

LPMGA JUNE GENERAL MEETING

Wednesday

June 3, 2015 - 12 noon

LEDA, 211 E. Devalcourt

LPMGA BOARD

MEETING

1 PM MONDAY,

JUNE 8, 2015

IRA NELSON HORTICULTURE
CENTER (INHC)

WHAT'S INSIDE

- Gerald's Corner— Page 2
- MG Events, Reports, & Announcements— Pg. 3
- Garden Stroll Report
- Second Saturday Classes
- Publicity Volunteer needed
- Field Trip Pictures—Pg. 4
- SGI Cook-off at Teurlings on MAY 30 2—4 PM!!!
- Blueberries ready to pick! What Plant am I? - Pg. 5
- Garden Fest Thanks Pg.6
- Between the Rows Pg.7-8
- June / July Calendar

2015 BOARD:

President :

Heather Warner-Finley 2012

Vice President :

Linda Beyt 2013

Recording Secretary:

Jay Ruffin, Jr 2012

Corresponding Secretary:

Carolyn Rink 2013

Treasurer:

Sandra Scheuermann 2012

Member at Large:

Juan Nieto 2006

Prior President:

Babette Werner 2010

Agent/Adviser ;

Gerald Roberts

Volunteer Coordinator:

Mary Ann Armbruster 2010

Newsletter Editor:

Theresa Rohloff 2012

Master Gardener June meeting will be held June 3 at 12 noon. The topic is the **School Garden Initiative Program**. **Charles Hebert** will briefly introduce the program followed by teachers and/or students from the ten schools involved in School Gardens. The tentative location for the meeting will be at **Lafayette Economic Development Authority** at 211 E. Devalcourt Street in Lafayette.

Social! Come join us for lunch at Joey's at 503 Bertrand Dr. after the Master Gardener Meeting on June 3. Please let Linda Beyt (337-278-1258 or lbeyt@att.net) know by June 1 if you plan to attend the social.

The topic for In the Garden AOC program for June is "Medicinal Herbs." Master Gardener Mary Ann Armbruster will be the guest.
Tune into AOC on Thursday, June 4 at noon.

The **Second Saturday Gardening Class** will be held on **June 13, at 10 am** at the Bayou Church Youngsville Office, 501 Church St. in Youngsville. **Margaret Brinkhaus** will talk about growing gourds, and how to use them in our home and landscape. Gourds are hollowed-out containers that can be used to decorate rooms, feed birds, or hold water. But for Margaret, gourds are an artistic passion that she turns into purses, vases, bowls, baskets and kaleidoscopes. Margaret is a member of numerous guilds and associations including the Louisiana Crafts Guild, the Natchitoches Art Guild, Baton Rouge Arts Market, Sunset Garden Club, and the American Gourd Society. The office can be reached by turning off Hwy 92 by the Youngsville Post Office onto School Street. The office is directly across Church Street at the end of School Street.



The topic of the **June Garden Talk** is **"Medicinal Herbs"** with Master Gardener Mary Ann Armbruster. **Saturday, June 20, 10 a.m.** at the Demonstration Gardens behind Ira Nelson Horticulture Center.

Master Gardener **Megan Montgomery** is the presenter for the **July Second Saturday Gardening Class on July 11** at 10 am The topic is **Basic Landscape Design**. See page 3.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



The final numbers are in for the Spring Plant Sale. We made \$10,146.34. We knew we had had a successful sale based on the number of people who came to buy our plants on that rainy drizzly day. Congratulations to Becky Taylor and the Propagation Team!

I don't know whether that constitutes a community seal of approval on our organization and our mission. I'd like to think it does. I've been thinking about this as the discussion plays out in the Louisiana Legislature about the state's budget and possible cuts to higher education including the LSU AgCenter. By educating people about how to care for the plants in the landscape around their houses, we are helping them add beauty and value to their homes. That leads to increased pride in homes and neighborhoods. And

neighborhood pride leads to stronger neighborhood associations and all of that helps to make a stronger community. That's not a small thing.

The School Gardens Initiative is not a small thing either. I'm very proud of the role that our Master Gardeners have played in this project. The children will be presenting their reports on their school gardens at the 03 June meeting to be held at LEDA at noon. It's so great to see the kids there; they are proud of their gardens and all their accomplishments. And so are we!

We'll have a July hiatus in meetings and newsletters so I wish you a happy couple of months. Enjoy your summer break and we'll see you in August when we'll be gearing up for PlantFest (03 October 2015)

Thanks.
Heather

GERALD'S CORNER

By now most of us are keenly aware of how this rainy weather pattern has caused havoc with gardeners in south Louisiana. Numerous calls that I'm receiving are about problems related to the abundance of moisture that is directly impacting plants in landscapes and gardens. The primary problems are either fungus diseases on the leaves of plants or root rot issues – both of which leads to defoliation or death of shrubs, trees and bedding plants. Most of the questions involve whether or not anything can be done to address these problems, and my response is always that we need to hope for improved weather conditions. When conditions are favorable for pathogens to become active or once infection takes place, we are limited in what we can do. Applying fungicides in the middle of consistent rainfall is an uphill battle. Additionally it must be understood that leaves that are damaged by fungal infections will not be repaired with the addition of fungicides. Also once a plant suffers root rot, full recovery rarely occurs. Fungicides can slow down and protect undamaged tissue from further infection but these cannot guarantee prevention, especially when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Weed problems in lawns are at an all-time high, especially in lawns where drainage is less than ideal or in areas that received an abundance of rainfall. To control broadleaf weeds in lawns is normally as simple as applying a herbicide that controls broadleaf weeds. If you can recall some of my previous horticulture articles, I cautioned against applying broadleaf herbicides such as Weed B Gon or Weed Free Zone. Both contain a small percentage of 2,4-D. Both are effective, but when temperatures rise into the high 80's or 90's, lawn grass yellowing can rise to unacceptable levels.

For broadleaf weed control at this time of the year and with temperatures on the rise, you can apply MSM Turf at the rate of ¼ teaspoon for every two gallons of water (or 1/8 teaspoon per gallon of water), evaluate and repeat in six weeks if needed. There is a big problem now with dollar weed in lawns primarily because dollar weed favors high moisture and once again we have had our share of rainfall this spring.

I need to warn Master Gardeners regarding an issue that has occurred with the application of Scotts Bonus S Southern Weed & Feed 4 on Centipede lawns. Based on Centipede lawns that I've gotten calls about and what Dr. Ron Strahan has seen, there have been serious injuries and death to Centipede lawns treated with this product, especially in early spring. For this reason, Scotts has pulled the product label for the Scotts Bonus S Southern Weed & Feed 4 with Metsulfuron on Centipede lawns. The older formulation of Scott's Weed & Feed contained atrazine – not metsulfuron. Don't apply the Scotts Bonus S Southern Weed & Feed 4 on Centipede lawns. There are no issues with St Augustine lawns or Bermuda Grass lawns, but there have been issues with Centipede lawns. If you or someone you know applied this product to a Centipede lawn and experienced injury or death, contact Scotts' customer service hot line and report the problem.

Problems with crawfish holes and chimneys in lawns have surfaced again this spring. Because of the abundant rainfall, there seems to be more than usual. Many homeowners feel that dirt chimneys interfere with mowing and will dull the blade of lawn mowers. These homeowners are calling and asking for recommendations. There is no pesticide labeled for crawfish control in home lawns. That said, how do we get rid of them? Putting pesticides down holes/burrows can potentially contaminate ground water, plus it's illegal. Pouring bleach down burrows/holes is often ineffective.

According to Dr. Greg Lutz, Professor of Aquaculture with the LSU AgCenter, lye seems to work. Putting about a tablespoon full of lye usually does the job. As the lye migrates through the surrounding soil, it turns into harmless by products. BE FOREWARNED: lye is caustic, so wear hand and eye protection when applying.

I received a call from someone asking me why their agapanthus was not blooming or blooming very little. I contacted Dan Gill and Dan expressed the following opinion: If an agapanthus has bloomed very lightly for years, it is probably doing all it can under the conditions it is growing. It is likely just the way that agapanthus will bloom in that location. Flowering habits can but don't normally change patterns following several years of flowering a certain way. Many people think that their agapanthus should bloom more or would like them to bloom more. Agapanthus plants will produce a certain number of flowers regardless of our wishes. All we can do is give them appropriate care, and enjoy the flowers they provide.

White is a color sometimes seen in agapanthus, although blue types are more popular. Occasionally a white agapanthus will show up in a planting of blue ones. This likely occurred during potting up by the grower or indicates a spontaneous mutation, or the possibility that a seed falling to the soil has a plant genetically different from the parents (white, for instance, instead of blue). The dark bloom varieties, like Ellamae, tend to bloom later than the light blue types. That could be a reason why a clump may not be blooming now. Another possible reason is if they're growing in too much shade, **or the variety** **or if they were divided** when the clumps were small in size. I usually tell people not to give up until the end of June. This is the very beginning of the blooming season, and some varieties bloom later than others.

I am also getting many calls on small insects congregating in groups on smooth bark trees like crape myrtles. Many of the calls refer to webbing association with these insects. These are bark lice which are scavenger insects that are harmless to trees, so there is no reason to apply an insecticide.



Gerald P. Roberts

Horticulturist/Master Gardener Program Coordinator
LSU AgCenter
1010 Lafayette Street, Suite 325
Lafayette, LA 70501
GRoberts@agcenter.lsu.edu
Office (337) 291-7090
Fax (337) 291-7099



Bark lice are beneficial bugs that scavenge; some species form webs. Neither bugs nor their webs cause harm to trees.

EVENTS, REPORTS, AND BOARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

EMBRACE THE CHALLENGE

BRING YOUR REUSABLE WATER BOTTLE TO MASTER GARDENER FUNCTIONS!

2015 LPMGA Meetings:
(First Wednesday
Except in January & July)
Daytime—noon/Evening—6 pm

2015 LPMGA Board
Meetings, 1 pm:
(Third Monday except for
Jan., Feb., Jul. & Dec.)

JUNE 3

JUNE 8

JULY—NO MEETING

JULY—NO MEETING

AUGUST 5

AUGUST 17

SEPTEMBER 2

SEPTEMBER 21

OCTOBER 7

OCTOBER 19

NOVEMBER 4

NOVEMBER 16

DECEMBER 2 Social

DECEMBER 14

Vermilionville Culture Days:

June 7. Creole Culture Day

August 9. Acadian Day

September 26 Native American Day

Lecture Series/MG/VermilionvilleAugust 29. Eddie Boyd: Home Remedies
& Herbs Used By African Americans

THE LPMGA PUBLICITY COMMITTEE IS LOOKING FOR VOLUNTEERS

We can all be proud of how active and involved in our community LPMGA is, but we need help getting the word out about our many projects and programs.

You can be an important part of promoting our activities by joining the **Publicity Committee**.

The date of PlantFest 2015 has been set, and there is a critical need for volunteers to assist in advertising and publicizing this major event.

With Summer right around the corner, **Publicity** is a great way to promote LPMGA in air conditioned comfort.

There are many Publicity duties that can be done indoors, and many that can be done at home.

You don't have to be an expert, just enthusiastic and willing to learn.

For more information, contact:

Louann McClelland-Long mglouann@gmail.com
or **Heather Finley** at rhizophora26@gmail.com

The Summer—Spring Garden Stroll

Thursday, June 4, 10 a.m.-12 Donna Hurst

1018 Donnell Rd., Broussard 337-303-6622

Juan Neto and Pam Womack highly recommended a Garden Stroll to Donna Hurst's 4 acre property. There is a stocked pond, barn, green house built with antique windows, and a 100 year old guest home moved from the Old Spanish Lake area. A picket fence encloses a vegetable garden with raised beds. Gardens include over 150 azaleas, roses, camellias, hydrangeas, Japanese maples, Chaste trees, and a fruit tree orchard.

2nd Saturday Class

JUNE 13	Margaret Brinkhaus	Gourds: Growing and Crafts
JUL 11	Megan Montgomery	Basic Landscape Design
AUG 8	Marilyn's Tropical Foliage	Interior Plant Selection and Maintenance
SEP 12	Kathy Trowanowski	Fall Vegetable Gardening
OCT 10	Tina Jumonville	Cool Season Annuals and SuperPlants
NOV 14	Candy Bienvenu	Irrigation
DEC 12		
NONE		

2nd Saturday Class

Our Second Saturday Gardening class on June 13, 2015 will be led by Margaret Brinkhaus, who will teach us how to grow gourds, and how to use them in our home and landscape. Gourds are hollowed-out containers that can be used to decorate rooms, feed birds, or hold water. But for Margaret, gourds are an artistic passion that she turns into purses, vases, bowls, baskets and kaleidoscopes.

She is a member of numerous guilds and associations including the Louisiana Crafts Guild, the Natchitoches Art Guild, Baton Rouge Arts Market, Sunset Garden Club, and the American Gourd Society.

Megan Montgomery will present at our July class on the 11th and address "Basic Landscape Design." Megan is a licensed landscape architect, a Louisiana Horticulturist and owner of Verde Design Studio.

The meetings will be held at 10 a.m. at the Bayou Church Youngsville Office, located at 501 Church Street, in Youngsville, La. Turn off Hwy 92 by the Youngsville Post Office onto School Street to get there. The office is directly across Church Street at the end of School Street. Just drive directly across Church street into the parking lot of the The Bayou Church Office.

For more information, contact Sherlyn Larrison [985-513-2777](tel:985-513-2777) or Jackie Carlisi at 277-0027.

ARKANSAS FIELD TRIP

PHOTOS COURTESY OF
JUDY CORNE
AND
YVETTE NEVITT

RIGHT: Yvette Nevitte at P Allen Smith's garden home which was open for tours (and hot cookies!).



ABOVE: Linda Millette and Tinker Dugas in front of Arlington Hotel in Hot Springs



ABOVE RIGHT: Judy Corne, Ellen Grote and Mary Miller find something interesting in the rose gardens of P Allen Smith on Moss Mountain.



What's a little rain when you're in Garvan Woodland Gardens !?!



Mazie Movassaghi enjoying the educational opportunities of Hot Springs.



School Garden Initiative Invites Us and Public to Cook Off

We are having the SGI "On Cuisine du Jardin cook-off, Saturday, May 30 from 2-4 p.m. at the David Thibodeaux STEM Magnet Academy, located at 805 Teurlings Drive in Lafayette. Ticket price is only \$5.

Please come and watch the students compete using produce from their garden as well as produce from the farmer's market. Students must complete a "Myplate" meal. The winning meal will be placed on the LPPSS school lunch menu!

www.LPMGA.org

Have you see the improvements to our website, www.lpmga.org? It is a good resource for upcoming events, as well as gardening tips. At the bottom of the home page, click the link LPMGA Members to find forms and files which have been uploaded. One can find the latest roster, the latest committee list, a renewal form, a dues form, and many other useful files. We will need to have the password to access this link. Due to privacy issues, we cannot publish it in the newsletter. Email Karen at img@kreativegourds.com to get the password.

How would you like to get your flowers or garden pictures posted on the website? If you do, just email them to Karen. These will be posted. Just look around the site to see them all.



READY FOR BLUEBERRIES? They're ready for you!

A reliable source has proof that the blueberries are ripening early this year. Find a local orchard and get yours soon!

What Plant Am I?

I'm a bushy annual native to Africa and Asia, happiest in a woodland bed, shady border, hanging baskets or in a patio planter. Container plants may be brought indoors for winter bloom. In Zone 9, I can be seeded directly outdoors in early spring. In Zones 10 and 11, I may overwinter. I can tolerate some morning sun, but need shade from the heat of the afternoon sun in hot climates. My soil needs to be well-drained, but moist.

My main attraction is my small lilac-blue, pink, rose, white or burgundy flowers, and mint-looking mounding foliage. Inside my upper and lower-lobed lips, a pair of fused yellow stamens resemble a poultry wishbone, giving me my nickname. My size ranges from six to twelve inches tall, and just as wide.

My seeds need light to germinate, so cover lightly or press gently into moistened soil. Germination occurs at 10 to 15 days at 70 degrees. Pinch back the growing tip of my stem to encourage branching. Keep me watered, cool, and with good air circulation. My "Summer Wave" series is tolerant of heavy rains, heat, and occasional dry soil.

Do you know what plant I am?

See page 6 for the answer

SOUTHERN GARDEN FESTIVAL
2015 was MAY 16. Much
appreciation to all the
Master Gardeners who helped.



WHAT PLANT AM I? ANSWER:

Torenia fourieri :
Wishbone flower,
Clown rose,
Blue torenia



BETWEEN THE ROWS

VEGETABLE GARDENING WITH
MARY ANN ARMBRUSTER



Well, most of the spring planting has been finished and we're starting to harvest a lot of produce. Some of the very early, cool-weather crops are finished and being pulled up. This leaves us with open ground and the problem of what to do with it. That got me thinking about what goes with what, so I decided to write about companion plants today.

So what comes to mind when you hear the words, "Companion Plants"? If you're like most people, including me, you think of plant x improving the harvest or reducing the pest load of plant z. But how does that happen? Companion plants assist in the growth of others by providing nitrogen, and other nutrients, attracting beneficial insects, repelling pests, providing shade and/or support, or by maintaining moisture in the soil. Many plants we call weeds may also function as companion plants. Some examples of these are Russian thistle, chickweed, and dandelion. How do you learn what plant actually helps what other plant? Let's go to the internet and see what we can find. What I found were lists -- lots of lists: lists that are inconsistent, lists that disagree totally. Let's try to get to the bottom of these lists and figure out what really helps what.

While exploring the idea of companion plants I learned that our ancestors had some strange ideas when it came to plants. Some of the plant combinations in these lists actually come from medieval writings when plants were believed to be governed by planets. After all, there is only one letter different between 'plant' and 'planet.' [Smile] Later lists were made by writers who believed in the "Doctrine of Signatures" These people believed that God made plants in a way that signified their uses. A heart shaped leaf, of course, meant that the plant was good for the heart. Yellow wood or juice meant that the plant could be used to treat jaundice. Get it? Was it right? Well, we don't believe it any more, do we? Yet some of these beliefs linger on in these lists.

I think that the most common way that a plant gets on a list as a 'good' companion plant goes like this. Joe the Writer usually plants his tomatoes near the carrots. This year, for some unknown reason, he plants the tomatoes next to the zucchini -- lo and behold -- he gets a bumper crop of tomatoes. Why? Who knows? But our gardening friend, Bob the Writer, comes to the conclusion that it's the result of planting them near the zucchini, and another companion plant is born.

Can we decide that one plant makes a good companion for another plant based on one growing season in one locale? No. Emphatically, NO! To be valid, a study of this sort should be large, multi-season, uniform in measurements, the tester(s) should be known, and the results -- positive or negative - should be published or otherwise distributed. Are there any studies like this? Yes, there are. Not nearly enough, in my opinion, but there are some. Unfortunately, there are a whole lot more done by Bob the Writer and his pals.

Let's look at a classic example of companion plants, the Three Sisters of the Indian tribes of the American Southwest -- corn, beans, and squash. The farmer would start by planting the corn, then when the corn plants were about 6 inches high, would plant the beans around the corn plants. Later when the beans were up, he would plant the squash seeds among the other two. Not only did the corn provide a trellis for the beans to climb, but the beans helped to stabilize the corn stalks against wind damage. Corn has short, shallow roots and is easily knocked over by strong winds. As we know, the beans fixed nitrogen, thus providing an important nutrient for itself and the other two plants, and the squash acted as living mulch, preventing water from evaporating. In addition, the living mulch kept the soil cooler, the spines on the squash kept certain pests away, and the large leaves and tall stalks added organic matter when turned in at the end of the season to improve the soil for the next crop. The companionship continued into the plants' interactions when providing nutrition for the humans who planted and ate the crops. The corn and beans combined to provide a complete array of amino acids, thus creating complete protein. The squash and beans provided carbohydrates completing the nutrient profile of the meal.

Some plants have intrinsic systems that repel pests. These systems can be used to our advantage by planting the pest-repelling plant near other, pest-sensitive plants. A commonly cited example of this is marigold. A good scientific study was performed testing the ability of marigold and calendula to reduce the population of aphids and flea beetles when intercropped (companion planted) with cabbage. The study was titled, "Effect of intercropping white cabbage with French Marigold (*Tagetes patula nana* L.) and Pot Marigold (*Calendula officinalis* L.) on the colonization of plants by pest insects". It was published in *Folia Horticulturae*, Ann. 21/1, 2009,95-103. The study was large, took place over three years, the test plants were randomly chosen, and the pests were carefully counted including eggs, larvae, pupae and adults. The results showed that calendula was actually better at reducing the infestation of aphids than marigold was, but marigold was better at reducing the infestation of flea beetles. Both did adequately reduce the numbers of insect pests.

Let's start by thinking about what makes a good companion plant. First, the two plants should not be in direct competition for all the same environmental conditions or nutrients. For example, do you think that two plants, one with a short, spreading habit and the other with an upright habit, both of which like full sun and are heavy feeders for nitrogen would make good companions? Probably not. One would shade the other and they would compete for the available nitrogen. So we can start with simple things like sun/shade, heavy feeder/light feeder, or heavy nitrogen feeder/nitrogen fixer, spreading root system/deep taproot to start making decisions about what to plant near what. If you want a 'companion' that reduces pests, choose one with a strong smell, like marigold or garlic.

Good old tomatoes are a great companion crop for asparagus because they produce solanine, a glycoalkaloid poison. This compound is harmless to humans, but deadly to the asparagus beetle. Sometimes the benefit is mutual as with bush beans and potatoes. The potato protects the beans from the Mexican bean beetle, while the bean protects the potato from the extremely destructive Colorado potato beetle. Flea beetles are attracted to eggplants, radishes, tomatoes and turnips and chew small holes in the leaves. Interplanting with lettuce or mint will control the pest. Marigolds exude thiopene into the soil which reduces the population of soil nematodes, making marigolds a great companion for tomatoes which are known to be bothered by nematodes. Salvias are also said to reduce the nematode population. Perhaps it would be beneficial to plant a stand of asparagus edged with tomatoes and marigolds. The beautiful nasturtium is an effective trap crop for red spider mites, aphids, and white fly.

Continues on next page ...

BETWEEN THE ROWS

VEGETABLE GARDENING WITH
MARY ANN ARMBRUSTER



... Continued from previous

Often a pair of plants may provide help for each other, like carrots that are bothered by carrot flies and leeks that are bothered by leek moths and onion flies. By interplanting carrots and leeks both plants are protected. Apparently, each plant gives off distinctive odors that attract its particular pest(s), but the pests either cannot tolerate the scent of the other plant, or the combination of odors confuses the pest, preventing it from finding its preferred crop. When carrot or leeks are planted alone (monocropped), the insect pest detects a smorgasbord and invites all its friends.

To summarize, companion planting works in a variety of ways. Some of these are:

- As trap crops, where one plant is chosen to attract pests from a nearby crop. For example, collards will attract the diamond back moth away from cabbage.
- By biochemical suppression of pests, in which chemicals are exuded from the roots and stems of one plant and kill or suppress a pest of another plant.
- By nitrogen fixation, where legumes take nitrogen from the atmosphere and 'fix' it in the soil in a form that can be taken up by themselves and other plants.
- By physical spatial interaction, in which a tall sun-lover grows happily next to a low-growing plant that prefers some shade.
- By establishing a habitat to attract beneficial insects for the benefit of a second plant.
- By nurse cropping, where taller plants with thick foliage protect other plants by shading or shielding them while they are young. This is similar to physical spatial interaction, but is used to protect certain crops, like oats sown with alfalfa so that the alfalfa can become established in the protective shade of the oats, and lastly,
- By ensuring diversity, a more general approach that can confuse insect pests and helps to insure that at least some of the crops will produce a yield.

The Problem with Lists

List 1 says Plant Beans with Carrot, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumber, celery, corn, marigold.

List 2 says: Beets, cabbage, carrots, catnip, cauliflower, corn, cucumbers, marigolds, potatoes, savory, strawberries.

List 3 says: Beet (to bush beans only), cabbage family, carrot, celery, chard, corn, cucumber, eggplant, pea, potatoes, radish, strawberry.

They all agree on carrot, cabbage, cucumber and corn, but while we know that squash works in the Three Sisters, squash is not on any of these lists. Two of the three lists cite beets, but only one mentions that beets are only beneficial to bush beans. Why???

So while lists may give you a starting point, I really think that it is better to search out scientific studies showing real data. In the absence of such data, think about how the plants grow and what they need. Pair tall sun lovers with lower-growing plants that prefer cooler growing conditions and partial shade. Pair deep-rooted plants like daikon radish with shallow-rooted plants like corn, broccoli, or blueberry. Use a low-growing, large-leaved plant like squash or comfrey in combination with a taller-growing plant, or even a small tree.

Experiment for yourself and above all, KEEP RECORDS so that you can see your results year to year, season to season. In time, maybe you can publish your own list.

Until then,
Good gardening





LPMGA Calendar June and July 2015

June 3: General Meeting and Social, 12 noon, LEDA, 211 E. Devalcourt, Lafayette
June 4: Garden Stroll at Donna Hurst's acreage, 10 AM - 2 PM (Details page 3)
June 4: "In the Garden" first run at AOC, broadcast on channels LUS and Cox
June 8: LPMGA Board Meeting, Ira Nelson, 1 pm
June 13th: 2nd Saturday Class-"Gourds-Growing and Crafts"10AM, Youngsville
June 13th: Hooked on Orchids, Orchid Society show at Ira Nelson, 10 AM—5 PM
June 14th: Hooked on Orchids, Orchid Society show at Ira Neson, 10 AM—4 PM
June 20th: Third Saturday Garden Talk, 10 AM, "Medicinal Herbs" Ira Nelson
June 21st: Happy Father's Day
June 30th: Deadline to apply for 2015 Master Gardener Class
July 4th: Independence Day
July 11th: Second Saturday Class-"Basic Landscape Design" 10AM, Youngsville



Gardener's Gazette is issued to all members of the Lafayette Parish Master Gardeners' Program. All members are encouraged to submit news, educational features, and photographs. The deadline for all submissions is the 17th of each month for publication in the next month's issue unless otherwise noted.

Please send newsletter items to:

Theresa Rohloff thescottherald@aol.com Please include:

"MG NEWSLETTER" in your subject bar.

The Master Gardener program is a division of the Louisiana Cooperative Extension Agency and can be contacted at:

1010 Lafayette Street/Suite 325,
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501
Telephone (337) 291-7090
fax (337) 291-7099

The Web site is www.lsuagcenter.com

The Louisiana cooperative extension provides equal opportunities in programs and employment. Louisiana State University and A&M College, Louisiana Governing Bodies, Southern University, and the United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating

A State Partner in the Cooperative Extension System

It is the policy of the Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service that no person shall be subjected to discrimination on the grounds of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, or disability.

If you have a disability which requires special assistance for your participation in our meetings, please call 337-291-7090

Please note: All meeting and event dates, times, and locations are subject to change.

