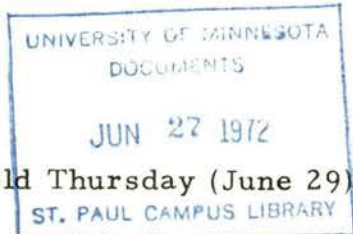


mn2000yGRB 6/23/72

AGRICULTURAL² EXTENSION SERVICE, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

4 June 23, 1972



Rose Show At St. Cloud

(0:08)

A rose show will be held Thursday (June 29) in the lobby of the First American National Bank in St. Cloud.

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Dutch Elm Disease Season Starts

(0:20)

University of Minnesota plant pathologists say the Dutch elm disease season is starting.

Samples for testing should be taken from the area in the tree where symptoms are present. This material can be sent to UM Plant Disease Clinic or the Dutch Elm Disease Lab at 670 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155.

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Fire Blight Reported

(0:35)

University specialists have received reports of fire blight disease in Minnesota.

Fire blight is most often seen on apples, crabapples and pears. Occasionally it can be found on lilacs and mountain ashes.

Infected blossoms and leaves typically are dark brown or black as if scorched by fire. Some success in controlling the disease has been possible with spraying.

For more information on fire blight, get Plant Pathology Fact Sheet 17 from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room at the University's St. Paul Campus.

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more ...



W
yard/garden
radio briefs

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

Maggots Trouble Gardeners

(0:35)

Root crops such as radish, rutabaga and onions are damaged every growing season by root maggots and other soil insects.

University of Minnesota Extension Entomologist John Lofgren recommends a furrow insecticide treatment at planting time to insure a crop free of sub-surface insect damage.

Level the soil surface following plowing or roto-tilling. Open the furrow where the seed or transplant is to be placed. Then sprinkle or dust one ounce of either chlordane or diazinon in 100 foot of row. Place the seed or transplant in the treated furrow and cover.

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Peony Diseases

(0:25)

Fall is when the most effective work can be done to prevent peony diseases. That's when old stalks should be cut off below the soil line, as close as possible to the crowns.

Leaves should be removed from the beds. Destroy all debris. During spring and summer, remove and destroy all wilted or rotted shoots as soon as they appear. If manure is used as a fertilizer, keep it away from the crowns of plants since manure often carries disease-causing organisms.

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Recognize Peony Disease Symptoms

(0:12)

Symptoms of peony disease are described in Plant Pathology Fact Sheet 10. This publication is available from your county extension office or the Bulletin Room at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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