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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

May 26, 1972

Control Aster Leafhoppers Now

(0:30)

University of Minnesota specialists advise home gardeners to control aster leafhoppers with insecticides during the FIRST HALF of the growing season.

The leafhoppers spread aster yellows, a disease which affects tomatoes, carrots, lettuce, onions, potatoes and many other plants. Don't expect complete control of the leafhopper, especially during seasons with large populations of this insect. Leafhopper infestations occur at irregular intervals, so watch and listen for news reports.

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Leaf Spot Reported

(0:32)

Leaf spot has been reported recently in some Minnesota lawns.

The first symptom is dark-brown or purple spots on grass leaves. The leaf spot stage does not cause extreme damage to the lawn. University specialists say more severe injury can result when the leaf sheath area of the grass plant is infected.

Under continuing moist conditions the disease organism can move down to the crown and root area, killing the entire plant. A severe outbreak of leaf spot can be controlled with chemical sprays.

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Try New Hybrid Cucumbers

(0:12)

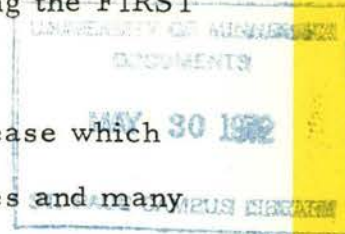
Try the new all-female hybrid cucumbers this season for earlier slicers or pickles. Be sure to plant all the seeds in the packet and don't thin out the plants. Gemini is a good slicer and Pioneer is a good pickler.

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Current information available from University of Minnesota Extension: <http://www.extension.umn.edu>

Weed Killers Applied In June

(0:45)

Many gardeners will be treating lawns with two-four-D broadleaf weed killers in June.

Apply two-four-D liquid when the temperature is about 70 degrees. University specialists say garden chemicals should NOT be used when the temperature is above 80.

A coarse spray applied very close to the lawn surface on a day when there is no breeze is the safest way to kill dandelions and other leafy lawn weeds without damaging ornamental plants. Zinnias, tomatoes and grapes are extremely sensitive to two-four-D and damage may result if this chemical is used near these crops.

Follow directions on the container label. Be sure to measure the weed killer accurately.

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Follow Complete Spray Program

(0:35)

A complete spray program must be followed in most instances to control insect and disease problems of fruit crops.

University of Minnesota experts provide a simplified home fruit spray guide in Extension Pamphlet 184, available from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room at the St. Paul Campus.

This guide is designed around an all-purpose spray mixture. The guide provides a schedule that the average home gardener can maintain without difficulty. Special problems could require the use of chemicals not found in an all-purpose mixture.

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