

**LPMGA MARCH
 GENERAL MEETING**

Wednesday

March 2, 2016 - 12 noon
 Lafayette Public Library
 301 W. Congress St.

**LPMGA BOARD
 MEETING**

**1 PM MONDAY,
 MARCH 28, 2016**

**IRA NELSON HORTICULTURE
 CENTER (INHC)**

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2016 BOARD:

- President :**
Linda Beyt 2013
- Vice President:**
Charles Turner 2014
- Recording Secretary:**
Jay Ruffin, Jr 2012
- Corresponding Secretary:**
Lisa Boudreaux 2013
- Treasurer:**
Linda Alesi 2005
- Member at Large:**
Juan Nieto 2006
- Prior President:**
Heather Warner-Finley 2012
- Agent/Adviser ;**
Gerald Roberts
- Volunteer Coordinator:**
Mary Ann Armbruster 2010
- Newsletter Editor:**
Theresa Rohloff 2012



LPMGA March General Meeting



The speaker for the Lafayette Parish Master Gardener Association March 2nd meeting is **Buddy Lee**, the inventor of Encore Azalea. He has been active in numerous horticultural groups and is presently a serving board member of IPSS-SR and on the Louisiana Nursery and Landscape Association. In addition, Juan Nieto will give a short talk on pesticides. The meeting will be held at the Lafayette Parish Public Library downtown at 301 West Congress St. at 12:00 noon on the second floor, and is open to the public. Afterwards, whoever likes can gather at La Fondas around 1:30.

At our 3rd Saturday Garden Talk, **Gerald Roberts** will present. See details on Page 3.

Don't forget these **upcoming events in April**: The spring LPMGA Plant Sale will be held April 9, the 25th anniversary of Festival de Fleurs takes place April 2-3, and Southern Garden Festival is scheduled for April 15-16.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



This winter (???) is flying by and spring is right around the corner. Lots to look forward to, and a few BIG things to worry about. I know you are aware of budget problems facing Louisiana. If new revenue sources are not identified and adopted, horticultural research stations, 4-H, and parish based extension services (our LSU AgCenter included) will be significantly impacted or eliminated. Please support our agency through your voices, letters, and actions.

The Jr. Master Gardener Camp is officially open for business. The camp will be held March 28 – April 1. Candy has done an awesome job preparing for this camp. Please volunteer to help her.

The Propagation team has decided to once again to participate in the Festival des Fleurs, which will be held April 2-3 at the Blackham Coliseum. The Master Gardeners will sponsor a booth on Saturday, April 2 selling heirloom tomatoes, thanks to Perry Wilson, and possibly some container gardens. We will also hold some workshop demonstrations on each day: bulb chipping, propagation of cuttings, composting, pruning, seed germination, ...

The LPMGA Plant Sale will be held April 9. The Greenhouse is in full planting mode; good to see new and returning faces. New plants and old favorites...Can't wait! Recently, trustees from the Sheriff's Department spread gravel in the Demo beds and on the road in front of the gardens. No more potholes to avoid.

This month the Board will be selecting overall committee chairs to connect groups of committees for a more collaboration and to publicize effort among the groups. I would like to start a committee page in our newsletter next month where we can have committees' upcoming events and pictures from recent ones.

Linda Beyt



GERALD'S CORNER

March Garden Tips

For vegetable gardeners, as soon as the weather is favorable and the soil is dry if you haven't already started, you can begin tilling and preparing the soil for your Spring garden!! I was at several garden centers around the Lafayette area during mid-February and gardeners purchasing vegetable transplants and seeds was brisk.

Most gardeners understand planting early does come with some risk from the possibility of freezing, they like a challenge and feel if they can cheat mother nature, they'll be rewarded with early harvesting of vegetables. The other advantage of planting early is increased production during milder temperatures and usually less pest problems. A free copy of the Louisiana Vegetable Planting Guide can be obtained from the parish LSU Extension Office.

Seeds of the following **vegetables** can be planted this month: cantaloupe, collards, corn, cucumbers, cucuzzi, lima beans, mustard, radishes, snapbeans, summer squash, Swiss chard, and watermelon. Plant transplants of the following: kohlrabi, peppers, and tomatoes. Mirlitons are planted now using the entire fruit with the sprouted end buried in the soil about 3 inches deep.

This is also the month that **warm season bedding plants** can be transplanted, so begin preparing the soil in landscape beds. Consider using root stimulants or starter solutions when transplanting warm season bedding plants, and pay attention to plant depth, being careful to set the plants at the same depth they were growing. A one inch layer of an organic mulch will help to suppress weeds, reduce soil compaction, and conserve moisture. It may take an average of a month for bedding plants to become established, so during this time be sure they are not allowed to dry out. Once the root system is established, less supplemental water will be needed. Sometimes after March 15th depending on temperature, it should be safe to plant tender bedding plants such as marigolds, zinnias, blue daze, pentas, celosia, salvia, portulaca, and melampodium.

Continue to plant **roses** purchased in containers, but bare root roses are still available at various garden centers even though they should have been planted last month. Once bare root roses begin to sprout, take extra care when selecting, planting, and caring for them until they become established. Summer flower bulbs can be planted beginning in late March or early April. Since most of these bulbs are tropical, it may be well into April or May before they begin to make accelerated growth. It is best to wait until April to plant caladiums since it's preferable to plant caladiums in warm soil.

Established perennials should be **fertilized** this month. This is most efficiently and economically done by using a granular fertilizer with a 3 : 1 : 2 ratio (a fertilizer similar to 15 – 5 – 10) which means 15 % nitrogen, 5% Phosphorous, and 10 % Potassium. In terms of the amount and method of application follow label or packaging directions. After the fertilizer is applied, water the bed to wash any fertilizer granules off the foliage and down to the soil, since many fertilizers contain salts and can burn tender foliage.

As the weather/temperature warms up, **lawn grasses** will begin to grow and mowing will be needed. Sharpen mower blades as mowing needs become more frequent. However, this is not the time to fertilize lawns since fertilizing lawns while the soil temperature is cold will not allow the grass to efficiently pick up the fertilizer, and fertilizing too early can aggravate brown patch disease. The first application of fertilizer should be around the first week in April. I know it's common to apply weed and feed products early in Spring, but keep in mind that weed and feed is a blend of a herbicide for weed control and a fertilizer. Instead, it's preferable to concentrate on broadleaf weed control this month by applying one of the 4 way blend herbicides such as Ortho Weed B Gon or Fertilome Weed Free Zone.

Scout roses for **thrips** which are a common problem on roses in Spring and early Summer. Thrips are tiny insects that infest the flower buds. Symptoms include buds that don't open properly, and when the flower does open, the petals have brown scorched edges. Thrips don't damage the bush but can ruin the flowers. Spray once or twice weekly with Acephate or Mavrik for control. Fertilize rose bushes in early March, and also begin spraying to control insect and disease problems. For convenience there are several products available for rose growers that are formulated with both an insecticide and a fungicide in the same product.

Powdery mildew is a fungus disease that is common on the new growth of many plants that usually begin to show up this month. This disease appears as a powdery covering on the leaves or flower buds. Severe infection can lead to foliage being damaged and flower buds can drop. Look for fungicides labeled for control of powdery mildew, one of which is chlorothalonil.

It is a common practice for some gardeners to apply aluminum sulfate or lime to the soil around their hydrangeas to influence flower color. Aluminum sulfate causes the flowers to be blue , and lime causes the flowers to be pink. Since flower buds should already be present, don't prune hydrangeas at this time.

Happy Gardening!!

Gerald P. Roberts

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EVENTS, REPORTS, AND BOARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

2016 LPMGA Meetings: (First Wednesday Except in July) Daytime—noon/Evening—6 pm	2016 LPMGA Board Meetings, 1 pm: (Fourth Monday except for July & Dec.)
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MARCH 2, Noon	MARCH 28
APRIL 6, 6 pm	APRIL 25
MAY 4, 6 pm (Social)	MAY 23
JUNE 1, Noon	JUNE 27
JULY No meeting	JULY No Meeting
AUGUST 3, 6 pm	AUGUST 22
SEPTEMBER 7, Noon	SEPTEMBER 26
OCTOBER 5, 6 pm	OCTOBER 24
NOVEMBER 2, Noon	NOVEMBER 28
DECEMBER 7, 6 pm (Social)	DECEMBER 12

3rd Saturday Garden Talk

This month’s talk at the Ira Nelson Demo Beds will be presented by our Extension Agent Gerald Roberts. He plans to discuss good annuals for spring color. He will cover the finer points of bed preparation, weed control, plant transplanting and the importance of root system establishment.

Gerald Roberts will also spend part of the time discussing lawns, their fertilization, weed control and the importance of proper mowing height. Along with the lawn topic, he will discuss brown patch.

Come on out to Ira Nelson on March 17 (St. Patrick’s Day) for a truly green start to your morning. The talk begins at 10 a.m. Garden Talks are free and open to the public.

MASTER GARDENER POLO AND T-SHIRTS

Peggy Taylor asks us to watch our emails for a T-shirt/Polo order form. Forms will also be available at the March meeting. The deadline to order will be March 9. If you are attending the meeting, be sure to sign up for your shirt if you want one this year!

ANNOUNCEMENTS

OTHER IRA NELSON GARDEN GROUPS

HIBISCUS SOCIETY	FIRST TUESDAY
BONSAI	FIRST WEDNESDAY
LAF GARDEN CLUB	SECOND WEDNESDAY
ORCHID SOCIETY	THIRD MONDAY

MARY MILLER LEAVES FOR FLORIDA



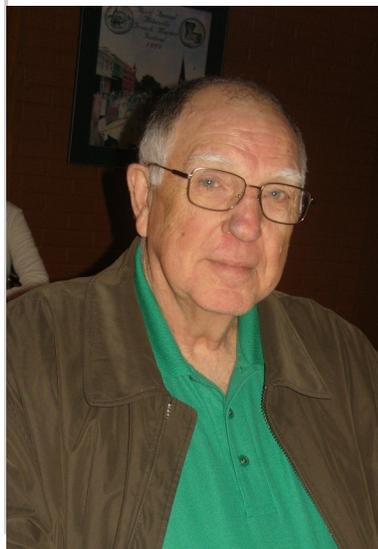
Mary Miller— Former Treasurer, Pine Straw Sales Coordinator and more ...

We really can’t fault Mary for opting to move closer to her grandchildren, but she will be sorely missed among the Lafayette Master Gardener Association. If you attended last month’s meeting, you got a picture of how much she has helped us and how competently she filled every position she has ever filled. Mary we will miss you and hope you will remember us as fondly as we will remember you!

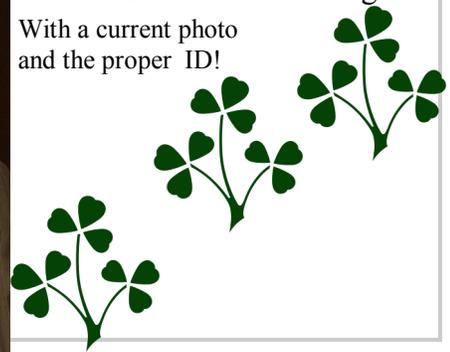
Join us at La Fondas, 1:30 PM

Following our noonday March 2 general meeting at the downtown Lafayette Library, those who like can make their way to La Fondas for the after-meeting social. Address: 3809 Johnston Street.

Will the REAL Charles Turner Please Stand Up?



The Master Gardener Newsletter incorrectly identified our current Vice President. A hearty apology is extended and here we set the record straight! With a current photo and the proper ID!



JR MASTER GARDENERS/SCHOOL GARDEN INITIATIVE



Kids grow for a week at
Jr Master Gardener Day Camp!



MARCH 28 - APRIL 1, 2016

IRA Nelson Center
 Demonstration Gardens
 2206 Johnston St.
 Lafayette, LA 70503

Time: 9:00am - 1:00pm
 Ages: Grades 3 - 5

Snacks provided
 Camp taught by Lafayette Parish Master Gardeners!

*Campers completing the camp will be a certified Junior Master Gardener
 Cost: \$100.00



GO TO <http://www.lpmga.org/junior-master-gardener.html>
 to sign up TODAY!



Ascension High School Students Volunteer at our Demo Gardens

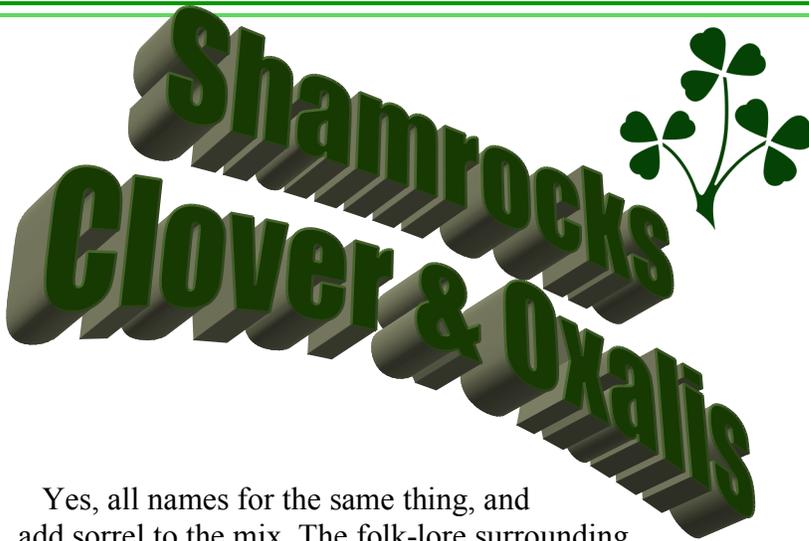
On Friday Feb 5, 2016 we had 10 Ascension High Students volunteer to do community service. Each student must do 15 hours of community service a year. We broke the students into two groups. One group painted the Yellow Brick Road bricks in the Children's garden and then raked the leaves out of the demo garden pathways. The other group pruned the trees and shrubs bed and then helped Tommy Hayes prune the Ligustrum's that border the demo gardens.

A student said the following about pruning: "If I were a cop and I arrested some teenagers I would make them prune shrubs for their punishment!"

Thank you Ascension High for Volunteering!!!



MARCH - A WORLDWIND OF BEAUTY



Yes, all names for the same thing, and add sorrel to the mix. The folk-lore surrounding clover—the luck it brings if you happen to find one with four leaves instead of the more common three—has prompted many to spend time hoping to find one. They do exist. In the meantime, the common three leaves have been used to suggest the Holy Trinity. With Easter and St. Patrick’s Day in March this year, the plant is doubly attractive. The purple variety has also been called the Love Plant and has been marketed as a pot plant. Oxalis also has the green leaves and white flowers. The little ones with yellow or pink flowers are also called wood sorrel, but the varieties number in the tens of thousands.

Some consider it a weed. It grows everywhere and commonly grows as a volunteer. The sorrel also qualifies as an edible and medicinal plant. The word sorrel can be traced to the German word for sour and the plant does have a lemony flavor and has been used to make a “lemon-less lemonade” beverage and tea. There are warnings about too much consumption due the oxalic acid these plant contain. They should be avoided by those who have issues with kidneys or rheumatoid arthritis.

True clover usually has three leaves - cause for the confusion. The true clover flower does not resemble that of oxalis, at all. Its leaves are more rounded and while it also pops up in yards unexpectedly, it draws nitrogen up nearer to the surface. For that reason, some are not anxious to eliminate the clover from their lawns as grasses thrive on nitrogen for one of its necessary elements for good health. Farmers sometimes plant clover for their grazing livestock.



AZALEAS, ENCORE!

Scenic Lafayette proudly announces the return of the Historic Azalea Trail!

Our trail started as a beautification project by the Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce in the 1930s and with the hard work and dedication of the Lafayette Garden Club, it became a great success and a cherished annual pilgrimage for locals and tourists. A 1940s revitalization estimated that 40,000 people visited the trail. Eventually, the trail wended its way through 22 miles of Lafayette’s loveliest neighborhoods and was a top 20 tourist destination according to Southern Living Magazine.

Mass plantings of azaleas along the trail are more than 50 years old and produce stunning displays, usually peaking from mid-March to mid-April. Traditionally, a self-guided driving trail, our new map suggests loops for walking and biking for a more interactive experience. An official Azalea Day Kickoff on March 19, 2016 promises more fun and surprises for the whole family.

The Azalea Trail starts with a great display along with water features and a board walk at the Lafayette Visitors Center, where you can get your map. The main spine of the trail is St. Mary Boulevard with beautiful displays in the charming neighborhoods on each end. The Jefferson Street spine features cypress trees and azaleas for a shaded walk through the heart of Lafayette and into historic Sterling Subdivision. The Bendel Gardens and West Bayou Parkway subdivision loops feature a show of both azaleas and large beautiful homes.

In French Louisiana there is a term used to describe “wanting more”–Encore! A term, ironically, that was coined a few years ago by a Louisiana hybridizer to describe his new variety of repeat blooming azaleas!

Any way that you look at it, driving, biking or walking, you’re sure to be delighted!

Oxalis triangularis

Oxalis debilis

Oxalis stricts

Trifolium incarnatum

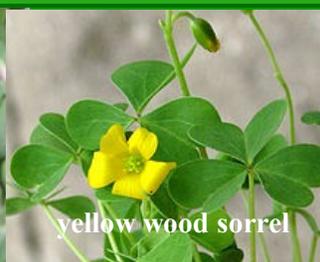
Trifolium repens



Love plant



pink wood sorrel



yellow wood sorrel



crimson clover



white clover

UPCOMING EVENTS

Scenic Lafayette has made the **Azalea Trail** Brochure/Map available at our Lafayette Convention and Tourism Center on Evangeline ThruWay. See the associated events below:

March 2 Library /LPMGA public presentation

From 10 to 10:45 am: Join Buddy Lee and Azalea Trail Committee members for "Trail Health Examination"

12 noon: "Azalea City Award Presentation" to Mayor Joel Robideaux "Azalea Varieties, Planting, and Care" presented by Buddy Lee, Azalea Society of America

Date/Place to be announced during bloom time

"Azalea Inventory" conducted by Scenic Lafayette, Master Gardeners, and Lafayette Consolidated Government. A call for: "Bloom Reports/Photos" submitted to www.facebook.com/sceniclafayette and for trail property owners to beautify their lawns and front porches with ground/container azaleas

March 19 All Seasons Nursery

8 am to 6 pm: "Donation Shopping Day": mention Scenic Lafayette/Azalea Trail and a percentage of all purchases for any item will be donated back to Scenic Lafayette to plant azaleas along the trail

10 to 11 am: "Amazing Azaleas": a show/tell and question/answer session for all levels of experience

Downtown

3:15 to 4:15 pm: "Classic Car Caravan": a cruise down the Historic Lafayette Azalea trail beginning at Lafayette Convention/ Visitors Center. Honored guests, to be announced, will participate in the caravan

3:15 to 4:15pm: "Bicycle Ride": GeauxBikeUL students will cruise down trail beginning at Rotary Point.

(March 19 continued) Scenic Lafayette - Downtown

4:30 to 5:30 pm: "Classic Car Exhibition": on Jefferson

5:30 till: "The Wurst Sneak Peak": be the first to experience Robert Guercio's (a Scenic Lafayette founder) new beer garden downtown on Jefferson. Wear/ vintage clothing and enjoy nearby vintage cars!

Fall 2016/Spring 2017

"Azalea plantings": at several high profile locations on public property along azalea trail; Troop 446 azalea planting at Affiliated Blind of Louisiana; archival of trail historical documents at UL Center of Louisiana Studies.

March 5: Vermillionville Performance Center, 11am - Noon

Healing Traditions in Acadiana is a quarterly lecture series with the Lafayette Parish Master Gardeners which centers on the healing traditions of the Cajun and Creole people of the area. This event is free and open to the public, but donations are encouraged. For our March lecture, Harvard-educated and award-winning documentary filmmaker Glen Pitre will be showing his film, "Good for What Ails You". On the Louisiana bayous, even today, alligator grease relieves asthma, a buried potato cures warts, and "smoking a baby" eases the pains of colic. To pull back the curtain from this distinctive tradition of faith healing, herbal remedies and ritual magic, "Good For What Ails You" follows respected "traiteurs" as they gather wild teas, brew home-made cough syrup, invoke the saints at their home altars, and most of all, heal the sick.

What Plant Am I?

Hundreds of thousands of tourists flock to the Northeast to witness my fall foliage each year. Why, if you can plant me, would you do that? Although Louisiana is not known for fall color, I can change all that. Plant me in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained, soil in full sun and save your money. At maturity, I can reach 80 feet tall and 40-50 feet wide. I need plenty of room for my roots. I'm native to the Southeastern United States, all the way to Mexico and Central America. The explorer Cortez and the Aztec ruler Montezuma drank a fragrant amber liquid extracted from my resin, much like maple syrup is tapped from maple trees.

My star-shaped leaves have 5-7 lobes, are medium green, toothed along the margins, and are 4-7 inches long. My flowers are yellow-green and small (1-2 inches) and appear in early spring, persisting until autumn. Then comes my fruit. Owners have a love/hate relationship with my fruit. It ripens from green to brown and is covered with short spikes, then splits open to reveal my seeds. It has been suggested that they be put in a jar and sold on eBay as porcupine eggs, or spray them green and hang them on a Christmas tree, or throw them in a garden bed to deter cats from using the bed as a litter box. They can be a hazard to bare feet, but my owners forgive me because I'm so beautiful in the fall, with my red, orange, yellow and purple leaves. As the poet Emerson wrote, "As eyes were made for seeing, then beauty is its own excuse for being."

Eastern goldfinches, purple finches, sparrows, mourning doves, northern bobwhites, and wild turkeys eat my seeds, and small animals such as chipmunks, red and gray squirrels eat my fruit and seeds. Commercially, I was used for soap and adhesives, and fine furniture. But my greatest contribution is the shikimic acid extracted from my seeds in the production of Tamiflu.

Do you know what plant I am?
See page 8 for the answer

BETWEEN THE ROWS

USING MEDICINAL PLANTS WITH MARY ANN ARMBRUSTER



This is a departure from my normal column, but I was having a terrible writer's block – I just could not think of anything to write – so Theresa suggested that I do this instead. I hope you enjoy it. Many of us want to use medicinal plants, but how to use them? It's fairly simple, so here goes. Before I start, I have to include this NOTICE: The information presented here is meant for educational and historical use only. It is not meant as a substitute for medical diagnosis or treatment.

Today we will talk about **infusions**. To use plants, we want to extract the compounds inside the plants into a liquid that we can take or use in some way. This extraction is called an infusion. There are many different types of infusions, but the simplest is a tea. A tea is an infusion made using boiling or near-boiling water. If you can make a cup of Lipton, you can make an herbal tea.

It's certainly possible to make tea a cup at a time, but it is easier to make enough for 2-3 days at a time and refrigerate the unused portion, well covered, until needed.

HOW TO MAKE TEAS: For 1 cup: 1-3 teaspoons dried plant material to each cup of water depending on your preference. For 1 pint: 1 ounce dried material to a pint of water or 2 ounces of plant material to a quart. If you wish to use fresh plant material, use twice as much as you would use dried. Place the plant material into a heat-safe container, bring water to a boil and pour over the plant material. Cover and steep 3 to 5 minutes, strain and use.

HOW TO MAKE COLD INFUSIONS: This is used for compounds that are heat-labile (those that will be damaged or destroyed by heat.) Use the same quantities as for a tea, but instead of using boiling water, mix the plant material with unheated water and allow it to steep for 30 to 60 minutes, strain and use. As with teas, it is easier to make enough for 2-3 days at a time and refrigerate the unused portion until needed.

HOW TO MAKE DECOCTIONS: Decoctions are used for hard plant material, like roots, bark or hard seeds. For a decoction, mix the plant material with water in a pot. Bring to the boil, reduce the heat, cover and simmer gently for 20 to 60 minutes, strain and use. Refrigerating any unused decoction will keep it good for a few days.

HOW TO MAKE SYRUPS: Syrups are long-lasting and good-tasting infusions. To make a syrup, start with 2 ounces of dried plant material to a quart of water in a pot. On low heat, simmer gently until the volume is reduced to about 1 pint. Strain out the plant material, then add 1 cup of honey, maple syrup or vegetable glycerin, and mix well. Optional: You can add 1 ounce of brandy to each pint of syrup. This will increase the shelf-life by acting as an anti-microbial. Syrups will keep for months at room temperature or longer if refrigerated.

HOW TO MAKE TINCTURES: Tinctures are the most potent infusions and are super simple to make - no heat required. The liquid used can be 80 or greater proof alcohol (usually brandy or vodka, but pure grain alcohol works very well), raw apple cider vinegar or vegetable glycerin. Alcohol is the most efficient solvent, being able to extract both acidic and basic compounds. Vinegar or glycerin are less efficient, but there are situations in which it is best to avoid alcohol - when the tincture is to be used to treat children comes to mind. Chop the plant material finely; this is one preparation for which it is best to use fresh material rather than dried. Pack the finely chopped plant material in a clean, dry jar. Pour in the liquid to cover the plant material by 1 to 2 inches. Make sure that the plant material is continually kept under the liquid – use something non-reactive to hold it under the surface of the liquid, if necessary. Store in a cool, dark place and mix by inverting every day or two. **Caution: Alcohol, especially, can seep from even fully closed containers, and alcohol can damage furniture finishes. To make sure you avoid damage, place the tincture jar on a glass plate or another non-reactive container that will capture any leaks and prevent the liquid from coming in contact with your furniture. Better safe than sorry.**

Continue to mix by turning the container over and over every day or two for 4 to 6 weeks. When the extraction is complete, strain out the plant material, squeezing to salvage as much liquid as possible. The used plant material can go on your compost pile. Tinctures are handy to use and only require about 30 drops per dose or two droppers full. If placed in a small bottle, they can easily be carried in a pocket or purse, so it's best to store them in small dropper bottles. To use, the tincture can be diluted in pre-heated water to make a tea, but the most effective way to take a tincture is to place the drops under the tongue. Taken this way the medicinal compounds are transferred directly into the bloodstream without having to go through the GI tract (mouth, stomach, intestine...).

HOW TO MAKE INFUSED OILS: Infused oils are also easy to make and can be used in the kitchen as well as the medicine cabinet. This is one place that dried plant material is MANDATORY. DO NOT USE FRESH HERBS, USE ONLY DRIED! Fresh material contains water; water makes it possible for *Clostridium botulinum* to grow, potentially leading to botulism. Using only dried materials and oil avoids introducing water into the oil. Without water, the bacterium cannot grow. Here is a link to an article from the University of Maine on making infused oils: <http://umaine.edu/publications/4385e/>

Mix the herbs with the oil in a pot and heat gently for 25 to 45 minutes. Cool and strain. Bottle - dark bottles are preferable here. Stored in a cool, dark location the infused oil will last for months. Infused oils can be used in turn to make creams and lotions.

HOW TO MAKE LINIMENTS: A liniment is made using the same procedure as a tincture, except that it uses rubbing alcohol as the liquid instead of ethanol (brandy, vodka, etc.). This means that the finished product must be used externally only. A tincture could be used externally, but usually isn't used this way because drinking alcohol is much more expensive than rubbing alcohol. It is more cost effective to make a separate batch for external use. So remember, TINCTURE INTERNAL, LINIMENT EXTERNAL.

Next time look for information on lotions and creams and a very attractive recipe!

COMMITTEES AND POSITIONS

Administrative (Handbook, Jobs, p. 25)

COMMITTEES

- Handbook
- Nominating Committees
- Strategic Planning

POSITIONS

- Programs (Vice President)
- Master Gardener Office (Recording & Corresponding Secretaries)
- Volunteer Coordinators
- Historian

Programs—Charles Turner
 MG Office—Jay Rufkin and Lisa Boudreaux
 Volunteer Coordinator—Mary Ann Armbruser
 Historian — Karen Trahan
 Handbook Chair — Mazie Movassaghi
 Nominations— H Finley, J Nieto & T. Dugas
 Strategy—B. Werner & J Wyatt

Public Relations and Communication Committees (Handbook, Jobs, p. 27)

COMMITTEES

- Publicity
- Newsletter

POSITIONS

- Electronic Communications Liaison
- Facebook
- LPMGA Website
- LSU Website

Publicity —Annie Bonaventure
 Newsletter—Theresa Rohloff & Janet Ryland
 Electronic Communications Liaison—Jeanell Menard
 Facebook—Stacy Lee
 LPMGA Website— Karen Willingham
 LSU Website—Pia Albuquerque

Demo Garden (Handbook, Jobs, p. 29)

COMMITTEES

- Demonstration Garden
- Vermilionville Medicinal Demonstration Garden
- Plant Swap

POSITIONS

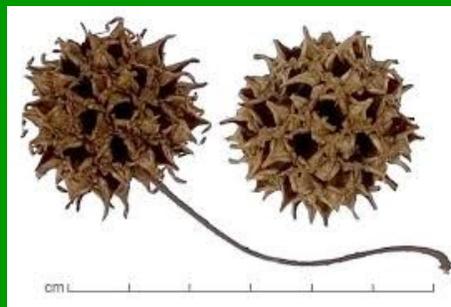
- Cottage Keeper
- Irrigation

Demonstration Garden—Gail Wakefield
 Vermilionville Medicinal Demonstration Garden —Mary Perrin & Mary Ann Armbruster
 Plant Swap—LouAnn Long
 Cottage Keeper—J Corne & D Garrene
 Irrigation—Candy Bienvenu, Linda Broussard & Bob Keeland

WHAT PLANT AM I?

ANSWER:

Liquidambar styraciflua:
 Sweetgum, Redgum



COMMITTEES AND POSITIONS

Education (Handbook, Jobs, p. 31)

COMMITTEES

- Speaker’s Bureau
- Ask a Master Gardener
- Garden Talks
- “In the Garden” — AOC TV
- Mentoring
- School Garden Initiative
- Jr. Master Gardener Program
- Children’s Garden Tour (Demo Bed Chair)
- Garden Stroll
- Plant Swap

POSITIONS

- Class Coordinator
- Fieldtrip Coordinator

Speakers Bureau—Kay Hampton
 Ask A MasterGardener—Jan Vinning & Heather Finley
 Garden Talks— Key Hampton & Juan Espinosa
 “In the Garden” AOC tv — Genee Foley
 Mentoring—Cindy Jensen School Garden Initiative —Mary Kramer
 Jr. Master Gardener Program— Candy Bienvenu
 Children’s Garden Tour — Demo Bed Chair Gail Wakefield
 Garden Stroll—Cindy Wiley & Linda Beyt
 Plant Swap—LouAnn Long
 Class Coordinator — Patricia Soileau
 Fieldtrip Coordinator — Linda V. Broussard

Grants (Handbook, Jobs, p. 34)

COMMITTEES

- General Grants (The Treasurer chairs) - Linda Alesi
- Habitat for Humanity Landscape—JoAnn Pugh

General Grants—Linda Alesi
 Habitat for Humanity
 Landscape—JoAnn Pugh

Horticulture-Related Sales (Handbook, Jobs, p. 35)

COMMITTEES

- Plant Sales (Spring & Fall Sales)
- Festival des Fleur
- Horticulture Hints

POSITIONS

- Plant Sales Coordinator
- Pine Straw
- Calendar Sales
- Master Gardener Merchandise (Tshirt Apron Polos

Plant Sales—Spring
 Plant Sales—Fall
 Festival Des Fleur
 Horticulture Hints
 Plant Sales Coordinator– Becky Taylor
 Pine Straw
 Calendar Sales—Linda Alesi
 Master Gardener Merchandise— Peggy Tayor

Socials (Handbook, Jobs, p. 36)

POSITIONS

- Social Coordinator

Social Coordinator—Pam Womack



Junior Master Gardener Camp Registration Form
March 28 - April 1, 2016
Attn: Candy Bienvenu
Email: bienvecj14@yahoo.com

Name: _____ Age/Grade: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Parent/Guardian (for youth) Name: _____

Phone: Work: _____ Cell: _____

Check number: _____

***Please email completed form to: bienvecj14@yahoo.com

***Cost of camp is \$100.00

*****Please email any questions you may have.

Payment for camp is due on the first day of camp.

CAMP IS LOCATED AT THE IRA NELSON HORTICULTURE CENTER AND LPMGA
DEMONSTRATION GARDENS AT 2206 JOHNSTON STREET, LAFAYETTE, LA 70503

CAMP HOURS ARE 9:00AM - 1:00PM. SNACKS WILL BE SERVED.

** A SPECIAL GRADUATION CEREMONY WILL TAKE PLACE ON
APRIL 9TH AT 10:30 AT THE LPMGA SPRING PLANT SALE

Lafayette Parish Master Gardeners
www.lpmga.org



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LSU AGRICULTURAL CENTER
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1010 Lafayette Street, Suite 325
Lafayette, LA 70501-6884

LPMGA Calendar MARCH 2016

- March 2: General Master Gardener Meeting, Main Library at 12 noon
- March 5: Healing Traditions in Acadiana, 11 am—noon, Vermilionville
- March 9: Master Gardener T-Shirt/Polo Order Deadline!
- March 19: Azalea Day Kick-off
- March 28: LPMGA Board meeting, Ira Nelson Center, 1 p.m.
- March 28—April 1: Jr. Master Gardener Camp
- April 2-3: Festival de Fleurs
- April 9 : Spring LPMGA plant sale
- April 15-16: Southern Garden Festival
- May 12-14: Louisiana Master Gardener Convention



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

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A State Partner in the Cooperative Extension System

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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.

