

mn 2000 YGRB 8/18/72

AGRICULTURAL² EXTENSION SERVICE, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA /
DOCUMENTS

August 18, 1972



Seeding, Sodding Lawns

(0:15)

Between now and September 10th is the best time in Minnesota to seed or sod a lawn.

University of Minnesota horticulturists say this is so because grasses seed in nature now and most annual weeds don't sprout and grow after August 15th.

* * * *

Seeding Tips

(0:15)

Seed your lawn on a calm day--not when the wind is whipping everything about.

The seed should be raked in lightly, leaving about 10 percent of it showing. Then roll the seedbed lightly to firm the seed into the water.

* * * *

Watering The Newly-Seeded Lawn

(0:25)

Water lightly immediately after seeding your lawn. University horticulturists recommend watering 10 to 20 minutes two or three times daily.

Never allow the seedbed to dry out. As the seeds sprout and seedlings develop, water in greater quantities and at longer intervals until the grass is well developed. Then water once a week, applying about an inch of water at a time.

* * * *

more ...



³ 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>

August 18, 1972

- 2 -

yard/garden radio briefs

Harvesting Vegetables

(0:30)

Several vegetables may be ready to harvest in many Minnesota gardens at this time.

Beets are ready when they are one-and-a-quarter to two inches in diameter. Take in broccoli before dark green blossom clusters begin to open. Carrots that are one to one-and-a-half inches in diameter are ready for the table.

Cabbage heads should be solid, but be sure and take them out of the garden before they split. Splitting can be prevented by cutting or breaking off the roots on one side with a spade after a rain.

* * * *

Tomato Problems

(0:25)

Your tomatoes may not be taking up enough water if the undersides of the fruits are black and rotten. University horticulturists say this could result when gardeners use a hoe to weed and cut the tomato plant's shallow roots.

A mulch of straw or grass clippings around the plants will smother weeds and eliminate the need to hoe. It will also prevent blossom end rot of tomatoes.

* * * *

Dwarf Sage (*Artimesia nana*)

(0:15)

Extension Horticulturist Jane McKinnon says Dwarf Sage is an excellent green foliage perennial for extremely difficult spots.

It will survive in hot, gravelly and sandy locations. She says it looks like an evergreen in summer, but is much more tolerant of conditions.

* * * *