



GN Gardening Magazine

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Cover photo: A black swallowtail caterpillar feeding on a flowering dill plant.

Photo by Alyssa Tarrant

Dr. Joe Receives Statewide and National Awards

Shady Oaks Garden Club nominated Dr. Joe Willis as the “person contributing outstanding work in the State of Louisiana in the area of

horticulture education and community outreach that is not a member of National Garden Clubs. Dr. Joe was awarded the state “Excellence in Horticulture Award” and the “Award of Commendation” from the Louisiana Garden Club Federation (LGCF), and the “Award of Excellence” from the National Garden Clubs, Inc. (NGC).”

Shady Oaks nominated Dr. Joe Willis “to recognize his many contributions and his service to the people of the Greater New Orleans area and Louisiana in general. This is also to honor his generosity in freely giving of his knowledge, energy and time to Shady Oaks

Garden Club, Inc., by helping our club achieve its goals and thereby, those of NGC, Deep South Garden Clubs, Inc. and LGCF. Dr. Joe has been instrumental in the recognition of NGC/LGCF garden clubs. For the last four years, he has made the Pavilion of the Two Sisters in the Botanical Garden of New Orleans City Park available for holding the NGC Standard Spring Flower Show, a part of the Annual Spring Garden

Show which attracts attendees from all over the area. He has served as judge for the photography section of the flower show and has entered Educational

Exhibits.

As a horticulture agent and educator, Dr. Joe helped to develop and enhance the GNO Gardening monthly magazine which concentrates on the uniqueness of the southern Louisiana garden. Each month GNO Gardening contains articles about plant diseases, weeds, pests, and unique plants that you’re likely to encounter that month. There are also articles of special interest like his series on “Gardening in Containers”, “Alternative Pest Control”, “Plant Nutrition”, and various “Greaxing Guides”. GNO Gardening is sent out monthly to over 35,000 subscribers and



Dr. Joe accepting the Excellence in Horticulture Award from Carla Gauthier, LGCF President.

has won several awards in extension.

Dr. Joe has been indispensable in developing and producing online gardening courses in “Home Gardening”, “Home Composting”, and “Home Citrus Production”. In addition, Dr. Joe has a monthly horticulture segment on WWL-TV and WVUE-TV FOX8 with a combined audience of 120,000.

As a Louisiana Master Gardener Coordinator, Dr. Joe

helped to implement the reverse classroom training model to increase volunteer diversity and program accessibility. The Orleans/Jefferson Master Gardener class has an annual participation of 50-75 students. There are about 380 current Master Gardeners in the Greater New Orleans area contributing roughly 11,700 hours of volunteer service on approximately 75 projects.

SOGC members and other related organizations have benefited from Dr. Joe's outstanding service, achievement as a resource of information on disease control, information on new hybrid varieties, authorship of articles, and educational efforts."

~ Shady Oaks Garden Club

"The Award of Excellence (AOE) is the highest achievement award presented by National Garden Clubs, Inc. I am pleased to inform you and to congratulate you for being one of the three winners of the 2026 NGC Award of Excellence (AOE) SR-I that is awarded to non-members. This award honors you for your efforts in making a difference in regard to advancing the education and study of gardening and horticulture and promoting civic and environmental

responsibility, the very qualities that underscore the NGC Award of Excellence. It was so enjoyable to learn about your accomplishments, and we are pleased to be able to acknowledge you for your significant contributions to your community."

~ Susan Miner, NGC Award of Excellence Chair

Dr. Joe was the first Louisiana recipient of the NGC National Award of Excellence.



Award of Commendation. Carla Gauthier (LGCF President), Dr. Paula Barton-Willis, Dr. Joe W. Willis



National Award of Excellence. Susan Miner (NGC Award of Excellence Chair), Dr. Joe W Willis, Dr. Paula Barton-Willis, Donna Donnelly (NGC President), Carla Gauthier (LGCF President)

June Planting Guide

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

July Vegetable Planting Guide

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

August Vegetable Planting Guide

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

Look at Me: Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)

For my fellow amateur bouquet makers, butterfly enthusiasts, and kitchen experimenters, few plants deliver like dill.

Dill is a cool-season annual herb, best planted

October-February (McClure, 2024).

During the cool months, the feathery, bluish-green foliage can be harvested and used in cooking. In late spring and early summer, dill produces umbrella-like flower clusters called umbels (Mahr, n.d.). This type of flower is characteristic of the Apiaceae or carrot family, which also includes parsley, cilantro, and fennel. The large, flat blossoms of small, clustered yellow flowers add whimsy to the garden, cut flower bouquets, or a can of dilly beans (photo 1). After the flowers have lost their luster,

harvest dill seed to use as a spice in the kitchen or stock for next year's planting.

In addition to producing whimsical flowers, dill adds further interest to the garden by serving as a host plant for black swallowtail butterflies (Mahr, n.d.). Early instars of black swallowtail caterpillars resemble bird poop, mostly black with a white strip (photo 2).

Later iterations are a vibrant green, striped with black and yellow spots (photo 3). Dill and other apiaceae herbs may be past their human culinary prime by June, but they are still a valuable food source for six-legged friends.

I do not recommend planting dill in south Louisiana at this time of year; instead start planning ahead to ensure you don't miss out on the dill action in 2027. As with other cool-season herbs, plant dill between October and February. Dill can be transplanted or direct seeded but sowing directly is less stressful on its taproot system (Illinois Extension, n.d.). Dill prefers full sun, well-drained soil, and can be grown in containers. 'Fernleaf' dill is particularly well-suited to containers because it is a relatively low-growing variety (Mahr, n.d.).

Herbs are generally

light feeders, so fertilizer should only be used if signs of nutrient deficiencies are visible (i.e. yellow leaves).

Dill isn't the showiest plant in the garden, but its longevity and versatility make it a rockstar nonetheless!

~Alyssa Tarrant



Photo 1: Dill flowers make a great addition to cut flower bouquets.
Photo by Alyssa Tarrant.

Resources and additional reading

Illinois Extension. (n.d.). Dill. University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. <https://extension.illinois.edu/herbs/dill>

Mahr, S. (n.d.) Dill, *Anethum graveolens*. University of Wisconsin-Madison, Wisconsin Horticulture, Division of Extension. <https://hort.extension.wisc.edu/articles/dill-anethum-graveolens/>

McClare, O. (2024). Plant cool-season herbs to accent upcoming holidays. LSU AgCenter. <https://www.lsuagcenter.com/articles/page1729706903759>



Photo 2: Dill is a host plant for black swallowtail butterflies. Early instars of black swallowtail caterpillars resemble bird poop. Photo by Alyssa Tarrant.



Photo 3 & 4: Later instars of black swallowtail caterpillars are a vibrant green, striped with and yellow spots. Photo by Alyssa Tarrant.

What's Bugging You?

Harlequin Bugs (*Murgantia histrionica*)

Harlequin bugs (*Murgantia histrionica*) are serious pests of cruciferous vegetables like cabbages, cauliflower, turnips, broccoli, kohlrabi, kale, and Brussels sprouts in the garden.

These brightly colored stink bugs show up near the end of the cool growing season, right when temperatures begin to rise. Adult harlequin bugs are 3/8" long, shield shaped, and brightly colored with a distinctive red and orange spotted pattern. The immature nymphs are also bright orange and black, with narrow white bands across the abdomen segments. The eggs are barrel shaped, clustered, and boldly colored with black and white rings. These eggs are usually grouped in 10-15 egg clusters and are attached to the underside of leaves.

Female harlequin bugs can produce a lot of eggs during their life span, anywhere from four to 26 egg masses. Hatching times vary based on temperature and tend to get shorter as the temperature rises. Typically, eggs hatch within 1-3 weeks of being laid. The nymphs congregate together for safety and go through five life stages, called instars. Two to four generations per year are possible, with more in warmer years. These insects overwinter in loose soil and crop debris.

Harlequin bugs have piercing-sucking mouthparts much like leaf-footed bugs, Southern green and brown stink bugs, and other members of the

Hemipteran order of insects. They use their mouthparts to suck sap and juices from their host plants, leaving behind stippled leaf damage, discoloration, and lace-like holes from the resulting



Adult harlequin bug. (Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org. Creative Commons)

tissue loss. Plants begin to stress and wilt, even in the presence of plenty of soil moisture. Many will fail to produce heads or reach mature harvest size when harlequin bug infestations are heavy, and eventually die. Harlequin bugs will also host on the weeds pigweed (*Amaranth*) and lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium*).

These bugs are fast and love to scurry away from any gardener attempting to remove them by hand. Knocking them off of plants and into a cup of soapy water can be a great strategy, especially early in the morning when they are moving slowly. Egg masses are easy to identify and remove by hand. It is always a

good idea to remove and pull spent crops and prevent the build up of crop debris where you are planning to plant additional cruciferous crops in the next growing season. This can be tricky in small garden spaces, but crop rotation and good garden sanitation can help reduce harlequin bug populations.

Chemical control options are available and should only be used in heavy infestation situations.

Pyrethroids, carbamates, imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, and acetamiprid are all broad-spectrum insecticides with good activity on harlequin bugs. Always follow label directions when applying these products to edible crops. Biological controls tend to lean heavily on natural beneficial predatory insect populations. The eggs are consumed by lacewings, pirate bugs, and a



Eggs of harlequin bug. (Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org. Creative Commons)

few parasitoid wasp species. Adult and nymph harlequin bugs have few natural enemies, as they do secrete a bitter substance that makes them unpalatable to lizards, birds, and other garden predators.



Harlequin bugs feeding on a head of cabbage by Harlequin bug. (Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org. Creative Commons)

Harlequin bugs are opportunistic feeders and will host on cleome, flowering cabbages, stock, wild mustards, squash, corn, beans, asparagus, okra, and tomato when the populations get really high. Practicing regular hand removal or general pest control through frequent scouting and care in gardens is typically the best strategy for preventing a heavy outbreak. Keep an eye out for these brightly colored pests and their eggs and take the time to remove them whenever they appear.

~Anna Timmerman

References:

[Bug Biz Pest Management and Insect Identification Series: Murgantia histrionica, Harlequin bug \(Hemiptera: Pentatomidae\)](#)

[Harlequin Bug | NC State Extension Publications](#)

Know Your Natives:

Monarda fistulosa (Wild Bergamot)

M*onarda fistulosa*, commonly known as wild bergamot or bee balm, is a versatile and showy native perennial well-adapted to Louisiana landscapes. This member of the mint family (Lamiaceae) is valued for its long bloom period, aromatic foliage, and exceptional ability to attract pollinators including bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds.

Wild bergamot is an herbaceous perennial that typically grows 2 to 4 feet tall from slowly spreading rhizomes, forming loose colonies over time. The plant features square stems characteristic of the mint family and opposite, lance-shaped leaves with toothed margins. Leaves are aromatic when crushed.

Flowers are borne in dense, terminal clusters (1.5–3 inches wide) consisting of tubular, two-lipped florets in shades of lavender, pink, or light purple. These blooms appear from late spring through summer and are highly attractive to pollinators. The fruit consists of small nutlets typical of the mint family.

Native Habitat and Range

Monarda fistulosa is native to much of North America, including Louisiana, where it occurs in a wide range of habitats. It can be found in prairies, open meadows, roadsides, woodland edges, and disturbed sites. It is adaptable to both dry and

moderately moist conditions and tolerates a wide range of soil types, from sandy to clay soils.

Growing Tips for Louisiana Landscapes

- Light: Best performance in full sun, though partial shade is tolerated.
- Soil: Prefers well-drained soils but adapts to a wide variety of textures.



Clump of *Monarda fistulosa* in the New Orleans Botanical Gardens. Photo by Joe Willis

- Water: Moderate water needs; somewhat drought tolerant once established.
- Spacing: Provide good air circulation to reduce foliar diseases.
- Maintenance: Deadhead spent flowers to prolong bloom. Divide clumps every few years to maintain vigor.
- Disease Considerations: Powdery mildew can occur in humid conditions; select open sites with good airflow.

Landscape Uses

Wild bergamot is a valuable addition to Louisiana landscapes, particularly in native and pollinator

gardens. It is well-suited for pollinator gardens, native plant landscapes, meadow plantings, rain gardens, and naturalized areas. Its informal growth habit and long bloom period provide seasonal color and ecological value.

Monarda fistulosa is one of the most beneficial Louisiana native perennials for supporting pollinators. Its nectar-rich, tubular flowers attract a wide diversity of species.

It is highly attractive to native bees, including bumble bees and sweat bees, which are key pollinators in both natural and urban landscapes. Butterflies, moths, and skippers frequently visit the blooms for nectar, while hummingbirds are drawn to the tubular flowers as well.

Because wild bergamot blooms during May through September, it provides an important nectar source during a time when floral resources may be limited. In addition, *Monarda fistulosa* is a host plant for the Raspberry Pyrausta moth (*Pyrausta signatalis*).

Native Americans had many uses for wild bergamot. It was used in cooking to flavor meat. The leaves were used to make tea. It also had many medicinal uses such as curing colds, relieving stomach ailments, as a cure for headaches, and as a treatment for acne and other skin conditions.

~ Dr. Joe W Willis

Selected References

Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center. *Monarda fistulosa*. https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=mofi

Missouri Botanical Garden Plant Finder. *Monarda fistulosa*. <https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g560>

USDA NRCS Plant Guide. Wild Bergamot. https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/DocumentLibrary/plantguide/pdf/pg_mofi.pdf

USGS Louisiana Plant Database. *Monarda fistulosa*. <https://warcapps.usgs.gov/PlantID/Species/Details/2628>



Monarda fistulosa flowering. Photo by Joe Willis



Wild bergamot flower close-up. Photo by Joe Willis

Little Red Floret

Need eye-popping color for your landscape? Well, I guess I should've known by the way you parked your car sideways over that flower bed that the current, dull-colored floral display wouldn't last (or catch your attention). Using geraniums to add vivid color to your planting beds can solve that (at least during spring and fall seasons), but what about summertime?

See, you're the kind of gardener that believes in rakin' out once before planting, love 'em, and then leave 'em fast... assuming that the installation will be enjoyed all summer. If only it were that easy with geraniums.... But forgive me, I guess I must be dumb 'cause you had a pocket full of choices (perhaps some of them used in the garden before).

Now, names can be tough to keep track of. What we most often think of when we say "geraniums" (the vivid red flowers, the lovely lobed leaves), are in fact

part of the *Pelargonium* genus (*Pelargonium x hortorum*; common or zonal geranium). Easy to get confused... but at least latin names can be written in the English language (and not require confusing, abstract symbols as a naming convention). For those worried about weeds, Carolina geranium (*Geranium carolinianum*) is a common cool-season weed in Louisiana, and up north, many *Geranium* species are treated as ornamental perennials.

What makes the common (or zonal) geranium so striking are the flower colors, which include white, pink, and rose hues; however, the vivid red geraniums are often the first that come to mind. The flowerhead measures between 3 and 6" wide and is comprised of a mass of mini, individual flowers known as "florets". Unfortunately, that summer heat sets in and geraniums start to languish. I guess I should've closed my eyes when I drove to that place in the summer sun, especially 'cause I felt a little ill when I saw all the pictures of the blooms that were there before.

What happened to those flowers? I thought it would maintain appeal longer....

Little red floret,

Baby, they're gone too fast (yes, they are)

Little red floret,

You need to find some shade that's gonna last....



Pelargonium sp. Mary Helen (Mary Helen geranium) Photo from the LSU AgCenter

Geraniums do indeed enjoy sunny sites, even sites that sometimes get a little dry... but sustained high temperatures during both the day and night induces heat stress on the plant. In summer, moving geraniums to a shady location with protection from afternoon sun would be best, at least until the "cooler" fall weather occurs. So, temper expectations around the temperature, geraniums will look best in the cooler times of year.

Thinking about planting geraniums right in the middle of summer? Baby you got to slow down (you got to slow down).

Little red floret

'Cause if you don't, 'cause if you don't

You're gonna run your garden right into the ground (right into the ground)

Little red floret

~Dr Damon Abdi

Selected References:

https://www.nola.com/entertainment_life/home_garden/geraniums-dont-take-the-heat-well-here-but-if-they-survive-theyll-come-back-in/article_3cfd1ba8-e818-11eb-a8f2-efb75ae3f445.html

https://www.nola.com/entertainment_life/home_garden/whats-causing-my-geraniums-to-stop-blooming-dan-gills-mailbag/article_fc172de2-98a6-5fdd-9b39-d48ef9cleeefl.html

<https://fieldreport.caes.uga.edu/publications/B790/geraniums/>

Winter Bentgrass (*Agrostis hyemalis*)

Just when you think that you have experienced everything possible in maintaining a home landscape something new always pops up. The other week, someone sent an email about a strange scenario in their yard. They described a situation where straw was blown all over the yard like someone blew up a pile of old hay bales. Yellow, dried out pieces of grass were blowing in from a neighboring property. Come to find out, the issue was caused by a plant known as winter bentgrass.

Winter bentgrass, *Agrostis hyemalis*, also goes by ticklegrass and sometimes hairgrass. It is a native perennial plant classified in the grass family, Poaceae, that grows in dry to moist disturbed areas such as fields, meadows, roadsides, and powerline rights-of-ways throughout the Eastern U.S. and Gulf Coast

region. It's a clumping grass that gets 1 to 2 ft tall with a similar width. It's mainly seen in full sun locations but can occur in part sun to shade conditions. The leaves are linear in shape, 3-6 inches in length, less than an inch wide, with no hairs on the surface.

In Louisiana, winter bentgrass is classified as a cool-season plant where it grows vegetatively during the cooler months and then begins its flowering process in late winter and spring, January through May. The flowers, or inflorescences, are described as 6 to 9 inch panicles made up of green or purple spikelets and occur at the end of the culm. Once they mature and seeds are produced, the stalks break off entirely and are blown by the wind into nearby areas similar to that of a tumbleweed. This is the mechanism it uses to move around in the landscape.



In most cases, the source of winter bentgrass issues comes from empty lots and unmanaged pastures like this scene in Folsom, LA.

Although it's a native plant in our area, winter bentgrass can be a pesky plant to landowners and property managers because of the way its seeds are spread by the wind. In most situations the source of seed comes from nearby lots, fields, and pastures. Pre-emergent herbicides like dithiopyr and prodiamine applied in the fall can help prevent initial germination in areas where the plant isn't wanted. To control plants growing in flowerbeds, post-emergent herbicides like sethoxydim and fluazifop can be helpful. Remember to always read and follow label instructions



A clump of winter bentgrass brought in by a client showing initial flower production.



As the flowers of winter bentgrass mature, the panicles expand into their characteristic delicate, wispy appearance.

when applying any pesticide product. For those looking to suppress winter bentgrass without using conventional products, clipping the flowers and reducing seed production on nearby plants is the only effective option.

~William Afton



At maturity, the seedheads of winter bentgrass break off at the culm and get blown into the wind.

Native Plant Initiative of Greater New Orleans

Can better plant communities build better human communities? The Native Plant Initiative of Greater New Orleans (NPI-GNO) gives that idea a big green thumbs-up!

Plants that are native to Louisiana are adapted to our state's unique climate and conditions. They're gorgeous, easy to grow, and work hard to support wildlife and pollinators, improve water quality, sequester carbon, control flooding, reduce soil erosion, and preserve local traditions and cultures. On the human side, NPI-GNO brings people together by creating and maintaining public demonstration gardens, hosting educational meetings, and giving away native plants and seeds with the help of organizations like the Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program.

Just like native plants, NPI-GNO is constantly adapting while working hard on its core projects:



Louisiana Certified Habitat

- pruning, planting, and pulling on volunteer days at public spaces including the Rosa Keller F. Keller Library and Community Center's bioswale garden, New Orleans City Park's Big Lake Native Plant Trail, the Lafitte Greenway, and the LSU University of New Orleans Woodlot.
- promoting the Louisiana Certified Native Habitat Program in partnership with the Louisiana Native Plant Society.
- providing resources like how-to videos and easy-to-adapt garden designs via the NPI-GNO website and social media, hosting meetings focused on educating and connecting local gardeners, and giving away native plants and seeds at public events across the city.

Dig into NPI-GNO's ecosystem at www.npi-gno.org: sign up for the email newsletter, check out volunteer projects and social media, and make a note of meetings and give-away days. Go native and grow those communities!

~ Max Bowen-Koonse, NPI President



Figure 1: NPI gives away free plants at Cook off for the Coast 2026

In the Kitchen with Austin

Cucumber Agua Fresca

There is nothing like a cool drink on a hot day. This cucumber agua fresca is refreshing and packed with nutrients and antioxidant properties.

Ingredients:

14 cucumbers	¼ to ½ cup sugar
4 cups drinking water	1 lime, juiced



Directions:

1. Wash cucumbers and cut into chunks. Do not peel or remove the seeds.
2. Using a blender, process 2 cucumbers and 2 cups of water until smooth. Pour mixture through a strainer and press using a spoon to separate solids from the liquid. Discard solids and pour the liquid into a pitcher.
3. Repeat the process with the remaining cucumbers and water. Add ¼ cup sugar and lime juice to the pitcher. Stir well to combine. Adjust sugar to taste and refrigerate for an hour before serving over ice.

Enjoy!



Lightening damage to a live oak tree on the LSU School of Dentistry campus in New Orleans, LA.

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

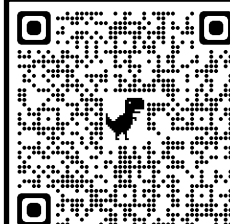
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- Local Research
- and Much More



A Master Gardener gives a tour of the LaSalle Park Garden in Metairie, LA.



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June Checklist/Garden Tips

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lawn Care Do's & Don't's

Do's:

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

Grass Type	Suggested Mowing Height	Mow When Grass Reaches This Height
Bermuda	1" - 1½"	1½" - 2"
Centipede	1½" - 2"	2" - 3"
St. Augustine	3" - 3 ½"	3 ½" - 4"
Zoysia	1" - 1½"	1½" - 2"

The table above shows the correct cutting height for different varieties of commonly used turfgrasses for our area. Set the mower to the suggested mowing height in the middle column and cut when the grass reaches the suggested maximum height in the right column.

Mowing height is determined by measuring from the ground to the bottom of the mower deck.

Don't's

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

Your Local Extension Office is Here to Help



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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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