can form as soon as plants are six weeks old; although this can occur from early fall through early summer, most seed heads are formed in spring.

Annual bluegrass is easily distinguished in a lawn as it forms dense clumps. It is a cool-season plant that germinates from seeds as in the fall as the temperatures fall below 70° F. The plants will grow and remain green in the lawn over the winter while

the turfgrass is dormant. In the spring the plants will create small inconspicuous flowers that will develop into seed bearing panicles. Oftentimes, it is this white feathery inflorescence that first draws attention to the



A clump of annual bluegrass in a "lawn".

growing plants. The seeds will scatter and the plants will die as the weather gets warmer.

Each small plant can produce about 100 seeds. The seeds of annual bluegrass are distributed by people, birds and mowing. Yes, your lawn guy can easily spread these seeds across his clientele.

Annual bluegrass does favor compacted soils and can be an indicator of the condition. The presence of the plant can also indicate that the lawn is not being mowed at the correct height.

Control:

The best way to prevent or reduce weed encroachment is to maintain a healthy lawn through

proper fertilization and soil pH and regular mowing at the proper cutting height. Properly maintaining a lawn through these cultural practices promotes dense and vigorous turfgrass, allowing it to better compete with weeds. Because human activity is a major factor in the spread of annual bluegrass, it is important to clean mowers and other equipment before moving to another site. Many infestations of annual bluegrass will start of small with only a few plants. Hand pulling these plants can greatly reduce the spread of the plants. Removing the seeds from the area can also reduce the spread of the weed. Use a bagging mower to when seeds are present and dispose of the clippings.

In addition to cultural practices, herbicide applications may be required to achieve effective weed control. Pre-emergence herbicides are an important component in managing annual bluegrass in warm-season turfgrass. For pre-emergence herbicides to be effective, the herbicides must be applied prior to weed emergence. Annual bluegrass seed germinates when soil temperatures fall below 70° F. Pre-emergence herbicides are most effective on annual bluegrass when applied in mid- to late September in Louisiana. Post-emergence herbicides are more effective when applied to annual bluegrass seedlings before the seed heads are formed. See our publication on annual bluegrass at this link: https://www.lsuagcenter.com/topics/lawn_garden/



A lawn heavily overrun with annual bluegrass

[commercial_horticulture/turfgrass/turfgrass-weeds/weedy-grasses/annual-bluegrass](https://www.lsuagcenter.com/topics/lawn_garden/commercial_horticulture/turfgrass/turfgrass-weeds/weedy-grasses/annual-bluegrass)

The good news is that if you have annual bluegrass in your lawn now, it will soon die off as the weather warms up. But, if you don't do something to prevent it, there will be over 10 time more next year.

~Chris Dunaway



Photo by Chris Dunaway

Seed bearing annual bluegrass panicles above.
Annual bluegrass seeds below



Photo by Chris Dunaway

What's Bugging You?

Fiery Skipper Butterfly (*Hylephila phyleus*)

This quick-moving, beautiful butterfly with a 1" wingspan can be seen skipping over grass and lawns, fields, bushes, and forest openings. Both male and female adult fiery skippers have short, knobbed antennae and orange and brown patterned wings. Females have larger brown patches on both the top and underside of the wings. Adult males have black marginal markings giving the wing edges a toothed appearance. When the butterfly lands on a flower, sometimes all the wings are raised and other times its forewings and hindwings are held at right angles to each other. When that happens, the tops of the wings are visible, showing dark brown wings with a row of small orange dashes near the edge. They are active from spring through late autumn and are very common throughout the southeast. Adult fiery skippers collect nectar from a range of floral species. One of their favorites is lantana.

Fiery skipper larvae appear green turning a darker brown as they go through instars. It has a large head and a brown stripe that runs down its back. The caterpillars feed on grasses of all kinds including lawns and ornamental grasses. After the third instar, larvae roll grass leaves by spinning silk to bind the edges. This is a form of protection as they transition

into pupae. The Fiery Skipper has multiple generations per year in our warm climate.



Fiery skipper adult male. Note the distinctive wing coloration and antennae knobs. Wings are being held perpendicular to each other. Photo Dr. Joe Willis

Larvae feeding on lawns is sometimes considered a nuisance and can be controlled using Spinosad or B.t. kurstaki. However, damage is seldom severe enough to warrant control measures. Mostly, they should just be enjoyed for the beautiful little butterflies that they are.

~ Dr. Joe W. Willis

Resources:

Fiery Skipper. 2025. Fiery Skipper. Florida Museum.
Fiery Skipper – Florida's Wildflowers & Butterflies
Fiery Skipper. 2025. Wikipedia. Fiery skipper - Wikipedia

Griffin, T.B. and J. Gillett-Kaufman. 2024. Fiery Skipper *Hylephila phyleus*. EENY-697/IN1194: Fiery Skipper *Hylephila phyleus* (Drury) (Insecta: Lepidoptera: Hesperiidae)



Fiery skipper, *Hylephila phyleus*, larva feeding on a blade of grass. Credit: Lyle J. Buss, UF/IFAS

Gauras Just Wanna Have Sun

At home, in the morning light, my neighbor says, “what you gonna plant on that site,” But don’t forget it’s bright ‘til the evening comes, And Gauras, they wanna have sun. Oh, Gauras just wanna have sun.

Gaura is an herbaceous perennial that brings bright flower colors (white, as well as light and dark pinks) to the landscape, where the small flowers appear to float above the foliage as they rest on floral stems roughly 2-4 feet above the surface. While the flowers are indeed small, a light breeze can cause the stems to sway and lend the appearance of “Whirling Butterflies”, which is one of its common names (along with Bee Blossom, Wand Flower, or simply, Gaura). While Gaura performs best in full sun, this plant can take some shade and has shown exceptional tolerance to heat, humidity, drought, and other seasonal conditions we are all too familiar with in Louisiana.

Gaura is a native, low maintenance, and reliable perennial plant for the Louisiana landscape – which is why it is one of the 2025 Super Plant selections. Trimming back the plant to about half of its height in spring can maintain a more desirable form. A summer

deadheading of fading blooms can support a second flush of flowers in fall. Using shears to prune this plant

may be preferable to using (Cindy) *Laupers*, as shears can quickly cut lots of foliage at once. It is not a whole lot of effort to maintain this plant, but when the working day is done, remember that Gauras just want to have sun.

Some people take a beautiful Gaura and choose to hide it away from the rest of the world by planting it in a discrete location of the landscape. While people certainly want to see it as they walk in the sun, pollinators will be able to find it even if it is tucked away. Bees and butterflies will be attracted to this plant, making it perfect for pollinator gardens. With its low water use (once established), low maintenance, and beauty in mass plantings, this species looks great in native plant compositions and cottage gardens. Interested in acquiring Gaura for your landscape? If you’re lost, you can look, and you will find this popular plant time after time at your local nursery or garden center.



Photo by Allen Owings

‘Belleza’ light pink gaura pictured above.
‘Belleza’ white gaura pictured below.



Photo by Allen Owings

~Dr. Damon Abdi

Disease of the Month: Black Spot

(*Diplocarpon rosae*) on Roses

The fungal pathogen *Diplocarpon rosae*, or black spot, is the most common disease of roses in the southeast. The hot, humid, and rainy climate of Louisiana favors disease development and proliferation.

Black spot primarily affects foliage, causing dark brown or black circles on the upper surface of the leaves. The lesions are

characterized by feathery edges and the surrounding tissue often turns yellow. Eventually, infected leaves drop, causing extensive defoliation.

In general, hybrid tea, grandiflora, and floribunda roses are most susceptible to black spot.

Prophylactic treatment is necessary for these susceptible roses. Waiting to spray until disease symptoms develop will make management much more difficult. Plan for regular (likely weekly)

fungicide applications from April to November. Fungicides will not kill existing disease but will protect the new foliage from it. Some contact fungicide options include copper fungicides, Bonide Captan 50WP and Hi-Yield Captan 50W. Systemic options include Monterey Garden Phos and Fertilome

Liquid Systemic Fungicide II. Choosing a fungicide that contains an insecticide, like Bonide Complete Fruit Tree Spray Concentrate, can help reduce overall management time. Consult the Louisiana Plant Disease Management Guide for additional options. As always, be sure to double check the product label before purchasing to ensure it is appropriate for use in roses and that the active ingredient is effective on black spot. The product label will also detail application instructions including rate and treatment frequency. Aside from developing a fungicide program, black spot can be managed using the following cultural practices:

- Choose disease resistant varieties including the 'Knock Out' series and Drift roses. These roses can still get the disease, but often recover on their own.
- Remove and destroy defoliated diseased leaves from around the plant. Diseased litter harbors the black spot spores that can lead to reinfection. Spores are spread by wind, splashing water, cultivation, and insects.

still get the disease, but often recover on their own.



Photo by Chris Dunaway

Black spot disease on a Peggy Martin rose.

- Minimize wet leaves by watering plants at the base. Fungal spores need a wet surface to germinate. Extended periods of wet leaves (7 hours) are likely to lead to disease.
- Space and prune roses appropriately to encourage good air circulation that will help leaves dry more quickly.
- Sanitize pruning equipment after working in roses by wiping with isopropyl alcohol or soaking in a 10% bleach solution for 10 minutes (Abdi and Fields, 2023).

~Alyssa Tarrant

Resources:

- Abdi and Fields. (2023). Landscape Ornamental Series: Sanitizing Tools to Prevent Disease. LSU AgCenter, Pub. 3887.
- Beckerman, J. (2022). Disease of Landscape Plants: Rose Black Spot. Purdue University Extension, BP-139-W.
- Ferrin, D.M., Hollier, C.A., Overstreet, C., and Holcomb, G.E. (2007). Rose Diseases. LSU AgCenter, Pub. 2613.
- Gill, D., and Owings, A. (2007). Roses: Selection, Planting and Care. LSU AgCenter, Pub. 1587.
- 2025 Louisiana Plant Disease Management Guide. LSU AgCenter, Pub. 1802.

In the Kitchen with Austin

Baked Cucuzza

Cucuzza and tomatoes combine here to make a wonderful side dish or main course, if served with a green salad.

Ingredients:

1 cucuzza, peeled & seeded	1/3 c bread crumbs
1 small onion, chopped	1/2 c parmesan cheese, divided
2 cloves garlic, minced	1 Tbs. parsley, chopped
3 Tbs. olive oil	Salt and pepper
3 plum tomatoes, skinned & diced	1 Tbs. butte

Directions:

Cut cucuzza into strips and then into 1 inch pieces. In a heavy-bottomed pot, sauté onion and garlic in olive oil until tender being careful not to brown. Add tomatoes and cucuzza. Season with salt and pepper, then stir well to blend.



A dish of Baked Cucuzza

Cover partially and cook over medium-low heat until cucuzza is tender. Remove from heat and stir in bread crumbs, a bit of parmesan cheese, and parsley. Adjust salt and pepper, to your taste.

Heat oven to 350°. Transfer mixture to buttered baking dish. Top with remaining parmesan cheese and bake until lightly browned, about 20 minutes. Let cool slightly before serving.



Bien Manger

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

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
Plantery NOLA	Pop Up Locations	www.plantery.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

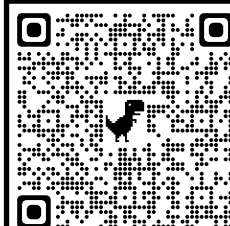
St. Tammany

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



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>

April Checklist/Garden Tips

1. Aphids are a real problem on roses and many other plants in spring. Control with insecticidal soap, oil spray, Malathion or Acephate.
2. 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.
3. Keep your Louisiana irises well watered now while they flower and through mid summer. Remove any developing seed pods after flowering is finished.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.

Lawn Care Do's & Don't's

Do:

1. This is the prime planting season for warm season grasses such as St. Augustine, centipede, Bermuda and zoysia. Click the following link to see our sod installation guide at this link: [Sod Installation and Establishment Guide](#)
2. Take a soil test.
3. Apply sulfur or lime to adjust the pH if necessary according to soil lab recommendations.
4. Make the first application of the recommended rate of nitrogen fertilizer for your turf variety if you have not done so. See the fertilizer recommendations on page 5 of the Louisiana Lawns Best Management Practices Guide. [Go to https://www.lsuagcenter.com/~media/system/7/c/8/e/7c8e4b17a12a51839443d9296bd03edc/pub2940louisianalawnsmarch2008.pdf to see the guide.](https://www.lsuagcenter.com/~media/system/7/c/8/e/7c8e4b17a12a51839443d9296bd03edc/pub2940louisianalawnsmarch2008.pdf)
5. Apply selective herbicides to kill off weeds growing in the lawn. You may also scout the lawn and remove weeds by hand. Make a game out of it with kids and grandkids.
6. Use a core aerator to open up channels in the soil. Spread a mix of fine compost and sand over the lawn in a 1/4 inch layer.
7. Add 0.75 ft³ (1 bag) of top soil per 100 square feet of lawn. Spread the material so that it fills in between the blades of grass.
7. Dethatch the lawn if necessary.
8. Set your mower to the correct height for your turfgrass type. This is one of the most important things that you can do. See Table 1 on page 5 of the Louisiana Lawns Best Management Practices guide. The link may be found at point #4 above.
9. Continue to scout for disease and insect pests and apply treatment if necessary.
10. Find a list of informative videos on lawn care from the experts at the LSU AgCenter by going to <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL2hr6qmeDGT5zaBnUbeeJ-tA3-nlbYPg>

Do Not:

1. Do not cut more than 1/3 of the height at a single time.
2. Do not let winter weeds go to seed in the lawn. Use the bagging mower to collect clippings and dispose of them if seed heads are present.

Your Local Extension Office is Here to Help



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For more information visit **LSUAgCenter.com**

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

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