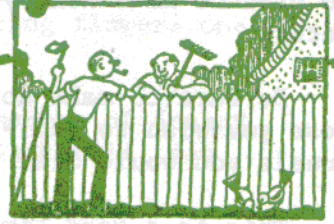




The Garden Spray

BULLETIN OF THE MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS

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



October 1963
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G. Victor Lowrie, Editor

Associate Editors
Wm. H. Hull, Otto Nelson
Neil Barry

October Meeting

Date: October 8, 1963
Place: Mount Olivet Church
50th Street and Knox Avenue South
Time: 5:45 p.m.
Price: \$1.75

Officers

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

Office of the Secretary
8300 Sheridan Ave. S.

ALL MEMBER PROGRAM

Springtime in Europe - Cortis N. Rice, Jr.
Slides, Question and Answer Period

New for me in 1963 Phil Smith
Telstar Dahlia Thor Solem
Orchids Bob Bryant

OCTOBER CHORES

If you haven't already taken stock of your garden to determine what changes you want to make next year, it should be done before you start cleaning up for winter.

Be sure to make note of what shrubs and perennials you would like to move - those you wish to add - and don't forget to include the nature and color of the annuals you would like to include.

This is a good time to stake out the changes in size and shape of the beds, and where possible, prepare the soil for spring planting.

Mark the spots where bulbs and slow-growing perennials are planted, so as to avoid disturbing them or planting over them in the spring.

Bring your house plants in ahead of the first frost, and store in a cool place preparatory to placing them in a warm room.

Dig your dahlias after the tops have been killed by frost. Store them in a cool, damp place, if at all possible.

Gladiolus corms should be allowed to cure in the sun before putting them away in a cool room for the winter. Dust with 5% DDT to keep from thrips.

It is not too late to plant tulips, but mulch them slightly after the ground is frozen as an added winter protection.

Keep watering evergreens and newly set out shrubs and perennials. Make sure they go into the winter with their roots well soaked. Do not water newly-planted bulbs.

Peruvian daffodils (*Ismenes*) should be dug up and stored in a warm place for the winter.

There are many methods used for protecting roses, but the most popular and probably the most successful, is where the plants are hilled with clean soil up to a foot high; then after the ground has frozen hard, cover the whole bed with dried leaves not less than a foot deep. When leaves are not available, use marsh hay instead.

You may cut the rose canes back to keep them from whipping in the wind, but withhold severe pruning until spring.

SPRING AWAKENING

Remember the joy from watching the first sign of life of early spring bulbs pushing through the earth; the fun from anticipating the day when the first bud will burst into bloom; and the thrill of watching the early spring flowers one by one spread their color of cheer around the garden.

There is no more heart-warming sight, following six long months of dreary winter, than an abundance of early spring color; but to get this thrill, you must prepare for it now.

It's almost too late for planting daffodils; they should be in the ground by the middle of September to enable their roots to be fully developed before winter sets in. However, you can plant most other spring-blooming bulbs, and especially tulips, anytime before the ground freezes hard.

Here are some planting suggestions that should make that spring garden worth working for:

Close about the base of trees - scillas, snowdrops, crocuses

Rough banks - all varieties, including *Tulipa kaufmanniana* and *Tulipa clusiana*

Beneath shrubs - any low-growing sorts of miscellaneous bulbs

At the base of hedges - all kinds including tulips

Close to garden seats - hyacinths for fragrance

In the lawn - crocuses, snowdrops, scillas, chionodoxas, muscari

Pachysandra bed - naturalize narcissi, botanical tulips or hyacinths

After you plant your tulips - plant crocus over the top and enjoy these harbingers of spring before the tulips. Gives a very colorful effect.

In the rose beds - tulips

Between clumps of peonies - tulips, lilies

Between rows of vegetables for cutting - all kinds

Tucked in about the sundial or bird bath - all kinds of miscellaneous bulbs

SPRING AWAKENING

(continued)

As a border to flower beds - hyacinthus, scillas

At the base of climbing roses - tulips

In the fern bed - scillas, trilliums, snowdrops

Close against a wall behind the perennials - lilies

The dull border on the north side of the house - scillas,
snowdrops, winter aconites, ferns

At the edges of grass walks - muscari, crocuses, scillas,
snowdrops, chionodoxas

Want a cold frame? If so, see Paul Kroeger, who has a good redwood cold frame with an aluminum window. Used one year. Reasonable.

Jack Peterson, Special Interest Group Committee chairman, held a very interesting meeting at his home September 17. The subject was "Roses." Information and guidance on growing and caring for roses was given by the four rose men: Carl Holst, Fred Holzman, Al Nelson and Jerry Olson. Fred also showed some very interesting slides of roses and rose garden care. A big "Thank you" to Mrs. Peterson for the delicious cake, ice cream and coffee. There will be another meeting of the rose group to be announced at a later date, at which time all who are interested in growing roses will be welcome.

Note: All members are urged to attend the "Winterizing of Roses" at the Park Rose Garden on October 19 at 1:00 p.m.

OVER THE GARDEN GATE

by Bill Hull

Mark November 2 on your calendar. There's going to be one of the best garden programs ever presented in this area available to all of us at no charge. On that Saturday, November 2, from 2:00 to about 4:00 or 4:30 at the Richfield Library Building 70th and Nicollet, four speakers are going to be presented by the North Star Region to male gardeners from all over the area.

For example, one of the finest young commercial landscape architects in the area, Herb Baldwin, will talk on "Landscaping the Residential Environment." Herb, whose work I have seen personally and think is tops, is a graduate cum laude of the University of Wisconsin, and will supply us with ideas and a theory of landscaping our property that will be really excellent. I've heard him speak twice.

Our own Eng Hoyme is going to hold forth on something pertaining to photography and gardening. This early, the subject is still in the formative stages. Eng's photography group won't want to miss this because we all know how tremendous Eng is on this subject.

There will be two other talks - one by a man who specializes in studying winter hardiness of plants in Minnesota - another who wants to share his experiences in graduating from growing under indoor lights to a small greenhouse. These two speeches are being confirmed now so I can't reveal names. Bill Brooks is helping organize this program.

All talks are going to be pinpointed at half-hour intervals, moving fast and efficiently. President Rosekrans and the entire board of delegates are very enthusiastic about this program. I sat in with them on two recent meetings, and I seriously recommend and invite you to spend a couple of hours there Saturday, November 2.

Dr. Fred Rodda...

...had a busy day on Friday, September 20. He and Archie Flack had a most interesting tour of the produce market, where Fred bought some genuine Idaho russets and found that friend Archie surely knows everybody - but everybody - in the Twin Cities produce business. Then in the evening Dr. Fred went with Ev Haedecke, Les Johnson and me to the Hotel Leamington. We took the official tour of the Leamington where we will hold forth as hosts to M.G.C.A. delegates in July 1967. We were all truly impressed with the way this fine hotel is run; and, upon prior authorization by the entire convention committee, we've written a letter of intent to tie down the dates of July 12 - 14, 1967.

OVER THE GARDEN GATE

(continued)

Harold Kaufmann...

...was nicely written up in a recent issue of the local paper, but the resulting hordes of people who came by to see the chrysanthemums were too early for the delayed bloom. Don't worry, Harold, they'll come back.

Fritz Holzman...

...is not the only one who has mildew on the roses. Fritz stopped his quickly by the use of a solution of baking soda. Several other people with whom I've talked say they're having more trouble this fall than in past years. In three days I was away, mine developed rapidly. Phaltan is good, probably the best, says Vic Lowrie. Fritz's roses have been looking fine again, coming into the fourth blooming cycle. Incidentally, his records for 1962 and 1963 show mid-July as being the peak of the rose-blooming period here in the city. Good indication our mid-July 1967 convention will be timed rightly.

An Indian...

...left the reservation to get an education. Took up electrical engineering, graduated with honors. Back on the reservation for a visit, he was disturbed by the poor living conditions, asked his relatives what he could do to relieve conditions for them. They suggested he run electricity into the large communal bathroom. So he did, becoming the first Indian to wire a head for a reservation.

Another date to remember...

...on October 19, 1963, a demonstration on wintering roses will be staged at the Municipal Rose Gardens at 1:00 p.m. by our club member and rosarian, Ron Twite, and others. Let's go. Sounds like a fine contribution.

We were all saddened by the passing of Dr. Joseph Cohen, who was one of our staunchest supporters, and in past years, an extremely active member who gave much of his time and talents to the organization. Joe was a good gardener, and even during the years when he had difficulty getting around, he continued his interest in plants and maintained an unusually fine garden.

To his family and many friends we extend our deepest sympathy.

GARDEN SHOW STATISTICS

Specimens

Sweepstakes and Al Blackbourn Trophy Winner			Dale Durst
Grand Champion and "Queen of the Show" Winner			Thor Solem
Court of Honor			
Thor Solem	Dahlia	Bill Hull	Climax Marigold
Bob Smith	Firecracker Zinnia	Manly Jackson	Vegetables
Phil Smith	Begonia	Jerry Olson	Peace Rose
Al Nelson	Wedding Bouquet Glad	***	

*** I goofed, and lost my list of the Court of Honor recipients, and can only recall seven of them. My apologies - I wish the eighth would please identify himself.

Arrangements

Sweepstakes	Bill Hull
Grand Champion	Vic Lowrie
Court of Honor	Vic Lowrie
	Bill Hull (2)

SWEEPSTAKE SUMMARY

	<u>Total Entries</u>	<u>Specimens (Blue Ribbons in Parenthesis)</u>	<u>Arrangements</u>	<u>Total Points</u>
Dale Durst	56	72 (16)		72
Bill Hull	36	31 (5)	28 (4)	59
Otto Erickson	26	34 (6)	4	38
Glen Cerney	32	37 (6)		37
Fred (Doc) Rodda	20	32 (6)		32
Les Johnson	27	31 (5)		31
Frank Vixo	48	31 (4)		31
Dwight Stone	30	25 (6)		25
Doc Schoenleben	9	4 (1)	20 (1)	24
Bob Smith	47	23 (2)		23
Vic Lowrie	4		22 (3)	22
Dolph Bezoier	25	22 (3)		22
Otto Nelson	23	20 (3)		20
Bud Christenson	26	20 (3)		20

Charlie Proctor
Show Chairman

TEMPERATURE FLUCTUATIONS IN WINTER INJURE ARBORVITAE

AMHERST, MASS.-- If the tips of branches of your arborvitae were dried out and dead this spring, don't blame Minnesota's zero and sub-zero temperatures.

In University of Minnesota experiments, rapid temperature fluctuations were found to be the principal cause of winter injury to American arborvitae, G. J. Weiser, associate professor of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, reported today at a meeting of the American Society of Horticultural Science sponsored by the American Institute of Biological Science. The Minnesota experiments on causes of winter injury to American arborvitae were conducted by Weiser and William C. White.

Winter injury is a serious problem on American arborvitae. Typically this injury involves tip killing of branches on the southwest side of the plant. Since the cause of this type of winter injury, often called winter burn, has previously not been established, the Minnesota horticulturists investigated three possible causes of injury in field, laboratory and growth chamber studies: foliage desiccation, low temperature and rapid temperature fluctuations.

Although foliage desiccation or drying has long been regarded as the primary cause of winter burn, in the Minnesota study, it was found to be a result rather than the cause of winter burn.

Low temperature was also ruled out as the cause of winter injury. From late January to early March, the period when injury occurred, the foliage of American arborvitae was capable of withstanding temperatures below -125° F.

Rapid temperature fluctuations were another story. An 18° F. fall in foliage temperature can occur in nature in 60 seconds on the southwest side of an arborvitae plant when the sun moves behind an object in mid-afternoon in winter. Changes of this magnitude or less in laboratory tests caused typical winter injury.

ARSENICAL COMPOUND CONTROLS CRABGRASS EFFECTIVELY

AMHERST, MASS. -- Effective control of crabgrass, the number one pest in the home lawn, is possible for three to four years from a single application of an arsenical compound in early spring before the crabgrass germinates.

The arsenical compound also controls some other weeds.

These were among findings of special interest to home owners as well as horticulturists reported by Richard Stadtherr, University of Minnesota, at the American Society of Horticultural Science meetings sponsored by the American Institute of Biological Sciences.

ARSENICAL COMPOUND CONTROLS CRABGRASS EFFECTIVELY

(continued)

In four years of tests, Stadtherr found that application of an arsenical compound at the manufacturer's recommended rate of 25 pounds per 1,000 square feet gave 95-100 percent control of crabgrass in established lawns. The application did not prevent Kentucky bluegrass and Highland bentgrass seeds from germinating and making a dense lawn. Seedlings on bare or thin spots on loamy soils typical of those in an established lawn were successful even when plantings were made just after the herbicides were applied.

Although the arsenical compound actually did reduce top growth, stands and root growth of established Kentucky bluegrass, no visual evidence of such reductions were observed at the recommended application rate of 25 pounds per 1,000 square feet. At twice this rate reductions were apparent in top growth and stands, especially during droughts. However, with ample moisture, the turf recovered and grew well. More frequent watering and nitrogen fertilizing would probably reduce the effect of the smaller root system resulting under herbicidal treatment.

An even distribution of the arsenical compound over the soil surface is necessary to assure good crabgrass control, Stadtherr cautioned. Crabgrass is prevented from developing when the germinating seedling root comes in actual contact with the arsenical compounds. When the roots did not come in contact with the arsenic, crabgrass plants grew and matured.

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