

Denton County Master Gardener Association



THE ROOT

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STILL GROWING



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Buds From The Board

BY BRENDA MARTIN, MEMBER-AT-LARGE

Hello friends! For those I haven't met yet, my name is Brenda Martin. I'm a Denton County Master Gardener, Class of 2023, currently serving as Member-at-Large and Co-Project Manager for Village Fest. I'm also a Texas Master Naturalist, because my love of plants doesn't stop at the garden gate. I care just as much about what's growing outside the fence as what's thriving inside it. To me, it's all connected.

In June in Denton County, the garden starts asking us an important question: "How committed are you?" The tomatoes are growing fast, peppers are finally showing off, okra is waking up, and weeds appear overnight with Olympic-level enthusiasm. This is the month when watering, mulching, and early morning garden walks become part of the routine.

And let's be honest—North Texas weather keeps gardeners humble. One week, we are dealing with heavy rain and soggy beds, and the next, we are dragging hoses around, wondering if summer skipped straight to August. If your plants are looking stressed, you are not alone. June is a good time to slow down and observe. Yellow leaves may not mean fertilizer is needed—it could be too much water, poor drainage, or heat stress. Mulch becomes your best friend this month, helping soil retain moisture while protecting roots from the blazing Texas sun. As you read through *The Root* this month, I encourage you to explore articles that inspire you to try something new or see your garden differently. One of my favorite things about gardening is that there is always more to learn. Every season teaches us patience, flexibility, and sometimes a little humility.

For me, gardening is about more than growing plants. It is about connection—to the land, to pollinators and wildlife, and to each other. A garden reminds us that growth takes time, setbacks are temporary, and even the smallest efforts can bloom into something meaningful.

Before I go, I would love to invite you to be part of something exciting taking root in our community: Village Fest: Gardening & Nature Outdoor Expo, coming October 3 at Doubletree Ranch Park in Highland Village. Village Fest will bring together partners from horticulture, conservation, wildlife education, outdoor recreation, and environmental stewardship to create an engaging, family-friendly learning experience for residents across Denton County. Stay tuned for more details! We would love for you to join us as we grow something truly special for Denton County.

*Mark Your Calendars
for **Village Fest!**
October 3, 2026
Highland Park Village*





**What a Wonderful
Garden Tour!**

Thank YOU
Denton County
for spending your
day with DCMGA.

We'll See You Next Year!!
DCMGA 2027 Garden Tour
May 8, 2027



Plan Your Fall Garden in June

BY LAURA FRANKLIN
DENTON COUNTY MASTER GARDENER

North Central Texas summers seem to last forever, so planning fall gardens in June may seem premature. However, mid-June is actually the perfect time to prepare for success.

Hardscaping

Before temperatures climb to 95°F or more, take time to document what is - and isn't - working well in the garden. Sometimes we overlook our hardscape materials. Do borders need repairs? Are the pavers unlevel or missing? Does drainage need to be corrected or installed? As spring crops finish and garden demands lessen, mid-June through mid-August is a great time to tackle the DIY hardscape projects and schedule contractors to complete any work that requires assistance.

Maintenance

How do the perennial shrubs and trees look? Are there dead branches that can be removed now to lessen potential damage from future storms? Are there areas that would benefit from light trimming before major pruning in January to early February? Remember to use a light touch so that shelter remains for overwintering birds and beneficial insects. Are there plants no longer desired? Dig them out and compost them, or use them for Hugelkultur beds.



Pruning, nelic, Getty Images, Courtesy of Canva.com

Some plants benefit from light pruning in the late summer or early fall.

Lawns

Summer is a good time to plan for lawn care - watch for signs of insect and disease damage. Resources from Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service Aggie Turf can help you diagnose lawn problems. Summer is an ideal time to submit samples of diseased turf to the TAMU Plant Disease Diagnostic Lab or lawn insects to the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Insect Identification Service. Locally, the Denton County Master Gardener Garden Help Desk or the horticulture agent in the Denton County AgriLife Extension office are good resources as well. Take advantage of summer fertilizer and pre-emergent weed killer sales to prepare for fall lawn applications. Do not use weed and feed combination products. Application timing for those products is not the same. Consider reducing the size of your lawn to reduce water usage. Earth-Kind® resources provide direction for these lawn decisions and spark ideas for different kinds of landscaping. Check with your local government officials regarding lawn reduction rebate programs.



Fall Garden in June (cont.)

Compost and Mulch Application

As garden beds are cleared, inspect the soil carefully. Has the mulch compacted or washed away? Loosen the surface to improve water penetration. If your last soil test was done more than three years ago, summer is a great time to send samples to the Texas A&M Soil Testing lab to make proper soil improvements. Knowing current nutrient levels will allow you time to purchase and install compost, mulch, or other soil components before fall planting. In addition, top dressing with an inch of compost and/or mulch helps suppress weed seed germination, improves moisture retention, and moderates changes in soil temperature. Fresh mulch gives the garden a clean, finished look.

Dividing perennials

If irises, cannas, or other perennials are overcrowded or blooming less, fall is an excellent time for dividing or thinning them out. Dividing most plants is straightforward, but other plants with rhizomes, like irises or cannas, can be more difficult. Take the time to do a little research and learn the proper way to divide your plants. When digging up plants, inspect the underground rhizomes and roots carefully, disposing of those with decay or rot. Trim the foliage to 4-6" from the rhizome so the plant can focus on establishing roots. Replant selected divisions in prepared beds according to their requirements. Don't have enough space? Extra plants make great pass-alongs for fellow gardeners!



Gardener mulching flower bed with pine bark mulch, ronstik, Getty Images, Courtesy of Canva.com

Maintain a layer of mulch in your garden throughout the growing season.



Flower Bulbs, Elena Photo, courtesy of Canva.com

Fall is the best time for dividing spring-blooming bulbs.



Fall Garden in June (cont.)

In the Veggie Patch

Fall is one of the best times for growing vegetables in North Texas. The heat begins to let up, and some insect populations decline. It may not “feel” like the right time to start vegetables, but July is already planting time for many fall vegetables, especially when starting from seed. If you plan to start seeds, be sure to count back to the appropriate seed starting time for summer/fall planting. Vegetable transplants can shorten the growing time by almost a month (if they are available). Transplants that should be planted in July include eggplant, peppers, and tomatoes. August is the time to plant southern peas, winter squash, and corn. September 1 is the recommended time to plant snap beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cucumber, and potatoes. When choosing what to plant and when, always keep the first average frost date in mind and the cold tolerance of each crop. For more details on fall vegetable gardening, see the citations below.



Fruit & Vegetables, Jenny Mavimiro, Pexels, Courtesy of Canva.com

Cooling temperatures and reduced pest and disease pressure make fall a great time to grow vegetables.

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(Resources continued on next page)



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Birth Month Flowers

BY SHARRIE ELY
DENTON COUNTY MASTER GARDENER

The list of birth month flowers is attributed to the early Romans and their culture of giving flowers on birthdays. It would be fair to say that a particular plant would have to be blooming in a particular season to be able to gift it to a birthday recipient. Let's examine the traditional list, later made popular by those Victorian gift-givers and gardeners. We can grow many of the plants on the traditional list, but not necessarily in the traditional order and the seasons they are listed.

January- Carnation. A suggested substitute for our area would be *Dianthus caryophyllus*, a fragrant bloom and relative of carnations.

February – Violets. Yes! We can grow those, and there are native varieties (*Viola blanda*) that freely seed and can grow in our beds, our paths, and our lawns.

March – Daffodil. A great spring choice for North Texas if you select *Narcissus* varieties that do well in our area. Try 'Carlton,' 'Elizabeth Barrett Browning,' 'Golden Dawn' or 'Falconet.'

April – Daisy. Some gardeners are successful with the Shasta daisy (*Leucanthemum x superbum*). But if you're looking for another suggestion, try the native daisy, the Cutleaf Daisy, or Engelmann daisy, *Engelmannia peristenia*. They can bloom from April through July.

May – Lily of the Valley. Now this is just not going to happen in Texas. Summer Snowflake (*Leucojum*) is the closest substitute for Lily of the Valley, but it typically blooms earlier than May in north central Texas. Substitute Asiatic lilies (*Lilium*), which grow in a variety of colors.

June- Rose. Some roses may bloom during June, but peak time in north central Texas is in April. Try a Rose of Sharon, *Hibiscus syriacus*, for June blooms (see Plant of the Month in this issue for more information!)

July – Water Lily. This works! Hardy Water Lilies (Family Nymphaeaceae) bloom typically from May through Fall.



Birth Month Flowers

August – *Gladiolus*. This does not work. What would you substitute? A great plant for August blooms is *Tithonia rotundifolia*, or Mexican Sunflower. Tall and colorful, and a nice cut flower.

September – Morning Glory. Morning Glory (*Ipomoea purpurea*) can bloom in September or October, depending on our weather. Start these seeds now, before it's too late, if you want fall blooms.

October – *Cosmos*. The native Sulphur variety, *Cosmos sulphureus*. They can bloom earlier in the year in the spring, but reseed them in July for fall blooms. They can come in bright orange or yellow.

November– *Chrysanthemum*. Instead of buying a yearly chrysanthemum ball, try growing hardy garden mums, *Chrysanthemum rubellum*, such as *Chrysanthemum* 'Country Girl' or *Chrysanthemum* 'Gethsemane Moonlight.'

December– Holly. One of my favorite native evergreens is the holly, *Ilex vomitoria*. Called Yaupon or Yaupon Holly, it is a natural source of caffeine and can be used for teas. See the word "vomitoria" in the botanical name. Don't. Eat. The. Berries. Or that is what you will be doing!

Resources

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Plant of the Month Rose of Sharon, *Hibiscus syriacus*

BY DONNA HULL

Introduction

The rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*), also known as *Althea*, is a woody, deciduous shrub of the Family Malvaceae. Native to eastern Asia, this shrub has a high heat tolerance, blooms throughout the summer, and grows in a wide variety of conditions. It can be trained with a single trunk to form a more tree-like structure in the garden with other plantings around the base. Its close botanical relatives include the Confederate rose (*Hibiscus mutabilis*) and Texas Star Hibiscus (*Hibiscus coccineus*).

Description and Growing Requirements

Rose of Sharon needs ample space in the landscape, as it can grow 8 to 12 ft tall and 6 to 10 ft wide. Branches grow upright, with pink, white, red, and purple saucer-shaped, solitary flowers that bloom throughout the summer into fall. It is tolerant of a wide range of pH and soil types, although it prefers good drainage and medium moisture. It will flower best in the full sun but can tolerate part shade. Its flowers undergo “nyctinastic movement”, meaning that they respond to darkness and decreasing temperatures by closing at night.

Rose of Sharon requires light pruning in early spring to remove dead wood, to maintain a vase-like shape, and to promote flowers, which grow on new wood. The plant is easily propagated by stem cuttings. If grown under ideal conditions, Rose of Sharon can become an aggressive grower and may need to be kept in check. These plants are susceptible to a few diseases, including leaf spots, blights, and canker. Pests include aphids, whiteflies, spider mites, scale insects, and Japanese beetles.



Photos courtesy of DCMGA member Sharrie Ely.

Rose of Sharon
(Courtesy of Sharrie Ely)



Plant of the Month: Rose of Sharon (cont.)

Garden Uses and Benefits

Rose of Sharon can be planted as a single specimen or used to create mass plantings. Because of its height and width, these shrubs work very well as a hedge or border screen. Flowers attract hummingbirds, butterflies, and bees and provide them with nectar and pollen throughout the summer and until frost. The plant itself provides shelter, and sometimes seeds, for birds.

Conclusion

Consider adding rose of Sharon to your landscape, whether as an individual feature or creating a beautiful border. Not only will you enjoy its beauty, but the pollinators and birds will thank you!

Resources

Henderson County Master Gardener Association. (2022, February 24). Rose of Sharon. HCMGA. <https://txmg.org/hendersonmg/publicity/rose-of-sharon/>

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<https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c522>

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Photo courtesy of Sharrie Ely.

Abundant pink flowers of the rose of Sharon from Sharrie Ely's garden.



Hibiscus syriacus (Rose of Sharon), Wikimedia Commons, Public Domain Mark

Rose of Sharon can create a beautiful border or screen in the landscape.



In The Veggie Patch Plant Your Pumpkins!

BY LAURA FRANKLIN

Introduction and Benefits

It's pumpkin season in Texas! At least, if you're planning to grow your own. Pumpkin, also known as winter squash, is a general term for several fruiting plants in the *Cucurbita* genus, including *Cucurbita maxima*, *C. moschata*, and *C. pepo*. All belong to the Family Cucurbitaceae, the gourd family. Pumpkins are indigenous to the Americas and have been cultivated in Mesoamerica since around 3500 BCE, making them one of the oldest known crops in this part of the world. Before you get started, be aware that different varieties require different lengths of time to ripen, and some desired varieties are ready to cut even before the pumpkin becomes fully ripe. Plan accordingly!

Plant requirements

Soil- good drainage is important.

Light- full sun, at least 6-8 hours per day; more is better.

Temperature - ideal day temperatures between 85°-95°F, nighttime temperatures 60°-70°F.

Planting- Pumpkins can be direct-seeded or transplanted. Sow seeds 1" deep in loamy soil; plant in mounds for best results. Thin to the best one or two seedlings. There are different vine habits- large vine, compact vine, semi-bush, or compact bush; these should be indicated on the plant packet. Space the seeds or transplants appropriately as directed. Male flowers will form and bloom earlier than the female flowers. Be patient!

Maintenance & care

Water- Pumpkins grow well in our summer heat, but they do need supplemental watering. Water uniformly and deeply, especially during fruit maturation. According to Russ Wallace, Ph.D., Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service, pumpkins "require about 25-30 inches of rain plus irrigation" (per season).

Fertilization- go nitrogen heavy when beginning to vine, then phosphorus heavy when starting to produce flowers.



Photo Courtesy of DCMGA member D. Hull

Young pumpkin on the vine



Pumpkins (cont.)

Maintenance & care (cont.)

Pests/diseases- Pests to look out for include squash vine borers, cucumber beetles, pickleworm, and squash bugs. Susceptibility to diseases includes anthracnose, powdery mildew, leaf spot/blight, black rot, and damping off (see Masabni et al., n.d., in Resources for more information). Fungal diseases are common on pumpkins in North Texas, so be on the alert and ready to manage this issue, either with organic or conventional fungicides.

Special care- Keep in mind that growing fruit takes a lot of energy for the plant. The energy and nutrients needed will be divided by the number of fruit. Want a big pumpkin? Prune off extra flowers so that the vine can focus that energy on just one or two pumpkins. Also, most pumpkin varieties will require a large amount of space for the vines to stretch out. There are newer bush varieties that say they can be grown in containers.

Varieties for North Texas

Small - Small Sugar, Jack Be Little, Mystic.

Medium- Jack O'Lantern, Howden, Bumpkin.

Large - Big Max, Fairytale, Prizewinner.



Pumpkin, Early Sweet Sugar Pie, Joannakaczuk, Getty Images, Courtesy of Canva.com

Small sugar pumpkins

Harvesting & Storage

Depending on the variety, pumpkins will be ready to harvest in 85-120 days, as indicated on the seed packet. They should have a hard rind and resist scratches with a fingernail. Ripe pumpkins are usually at full color when harvested, although some white pumpkins, for example, are harvested before maturity when they are dark green. Pumpkins will continue to develop some color after harvest. Cut from the vine with sharp pruning shears, leaving a stem length of 3-4"; do not carry by the stem. Pumpkins should be cured in a sunny, dry area.

Enjoying the Harvest

In the US, we primarily use pumpkins for decorations (and they are wonderful for that), but there are so many recipes that use pumpkin/winter squash. From the sugar pumpkins for garden-to-table pumpkin pie to Kabocha for stir fry, there are many to choose from. Check out some recipes; you might find a new fall favorite!



Pumpkins (cont.)

Thanksgiving Homemade Pumpkin Pie, stacey_newman, Getty Images, Canva.com



There are plenty of reasons to love growing pumpkins, especially in the kitchen! Find a few recipes and enjoy the harvest.



Tasty Pumpkin Cream Soup, Served on White Table, Closeup, Africa Images, Canva.com

Resources

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TOP GARDENING TIPS

June

Continue planting warm season annuals & perennials.
Mulch bare soil to suppress weeds & retain moisture.
Mow more frequently & at a higher height.
Leave grass clippings to recycle lawn nutrients.
Remove aphids & spider mites with water blasts.

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DENTON COUNTY MASTER GARDENER ASSOCIATION



Creature Corner: Aphid Lions and Green Lacewings

BY JANICE YODER SMITH

Two species of green lacewings, *Chrysoperla carnea* and *Chrysoperla rufilabris*, are prevalent in north central Texas. Adult lacewings range from 1.25cm to 3.75cm (0.5-0.75”) long. They appear delicate due to the combination of their golden eyes, transparent wings, and long, thin antennae, and they are important beneficial insects.

Green lacewing larvae are more durable in appearance. Their large, extended, sickle-shaped mandibles are used to pierce prey and extract the contents of aphids, spider mites, and similar tiny plant-damaging creatures. Some references identify green lacewing larvae as “aphid lions”.

The green lacewing life cycle timing varies with temperature. It typically lasts four to six weeks. Lacewing females make a 0.25” stalk to suspend each egg slightly away from the edge of a leaf or twig. This spacing helps protect newly hatched larvae from cannibalism by earlier-hatching first instars. During their larval stages, lacewings may consume hundreds of aphids. Some lacewing larvae attempt to disguise themselves by attaching remains of prey to their backs. Some portion of this decor may later become incorporated into their pupae. When adults emerge from the pupae, they may initially appear wingless, but within a few hours, the wing veins expand and fully extend. During the approximately six-week adult stage, lacewing females can lay hundreds of eggs. Adult lacewings survive winter beneath leaf litter, emerging in spring to begin the cycle again.



Chrysoperla carnea, the green lacewing

Chrysoperla carnea by Gilajenna, CC BY-NC 4.0-2



Lacewing Eggs on Purple Heart Leaf

Lacewing Eggs on Purple Heart Leaf, M. Casanova, CC-BY-NC 4.0-2



Red-Lipped Green Lacewing

Red-lipped Green Lacewing by Salem De La Luna, CC BY 4.0-2



Green Lacewing Pupa

Green Lacewing Pupa by Paula Romano, CC-BY-NC 4.0-2



Creature Corner (cont.)

Gardeners seeking to attract beneficial green lacewings should include a variety of flowering plants that bloom throughout the growing seasons, along with a reliable source of moisture. As counterintuitive as it may seem, allowing a small aphid population to remain can benefit the garden by providing food for lacewing larvae. A steady food source increases the likelihood that larvae will survive to adulthood and reproduce. Purchasing and releasing larvae or adults is often ineffective if garden conditions cannot support them. Without adequate food, moisture, and shelter, the insects are likely to die or disperse elsewhere.

There are 15 species of lacewings in Texas. Some prefer arboreal habitats, while others thrive in open fields and gardens. In north central Texas, the adults of the two predominant species are not predators but instead feed on nectar, pollen, and honeydew. However, adults of some of the other lacewing species are predatory. Regardless of adult feeding habits, the larvae of all lacewing species are valuable allies in the garden because they help limit populations of aphids, spider mites, and similar plant pests.

By planning gardens that support lacewings, gardeners can strengthen natural pest control and reduce damage caused by common garden pests. Let's plan our gardens to support lacewings and decrease losses to those pests.

Resources

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Iowa State University. (2003–2026). BugGuide. <https://www.bugguide.net/node/view/15740>
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Green lacewing. Field guide to common Texas insects. <https://texasinsects.tamu.edu/green-lacewing/>





Gardening Grandma says, “Plant marigolds to deter bugs and bring pollinators to your vegetable plants.”

So, is Grandma right? Partly! Marigolds can help reduce certain pests while attracting beneficial insects to the garden. The roots of marigold plants may also help control harmful nematodes in the soil. Here is how that might work in your favor.

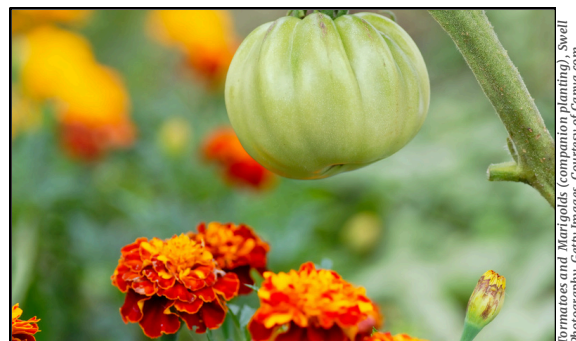
Marigolds have many merits as companion plants in your garden. Some benefits include minimizing selected pests. According to the USDA, “Marigolds are a great habitat for beneficial insects, such as lady beetles. These beneficial insects prey on the insects that can damage crops.”

Plants with strong scents, including marigolds, attract some undesirable pests and make them less likely to land on your garden vegetables. One example is thrips, which locate plants primarily by color and scent. Because they are attracted to colors like yellow, blue, and white, marigolds may help draw them away from your tomatoes and other crops. Research from Ohio State University also found that “African marigolds and sweet alyssum have been shown to increase the number of natural enemies of aphids”.

In greenhouse experiments at the University of California, Riverside, researchers identified marigold varieties with high efficacy for nematode control. According to A. Ploeg (n.d.), “Subsequent field tests showed that selected marigold varieties, grown before a susceptible crop, lowered nematode populations and increased yields similar to soil fumigation.”



French Marigolds



Great companions in the garden



Gardening Grandma Says...

Selecting and Succeeding in Growing Marigolds

Beyond the ability to help protect your plants, marigolds provide bright, cheerful color in your beds. Several varieties of marigold grow well in North Texas, including the African or American marigold (*Tageles erecta*) and the French marigold (*Tageles patula*). The African marigold is tall with large leaves and large double or semi-double flowers. In contrast, the French marigold grows between six and fourteen inches, depending on cultivar, and has a wide range of colors. Marigolds can be purchased at local nurseries in the spring. If you are patient or want lots of marigolds, you should choose to plant seeds instead of transplants.

Plant your marigolds in the garden after the air and soil temperatures warm. Marigolds grow best in full sun and loose, well-drained garden loam rich in organic matter. If your soil is rich in organic material, additional fertilization of marigolds is not needed. Although drought-tolerant, marigolds need some supplemental irrigation during our North Texas summers.

Resources

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Earth-Kind[®]

Landscape Design Course



July 17 -18, 2026

in Denton, 8:30-4:30 both days

PLUS

a Personal Design Consultation

Saturday, July 25

Learn sustainable design and installation techniques for creating or renewing your home landscape!

Pre-Registration required and available @ DCMGA.com Register Today!



Follow us on social media at [DentonCountyMGA](https://www.dentoncountymga.com) for more information



You're Invited

June 2026, Monthly General Meeting & Program

Wildscaping

Presented by Jay Caddell, Tarrant County Horticultural Agent



Josey Ranch Pocket Prairie, Photo Courtesy of DCMGA Member, Lea Watson.

This presentation explores the concept of wildscapes in Texas — landscapes designed to support native wildlife through intentional plant selection and habitat creation. Attendees will learn practical strategies for transforming urban and rural spaces into thriving ecological havens. We'll also highlight key native plants and management practices that promote biodiversity and conserve Texas's natural heritage.

June 10, 2026, 9:00-9:30 am Social Networking
9:30 am General Meeting
10:30 am Presentation
Global Spheres Center, Solomon's Porch
7801 S. Interstate 35, Corinth, TX 76208



Denton County Master Gardener Association

June

Upcoming Events

Community Strong Farm Work Days

Growing Vegetables for First Refuge Food Bank. All tasks from soil prep to harvesting as the season dictates. We will have a short education on the tasks of the day.

1350 Milam Road E., Sanger Meet Mondays 9AM-12AM

LLELA Nature Preserve Workday

Lake Lewisville Environmental Learning Area

201 E Jones St. Lewisville Meet Wednesdays 9AM-12PM

The Grove and Gazebo Work Days

The Grove at Sandy Jacobs Government Center

1029 W. Rosemeade Pkwy. Carrollton Meet every 2nd and 4th Friday 9AM-11:30AM

Shepherd's Field Work Days

Planting Warm Crops, Weeding and Harvesting

8101 Justin Rd. Double Oak

Wednesdays (not the 2nd Wed.) and Saturdays 8AM-10AM

<https://www.signupgenius.com/go/dcmga-shepherds2026#/>

Monthly General Meeting & Program-Wildscaping

Click for More info:

June 10 - 9:30am-11:30am

Josey Ranch Pocket Prairie Work Day

Volunteer at Josey Ranch Pocket Prairie and learn from Master Gardeners and Master Naturalists.

1700 Keller Springs Rd, Carrollton June 13th and 19th 9AM-11AM

Click for more info:

Compost & Mulch -Pilot Point Community Library

Learn from a DCMGA member about cultivating your soil with compost and mulch.

324 S. Washington Street, Pilot Point June 12th 2PM-3PM

Click for More Info

Indoor Gardening- City of Aubrey

Join a Denton County Master Gardener for a workshop on learning how to grow a beautiful indoor garden!

226 Countryside Dr. Aubrey June 16th 12PM-1PM

Click for more info:

Gardening Techniques-Propagate Stem Cuttings

Join Denton County Master Gardeners for a fun and informative session on propagating stem cuttings.

Carrollton Public Library at Josey Ranch Lake

1700 Keller Springs Road, Carrollton, June 20th 10:30-11:30AM

Click for More Info



DCMGA MEMBER NEWS



THE RESTORATIVE GARDEN

2026 TEXAS MASTER GARDENER CONFERENCE

The Restorative Garden centers on renewal—of landscapes, knowledge, and the volunteers who steward them—exploring how to sustain and rejuvenate gardens over time. Participants will leave re-energized and better equipped to support both their communities and the gardens they care for.

Leadership Workshop

Monday, June 22

12:30 PM - 4:30 PM

- 4-hour workshop
- renewing both the volunteer ecosystem and the leaders who sustain it

State Conference

Monday, June 29

8:45 AM - 5:00 PM

- one-day virtual event
- practical education, meaningful connection, and renewed inspiration



» WWW.TXMG.ORG

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DCMGA MEMBER NEWS



LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP

THE RESTORATIVE GARDEN FOR VOLUNTEERS

Monday, June 22 | 12:30 PM - 4:30PM

Register with conference, or as a standalone

NOT JUST FOR LEADERS, BUT ALL VOLUNTEERS WHO SERVE

This workshop is designed to mirror *The Restorative Garden* theme by focusing on the renewal of both the volunteer ecosystem and the leaders who steward it. The program emphasizes practical tools alongside opportunities for reflection and restoration—and the need to thoughtfully support those who carry the work forward.



» WWW.TXMG.ORG

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DCMGA MEMBER NEWS

PRESIDENTIAL VOLUNTEER SERVICE AWARDS 2025

Congratulations to Our DCMGA Awardees!



Bronze Award

100-249 Hours of Service

Susan Abler
 Judy Allen
 Daniel Arenas
 Ann Athey
 Denise Babb
 Linda Barker
 Adrienne Barnes
 Barbara Beane
 Janice Beck
 Karen Belk
 Cathy Berg
 Kelli Bixler
 Candice Bly
 Carol Brantley
 Barbara Brown
 Denise Catalano
 Liz Chaney
 Susan Cosio
 Susan Cox
 Rhonda Curtright

Andrea DeSimone
 Kathy Dieringer
 Claudia Duckworth
 Sharrie Ely
 Andi Fitzgerald
 Laura Franklin
 Andrea Garner
 Karen Gibson
 Maria Gilbert
 Rena Goodwin
 Bethany Griffin-Loftis
 Patricia Gunnison
 Mary Harned
 Edsel Harrell
 Melanie Harris
 Susan Heintzman
 Rene Henderson
 Traci Horton
 David Huffman
 Amy Isaacs
 Debbie Ishee
 Johna Johnson
 Julie Kasner
 Donna Kellogg
 Teri Kettle
 Delia Kleehammer
 Leslie Koberna
 Melanie Kuyoth
 Jolayne LaCour
 Lisa Lebsack



DCMGA MEMBER NEWS

(Bronze, Cont.)

Mary Lehrer
 Faye Lipham
 Angie Lindsay
 Mary Beth Logsdon
 Pamela Long
 Mary Loskorn
 Lisa Marlow
 Treva McFadden
 Alison McMahan
 Ann McMahan
 Jim Meek
 Melissa Migis
 Angie Moran
 Carol Noble
 Susan Novak
 Jill Olhausen
 Ann Marie O'Lone
 Trish Percy
 Debbie Pitcher
 Cheryl Poland
 Kim Shaneyfelt
 John Shelton
 Debbie Smith
 Susan Davis Smith
 Molly Stingley
 Ivy Summerfield
 Lea Watson
 Trey Webber
 Nancy Wilkerson
 Deborah Williams
 Jacy Williamson

Kristina Wilson
 Katherine Woodward



Silver Award

250-499 Hrs Service

Bonnie Ambrose
 Marion Arndt
 Lori Barr
 Nancy Blakney
 Lisa Burt
 Margaret Calabrese
 Eloise Clayton
 Meaghan Dawson
 Nancy DiMarco
 Pat Edwards
 Janet Gershenfeld
 Harry Gornick
 Tammie Gurley
 Linda Hay
 CeCe Kenney
 Shirley Manfredi
 Ruvan Nanayakkara
 Pam Peterson



DCMGA MEMBER NEWS

(Silver, Cont.)

- Kathy Rainey
- Leah Robinson
- Barbara Smith
- Joanne Spurgin
- Steve Spurgin
- Carolyn Stoy
- Kathryn Wells Ricky Wilkins
- Lee Ann Yates
- Janice Yoder Smith

(Gold, Cont.)

- Becky Cameron
- Gay Campbell
- Mario Casanova
- Becky Collins
- Linda D’Amanda
- Sheila Daniel
- Beverly Duncan
- Ellen Gaunt
- Jeff Hardgrave
- Clare Harris
- Lynda Harvey
- Donna Hull
- Lela Khan
- Brenda Martin
- Pat Moyer
- Dale Powell
- Chryl Prestemon
- Pam Spooner
- Melissa Weaver
- Kim Wootton



Gold Award
(500+ Hours of Service)

- Russ Allen
- Carol Arment
- Lee Anne Burk

*THANK YOU
Volunteers!!*



DCMGA MEMBER NEWS



photo courtesy DCMGA

Celebrating DCMGA at the May general meeting!



HOW TO UPDATE YOUR VMS PROFILE

1. Sign in to **VMS**.
 2. Click on **YOUR INFORMATION**.
 3. Click on **EDIT YOUR PROFILE** in the dropdown list. The **UPDATE USER PROFILE** screen is shown, with 8 tabs or sections. *After you've made the changes you need in each tab, click **SAVE** at the top of the screen.*
- Setting the **Privacy?** option to **No** is recommended. If **Yes**, none of your contact information, including Emergency Contact, will be visible to other MGs. Your information is not visible to the public.
 - Under the **Contact, Phone,** and **Emergency** tabs, be sure the information is up-to-date.
 - Under the **User Info** tab, you can update your email or username. **Important:** When editing your email or username, be sure not to add any leading or trailing blanks in the field.
 - Under the **Photo-Bio** tab, you can share a picture and a few words about you. JPG, PNG, and GIF photo files, 5 MB or less, are okay. There are two ways to add a photo:
 - a. Click **Select File**, then choose a file from your device, or
 - b. On a computer, you can drag and drop a file into the box on the screen.

To remove a photo that's already in your profile, check the **Delete** box, then click **SAVE** at the top of the screen. You can then add another photo, if you like.



DCMGA MEMBER NEWS



**DO YOU LOVE GROWING
VEGETABLES???**

THEN LET'S GET TOGETHER!

Save the Date for the *FIRST OFFICIAL Meeting*
of the VEGGIE SQUAD

When: Monday, June 8
1:00 pm - 2:00 pm

**Where: Global Spheres,
Solomon's Porch**

**ALL Members
& Interns
Welcome!!!!**




Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service is an equal opportunity employer and program provider.

Village Fest Planning Has Begun!!

Join Us!!



Village Fest
June Planning Meetings

Thursday, June 4, 1-3 pm
Thursday, June 18, 1-3 pm

Location: Solomon's Porch
Global Spheres Center

We would love for anyone interested in signing up for a team lead or committee member position to register via our [Village Fest Sign-Up Genius](#). There are the original three tabs on the SUG: one for team volunteers, one for hospitality, and one for setup day. Two new tabs are being added: Educational/Demonstration Booths and Call for Focus Session Speakers.





As Master Gardeners, our mission is to educate and inspire Denton County residents through research-based horticulture, to promote eco-friendly gardens and enduring landscapes that enrich our communities.

Extension EEO Statement

Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Service provides equal opportunities in its programs and employment to all persons, regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation, or gender identity. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating.

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- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
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Social Media

- Facebook:
<https://www.facebook.com/DentonCountyMGA>
 Instagram:
<https://www.instagram.com/DentonCountyMGA>
 YouTube:
<https://www.youtube.com/@DentonCountyMasterGardenerAsso>

Save the Date

- July 11 Greener Horizons Speaker Series: Water Conservation Greater Denton Arts Council
- July 17-18 Earth Kind Design Class
- Oct. 3 2026 Village Fest An Education &n Garden Expo Highland Village, TX

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Content

The submission deadline for the July edition of The Root is June 5. Submissions may be revised at the discretion of the editor.

Ideas, photos, and articles are welcome and may be submitted to Communications Director Donna Hull at communications@dcmga.com

Unless otherwise attributed, all photos are courtesy of Denton County MGA.

