The Garden Spray

BULLETIN OF THE MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS

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Associate Editors
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MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS

July Tour

DATE: July 9, 1963

PLACE: Walter Menzel
2556 Glenhurst Avenue
St. Louis Park, Minnesota

TIME: 5:45 p.m.

PRICE: $1.75

FOOD: Delaria's

Officers

Ev. Haedecke	President
Dwight Stone	Vice-Pres.
G. R. Christenson	Secretary
Charles Proctor	Treasurer

Office of the Secretary
8300 Sheridan Ave. S.

P R O G R A M

The food committee has arranged for another catered picnic to be served at the Walter Menzel residence. From Menzel's we will travel by bus to visit the following gardens:

Dr. Fred C. Rodda	Manley Jackson	Phillip Smith
38 Summit Place	535 Turnpike Road	4328 Coolidge Ave.

The distance to travel to see the above gardens is somewhat longer than normal, so please come early so the bus can leave Menzel's a few minutes earlier than usual.

Tables and chairs will be provided by the club so it will not be necessary to bring your own equipment.

Come early and have a good time.

THE LEHMAN PARTY

Saturday, July 13

Ruth and Dick Lehman have graciously invited the entire male club membership for a tour of the Lehman Gardens where much is going on in the development of new varieties in a host of plant families.

Following the tour, lunch will be served in their spacious garden surrounding the house.

You will want to put everything else aside in order to accept this invitation - a real treat is in store for everyone.

The tour will start promptly at ten o'clock Saturday morning, July 13th.

Call your neighbors and work out your transportation by groups. In other words, try to arrange to pick up as many members as you can comfortably accomodate.

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FLOWER SHOW TIME

Once again the Flower Show is upon us, approximately six weeks away. Let's hope you are all eying your garden with a view to entering more exhibits than ever. We still dream of the year when each active member has at least one entry. Could this, perchance, be the year?

The subject which I really want to stress is the matter of attendance. Regardless of how much advertising we do, the crux of our success attendance-wise is each of us personally. Our personal invitations will bring more guests to the Show than all the outside advertising. So let's each of us spread the word to friends, relatives and neighbors. Invitation cards are available - don't overlook any opportunity to give one where it will count. Our efforts can result in the American Hardware Mutual walls bulging for eleven hours on the weekend of August 17 - 18.

When you receive the rules and entry sheets, you will note that they have been revised. This is the result of much work by the Classification Committee, involving discussion with a large number of Club members who have been exhibiting over a period of years. The aim is to reduce some of the confusion regarding proper entry classes.

DO'S AND DON'T'S OF SPRAYING IN GARDEN

Sprays and dusts can be used safely to control insects and diseases in the garden if proper precautions are taken.

John Lofgren, extension entomologist at the University of Minnesota, lists a few of the do's and don't's to follow for safe use of garden chemicals:

Store all pesticides in a special place not readily accessible to children, and preferably in a place that can be locked. Never store them near food, feed or clothing.

Store chemicals only in the original containers, and keep the latter tightly closed. When the containers are empty, do not re-use them; but dispose of them according to instructions on the label.

Be sure labels and instructions remain on chemical packages, and are not mutilated. If chemicals are marked "Poison," be certain that instructions for the antidote remain on the package.

Read all labels and precautions carefully and follow instructions exactly.

Do not allow small children to be present when you are mixing or applying chemicals. Teach older children proper respect, precautions and care.

Always use only the recommended rates of application. Chemicals may possibly injure plants if you use more than the recommended amount -- and are not any more effective.

Avoid spilling chemicals on the skin or on clothing. Wash hands immediately after spraying, being careful not to touch the face or to eat before your hands are clean.

Avoid inhaling dusts or sprays.

Never smoke nor eat while applying dusts or sprays.

Delay spraying or dusting if the day is windy.

Don't apply chemicals to vegetables or fruits immediately before picking.

Follow instructions on the minimum interval for use before harvest.

From Institute of Agriculture - University of Mir

WHAT MAKES A TREE TRUNK SPIRAL?

My mother once asked me when I was a child, if she might read to me a story; I invariably asked, "Is it true?" If it were not I didn't want her to read it to me. Perhaps it was this trait that started me on a nearly life-long hobby of collecting American fallacies: that is, things that are believed by many but which are not true. I have heard of a number of beliefs as to what causes tree trunks to spiral. None of them, to me, seem to be the real cause. Here are five of these with a correction of each:

BELIEF: The spiraling of tree trunks is caused by prevailing winds blowing on them at an angle.

CORRECTION: This is by far the most common of these beliefs, but, to me, it is clearly a fallacy. When wind blows on a tree trunk, the windward side receives equal pressure all over. There might be exceptions, but they are so few that we must look for another cause.

BELIEF: When a tree is a sapling, one of the roots comes in contact with a pebble. As the tree grows the pressure at the other end of the root forces the tree around, causing this spiraling of its trunk.

CORRECTION: When I first read of this belief I thought it was the right answer; that is, until I moved to Florida. I then found it to be a fallacy. Pebbles in Florida's sandy soil are so rare that one would need to dig quite a bit before finding one, but I know no state that has more trees - especially the oaks -with spiraling trunks.

BELIEF: The type of soil the tree grows on has much to do with the spiraling of its trunk; especially poor soil.

CORECTION: If poor soil is the culprit we must have a lot of it in our country, for we see twisted tree trunks everywhere there are trees.

BELIEF: The twisting of tree trunks is started when the tree was small, caused by a spiraling vine attached to it.

CORRECTION: I have seen a few tree trunks encircled by a vine but not many, and, if my memory is correct, no twisting of the trunk was seen. I think this fallacy could well go along with the belief that a vine growing on a tree trunk kills the tree.

BELIEF: When a tree is growing on unstable ground, the force of gravity pulls on one side more than on the other, thereby, causing this spiraling of its trunk.

CORRECTION: If this were true would not about the same number of trees spiral to the left as to the right. It is no exaggeration to say that forty-nine out of fifty trees turn to the right. Try to find one that spirals to the left. It is like looking for a lucky stone or a four-leaf clover.

So, what causes the trunks of trees to spiral? I made an extra effort this year to find out but without success.

(Editor's Note - Does anyone know the answer to this riddle?)

Excerpt from American Forests
Written by Orville A. Lindquist

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ARBORETUM NOTES
Winter Injury During the 1962-63 Season

The winter of 1962-63 was colder than normal with approximately 40 subzero days and little snow cover. The extent of winter injury may not be known for some time, but most people would agree that injury was widespread and extensive.

Needle evergreens show the most obvious injury. Junipers in general show considerable winter burning. Varieties of Juniperus chinensis such as "Columnaris Glauca," "Blue Pfitzer" and"Pfitzers" were severly injured while varieties such as "Maney" and "Ames" came through with a minimum of burning. Meyers juniper, J. squamata "Meyeri" and Irish juniper, J. communis hibernica were severly injured. Most varieties of Eastern red cedar, J. virginiana, and Rocky Mountain juniper, J. scopulorus, came through without injury. Yews suffered the usual winter browning. Several selections in the arboretum, however, came through with no injury. These should be propagated and tested more widely.

Forsythias showed injury to the flower buds on all cultivars. Only Forsythia ovata and F. europea produced a normal bloom. These species are being used in our breeding program in an attempt to incorporate flower bud hardiness into suitable landscape varieties.

This was a real test winter on azaleas. Flower buds on the Mollis azalea were injured. It now looks as if we would have only light bloom on this group. The new hybrid developed by this department came through with no injury.

Magnolias came through the winter surprisingly well. We had no injury on Magnolia "Dr. Merrill," M. salicifolia, M. stellata "waterlily," M. tripetalum, and M. Kobus borealis. We even had some bloom on young trees of the Waterlily variety.

Korean boxwood continues to look good under varying conditions. Apparently there are differences in resistance to browning among the several selections.

The Lemoine Deutzia shows no injury while the Slender Deutzia killed nearly to the ground.

This was apparently a tough winter on certain of the crabapple selections. Injury from slight to severe occurred on Malus purpurea and Malus floribunda. Weigelas show varying degrees of injury. Varieties of W. florida came through quite well, but the hybrid cultivars show varying degrees of dieback. Most honeysuckles show no injury except for Hallis Japanese honeysuckle and the Bearberry honeysuckle.

C. Gustav Hard
Extension Horticulturist
University of Minnesota

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We were shocked to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Henry Bachman, and to Henry and his family we extend our sincere sympathy.

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