



The Garden Spray

BULLETIN OF THE MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS

Member--Men's Garden Clubs of America • Minnesota State Horticultural Society



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G. Victor Lowrie, Editor

Associate Editors
Wm. Hull, Neil Barry,
Otto Nelson

October Meeting

Date: Tuesday, October 9, 1962
Place: Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church
Knox Avenue at W. 50th
Time: 5:45 P.M. Sharp
Price: \$1.75

Officers

N. W. Christopherson	President
Ev Haedecke	Vice-Pres.
Dwight Stone	Secretary
Charles Proctor	Treasurer

Office of the Secretary
4620 Hampton Road

P R O G R A M

Dr. Don White - A talk on "Winter Protection of Ornamentals."
Dr. White is a member of the staff at the University of Minnesota.

Bull Session - This will be a continuation of the September session. Many members had questions and problems that could not be discussed due to the lack of time at the September meeting.

OVER THE GARDEN GATE

by Bill Hull

Bet my storm windows were up before yours this year - September 22 was the date. At least my wife won't have to do them in freezing weather this Fall when I'm away.

Did you see the good article on MGCA national activities in the October issue of FLOWER AND GARDEN? It carried a photo of our Minneapolis club planting tulips at Vic Jaeger's a few years ago. This is the advantage of taking photos and having them ready for the demand. I probably have the best morgue of MGC club photos in existence just for this purpose. It pleased us that current president, Chris, was front and dead center in the photo.

George Luxton is at Fairview Hospital. Let's keep George happy with cards and remembrances. We look forward to his recovery and presence again at our meetings. Your contributions to our garden happiness and club achievements are greatly appreciated, George.

Tom Krumm has his usual magnificent display of dahlias. They're in full view from 66th street and if you can't stop to visit, says Tom, at least look at the dahlias when you go by.

Where can one buy liquid metaldyhyde for slugs? Anyone know?

There are always too many gardens to visit and too little time to get it done. In the past six years we have visited, as a club, the gardens of 33 of our present members for a total of 47 visits. We have visited two gardens three times each (Rice and Witmer) and nine other gardens twice each. Never in this six year period which I have studied have we visited the same member's garden on two successive years. The sad part is that we've missed many other splendid gardens too - such as those of Bob Bryant, Glen Cerney, Otto Erickson, Tom Krumm, Fred Rodda and perhaps yours.

One member had an excellent idea to which I've been giving thought and it seems so good I recommend the board give it consideration now for 1963 implementation. In about April of each year a call could be made asking who would be willing to have us visit their garden that year. The visits could be made alphabetically as much as is geographically feasible, continuing at the leave-off point the following year but again making an annual call in April or perhaps May. Every member should be given a chance to reject or refuse and I believe in a three year period we'd thus visit every garden where a visit was desired by the member. It wouldn't take as much additional touring as at first imagined but what is a little more driving since we bus anyhow. Besides, we'd like to see the gardens of Paul Burt, Ed Culbert, George Germain, Ferd Johnson, Walter Menzel, Jim Nolan and all the others.

This is a tough problem, fellows. Let's help our officers by telling them what we wish. They aren't mind readers.

The manufacturers of some of the pre-emergence crabgrass killers say that Fall is as good a time as Spring to apply them, so it could be done now, along with lawn fertilization and mold prevention productions.

TOUR - LEHMAN GARDENS

On Saturday, September 22 approximately 25 members and friends of the club took advantage of Dick Lehman and Roger Koopman's generous offer to tour the Mum gardens.

Dick personally conducted the tour through $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of mums. It was most interesting to see the manner in which the mums are covered on frosty nights. Dick says they can cover $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of mums in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

During the tour Dick pointed out the qualities important in a mum. Those qualities necessary in a plant to make it worthwhile to propagate and market. A couple of his newest introductions - Ruth Lehman, a beautiful white, and Happy Birthday, a yellow-bronze, named in honor of our own Geo Luxton.

From the mum gardens we went to the Clematis plantings. It was interesting to know out of 1,500 new plants only 6 will ever be marketed.

The day was climaxed by a sumptuous dinner served at the greenhouse.

Again, through the generosity of Dick and Rog several of the members went home with door prizes. The distribution of prizes was made by our Vice President, Ev Haedecke. The prizes were given to the member that most resembled the prize.

Examples: Bob Adams received a container of Honey because he is so sweet. Dwight Stone received a head of cabbage because he is shaped like one. Another member received a white mum because he is so pure. Another member received a red mum, etc.

Thanks Dick & Rog for the wonderful time you provided for us.

ARBORETUM NOTES

Here is a list of promising ornamentals that have been tested adequately:

Carpinus caroliniana (Blue Beech). A small tree or large shrub which forms an attractive clump of neat habit. Stems are smooth, angular and gray in color. Leaves turn a golden yellow in the fall.

Celastrus loesneri (Chinese Bittersweet). A very vigorous vine that produces an abundance of golden yellow fruits that open with red centers. Both sexes must be planted for best results.

Cornus alternifolia (Pagoda Dogwood). A small tree or large shrub with horizontally spreading branches, attractive cream-colored flowers in June and bluish-black fruits in August. Leaves turn red in the fall.

Cotinus coggygria 'Royal Purple.' This is the best of the red-leaved smoke bushes tested. Although some die-back can be expected each winter, the roots and older stems are fully hardy. A little light pruning each spring will result in an attractive medium height shrub all season.

Cotoneaster multiflora (Many-flowered Cotoneaster). A large spreading shrub that produces a profusion of white, pear-like blossoms in May. Its

ARBORETUM NOTES

Crataegus 'Toba' (Toba Hawthorn). A double-flowered form of hybrid origin. Flowers open white and turn pink. It has attractive red fruits and is very hardy.

Deutzia lemoinei (Lemoine Deutzia). The only fully hardy Deutzia for Minnesota. A medium sized shrub, it reaches a height of 5 to 6 feet. In May it is covered with clusters of showy, creamy white flowers.

Dirce palustris (Atlantic Leatherwood). A compact shrub with attractive yellow flowers in April. Leaves turn a golden yellow in the fall. Branches are very flexible with tough, leathery bark, hence the common name. It is native in northern and eastern Minnesota.

Euonymus alatus koreanus (Nordine Winged Euonymus). This variety of the Winged Euonymus is lower and more spreading than the species. It is an attractive shrub in autumn when the foliage turns and the bush is covered with bright red fruits.

Euonymus nanus turketstanicus (Turkestan Dwarf Euonymus). This upright form of the Dwarf Euonymus is superior to the species. Leaves are narrow and nearly evergreen, turning a purplish color in the fall. Flowers are small and inconspicuous. The open fruits are very large and pink in color, resembling fruits of a large bittersweet.

Forsythia intermedia 'Arnolds Dwarf' (Arnolds Dwarf Forsythia). A low spreading forsythia that roots where the branches touch the ground. It is good for a ground cover where a low shrub is desired. The bloom is sparse and occurs only on mature plants following a mild winter.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Summit' (Summit Green Ash). A vigorous selection of Green Ash that produces a straight upright leader. This is a male selection.

Ginkgo biloba (Ginkgo). A slow-growing tree of considerable interest, very resistant to diseases and insects. Leaves are bilobed, resembling the leaves of the maidenhair fern. Leaves turn golden yellow in the fall.

Gymnocladus dioica (Kentucky Coffeetree). A medium-sized native tree with twice compound leaves and deep furrowed bark. It produces large, thick, pea-like pods. It appears to be very free from insects and disease trouble.

Ilex verticillata (Winterberry). A true holly that is native to Minnesota. Attractive dark green foliage in summer is followed by clusters of bright red berries in fall and winter. Plant both sexes to be sure of getting fruits.

Juniperus chinensis 'Ames' (Ames Juniper) An open pyramidal tree of bluish green color. It holds color well in winter.

Juniperus chinensis 'Maney' (Maney Juniper). Lower and more spreading than Ames Juniper, though otherwise quite similar.

Juniperus procumbens (Japgarden Juniper). A slow-growing, low-spreading Juniper with silvery green foliage. This is an excellent evergreen for ground cover.

Lonicera tellmanniana (Tellmann Honeysuckle). An excellent, vigorous vine, producing a profusion of showy yellow flowers in June. Clusters of red fruits

ARBORETUM NOTES (Cont'd)

Malus baccata 'Columnaris' (Columnar Siberian Crabapple). A very narrow, upright tree with showy white flowers and small red fruits.

Malus baccata mandshurica (Manchurian Crabapple). An early flowering form of the Siberian crabapple that has a wide spreading habit. Flowers are white and produced in abundance.

Malus 'Radiant' (Radiant Crabapple). A new variety of crabapple introduced by the Horticulture Department. Flowers are a bright rosy-bloom color. Fruits are small, bright red and cling to the tree all winter or until eaten by birds.

Malus 'Red Splendor' (Red Splendor crabapple). Another excellent rosy-bloom crabapple introduced by the Bergeson Nursery. Fruits are small, bright red and cling to the tree all winter.

Malus 'Sundog' (Sundog crabapple). Another upright crabapple with rosy-bloom flowers and small red fruits. It was developed in Canada.

Malus zumi calocarpa (Redbud crabapple). A small, upright tree producing an abundance of white flowers and very small red fruits.

Pachystima canbyi (Canbys Pachystima). A dense evergreen ground cover with small holly-like leaves. Leaves turn purplish in late fall, but green up as soon as growth starts in the spring. It does well in full sunlight or in partial shade.

Phellodendron amurense (Amur Corktree). A very sturdy tree with wide-spreading branches and dark green foliage. The bark is thick and corky. Very free of insects and diseases.

Philadelphus lemoine 'Enchantment' (Enchantment Mockorange). A compact variety of mockorange that blooms profusely to the ground each spring. Flowers are very showy and fragrant.

Prunus 'Muckle' (Muckle Plum). A small tree that produces a profusion of small, red flowers in late April. Foliage is glossy green and clean.

Prunus virginiana 'Schubert' (Schubert Chokecherry). A large shrub or a small tree with purplish red leaves. New growth is green, thus offering a pleasing contrast in spring and early summer.

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OCTOBER CHORES

Mark bulbs and roots dug up for Winter storage and also the spot where Spring bulbs and perennials are being planted.

Take in the house plants promptly, potting them in a good compost and keeping them in an enclosed porch or protected place so that they may gradually

OCTOBER CHORES (Cont'd)

Give evergreens, the rhododendrons, and newly set perennials a thorough soaking with water. Do not water the newly planted bulbs.

Dahlias should be dug and not pulled up by the stems. Tubers having their necks broken will not grow. It is best to store dahlia clumps in a dry cellar upside down. The ordinary vegetable cellar has a satisfactory temperature for storing dahlias. If kept stored in a furnace cellar, the tubers should be packed in boxes of sand, peat moss or vermiculite with a moist newspaper over them. Varieties which usually keep poorly should be dusted with sulphur. Be sure to label the varieties.

Gladiolus corms should be allowed to cure in shallow flats or boxes for two or three weeks. Then they can be put away for the Winter, preferably in a cold place but above freezing. Many place them in paper bags, tie the bags at the top and hang them from the ceiling in the basement. They will be free from thrips if dusted with DDT after they are put into the bags.

Amaryllis plants which have been growing outside in the Summer should be allowed to dry off and then kept in a dark place until new growth starts. New bulbs should be potted-up with one to a pot and only half of the neck covered.

Tulip planting may be started as soon as the bulbs arrive, although mid-October is early enough. Bulbs of tulips to be left in one spot several years should be planted 10 to 12 inches deep.

Most of the other hardy bulbs which are available may be planted now, and the sooner the better. This includes the native lilies and such other lily bulbs as are in the market.

Bulbs planted this month should be mulched lightly but not until after the ground freezes.

The greatest danger in the Fall planting of bulbs is poor drainage. Use raised beds if water does not drain away readily.

Unpack lily bulbs as soon as they arrive, and waste no time in getting them into the ground. Drying in the open air is detrimental to the bulbs. Handle them carefully. Use sand under and over all kinds when planting them if the soil is heavy.

All roots and bulbs requiring Winter storage, such as gladioli, tuberose, tuberous-rooted begonias, caladiums, and cannas, need to be taken in when frost has cut down the tops.

Some of the newer cannas are very difficult to winter. However, some will go through the Winter well if left with a clump of earth upon them. They should be packed in boxes of earth or close together on a cellar floor. If the floor is cement, put earth around them.

Ismenes (Peruvian daffodils) often fail to bloom the second year because the bulbs have been wintered in a cold place. Store them at a temperature of 60 or over.

Remove the leaves from iris plants the last thing in the Fall. The eggs which produce iris borers are laid on the leaves.