

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

June 2, 1972

(Metro TV news directors: Contact Fred Glasoe, 774-6031, science teacher at Frost Lake School, to set up coverage of youngsters working in a unique school gardening project.)

Unique Gardening, Plant Education Program Underway (1:00)

Youngsters at Frost Lake School in St. Paul are learning about plants first hand--in the garden.

Eager young minds study living things in various stages of development at this east side elementary school. The program recently expanded with plans to form a 4-H club. Members of the club will spend at least five hours a week during June, July and August at the school's garden. Students with eligible flowers or vegetables will exhibit their efforts at the Ramsey County Fair and Minnesota State Fair.

Also, all members will be eligible to exhibit their plants at the Children's Garden Show September 19th at Como Park.

The garden--located next to the school building--will be planted in late summer so the plants will be in good shape in September and October. Plantings will include a large number of dahlias and vegetables including tomatoes, corn, squash, pumpkins and carrots.

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Leaves Fall From Maples (0:16)

Leaves have been falling prematurely from maple trees in Minnesota. University of Minnesota plant scientists say at this time there is nothing to prove that an insect is causing the problem. Wind and rain could cause the leaves to become partly broken, falling off immediately or later on.

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This archival publication may not reflect current scientific knowledge or recommendations.
Current information available from University of Minnesota Extension: <http://www.extension.umn.edu>

Experts Warn Against Dicamba Use

(0:30)

University of Minnesota extension specialists say weed killers and combination fertilizer-herbicide products containing dicamba should not be used.

They say this weed killer is very potent and is carried to the roots of trees and shrubs by rain in light, sandy soils. Dicamba travels to growing plant tops where it can cause fully-grown leaves to appear wilted.

Specialists say two-four-D should be used every other weekend for persistent weed problems. It will control the weeds without doing damage to the trees.

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Control Leaf Spot

(0:52)

University of Minnesota plant pathologists offer tips for homeowners whose lawns have gotten a brownish or purplish tinge from leaf spot.

Water the lawn once a week, soaking the soil to a depth of six inches. Don't keep the grass wet all the time or allow it to become excessively dry.

Remove lawn clippings. The mulch formed by the clippings is ideal for fungus development. When leaf spot is present, it will serve as a food base for the fungus to grow and produce spores that will spread the disease.

Spraying a chemical every seven to 14 days results in good protection. If only a few sprays can be applied, begin when the leaf spot appears and repeat every three weeks.

Keep the grass cut at the proper height so the foliage does not remain wet from nightly dew. Chemicals useful in controlling leaf spot disease include Actidione-Thiram, Daconil 2787, Dyrene, Fore and Teresan L-S-R.

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