

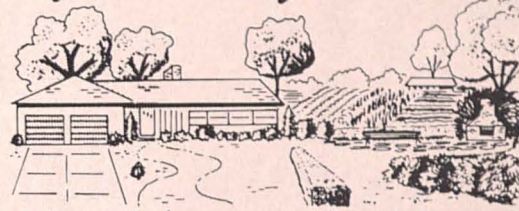
mn 2000 4G 9/30/63

3

Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

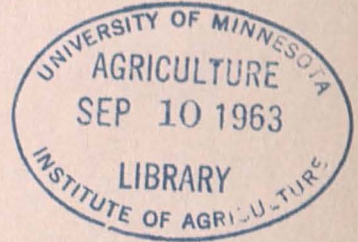
# Yard 'n' Garden

Prepared and distributed  
by the Minnesota Agricul-  
tural Extension Service.



For use week of  
September 30, 1963

C. Gustav Hard                      Orrin C. Turnquist  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA • ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA



## FALL CLEAN-UP

By the time your garden has been visited by Jack Frost and the mature vegetables have been harvested and stored, it's time to think of cleaning up the garden for next spring.

\* \* \* \*

If diseases and insects have been prevalent in the garden this past year, it's well to remove the debris and burn it. This is especially true for asparagus if the fern-like tops have taken on a reddish-rust color. In that case, cut off the tops and burn them this fall to control the rust.

\* \* \* \*

Remove dead plants and rake up old fruits of tomato, cucumber and melon that have not been harvested. This practice will help to prevent many volunteer plants in the garden next year.

\* \* \* \*

Don't forget to pull up all wooden stakes used for labeling rows or supporting plants. Clean off the soil and dry the stakes before storing them away for winter.

\* \* \* \*

If you did a good job of controlling pests in your garden, you can compost the refuse instead of burning it. Start your compost pile in the back of your garage or in some secluded area of your yard. Rake up fallen leaves and add them to the compost pile. To hasten decomposition of the leaves and refuse, apply about 1 pound of any complete garden fertilizer for each 25 square feet of pile surface. This compost will make an excellent conditioner for your garden soil next spring.

#####