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## The Formal Garden by Carole Pike

Geometry defines the Clemens Formal Garden. The classic layout uses circles within squares and intersecting paths. Colorful annual flowers bloom in patterns, and perennials fill the outside rectangles. This Garden served as an inspiration for developing the area that has become Clemens Gardens.

Strolling along the red-brick and granite-block paths, one can hardly imagine anything other than a beautiful symmetrical garden, but before 1985 it was a playground for the neighborhood children. In the early years a family named Cross owned the white house on the corner and all the land next to it. A gravel pit lay along Killian Boulevard next to the house. Later the space became a city park. In the winter children glided across a skating rink there and warmed their toes in a box car that served as a warming house.

They zoomed down the three-tiered hill on their sleds.

That changed in 1985 when David Morreim, the city nursery supervisor, wanted a place to start a new garden. The trees in Munsinger Garden had grown and provided too much shade for sun-loving plants. Morreim looked at a space up the hill in the city park and re-

ceived permission to use it for a small garden. With the help of a crew from the Governor's Youth Employment Program he and the nursery staff began work on the project. They accomplished everything by hand. They brought in a mound of compost from the city and shoveled it over the area. They hauled rejected paving stones from Cold Spring Granite for the paths and learned how to install them. Although they measured with a tape and it looked square, viewing it from the air Morreim described it as "askew."

The first year, he used leftover odds and ends of plants and brought in arborvitae from his private nursery. With no city funding available, HRA provided meager funds. In spite of the beauty, some people did not like the idea. They called it a blight on the neighborhood. They said it would bring too many visitors to the area.

Many asked, "Where will the children play?"

The second year a catalogue photo of the Henry VIII sunken garden at Hampton Court inspired him. He began to pattern the garden with concentric rectangles surrounding a circle, and paths coming from four directions meeting it at right angles. Morreim planted flower beds

*This is the first of a series of articles on the history of the Clemens Gardens.*



### Clemens Gardens

*Documenting History*

**1985 • Formal Garden**

1989 • Rose Garden

1993 • Rest Area Garden

1994 • White Garden

1995 • Perennial Garden

1996 • Treillage Garden

around the edges. In the circle he planted wax begonias because of their easy care. Dusty Miller formed the circular border. "It was a work in progress," Morreim said. "There were never any plans."

Because of the drought years in the 1980s it sometimes looked like a desert. Morreim strung five lengths of hose together for watering, and with additional compost and full sun the annuals thrived. After the construction of the new hoop greenhouse in 1986 he was able to grow more annuals. He experimented with different color combinations, trying to make it as colorful as possible. He always planted bright red geraniums across the front. "Some neighbors said they only see the garden when they drive to work," he said. So he planted something they could see in a 1½-minute look. After he established the

*Continued on page 6 • Formal*

Gardens from the Sissinghurst in England to the Monets in France have appealed to many cultures for centuries. They represent places of beauty, reflection, and fond memories. Gardens evoke peace and tranquility, raising the spirits by creating an aura of calm for those who visit. To some they represent a relationship to the outside world, for others it is the satisfaction one gets while working and experimenting with plants. Munsinger/Clemens Gardens are among those world-class attractions.

Our beautiful, distinctive Gardens are shaped by a long, rich history. Munsinger has gone from sawmill to a place of beauty, and Clemens has been transformed from gravel pit to six magnificent formal gardens. Our Gardens are there to create memories and sanctuary, a place of gathering and a place of spiritual renewal. Certain flowers invoke nostalgia and rekindle fond memories. Gardeners find inspiration for their own gardens, sparking their own creativity. Daily or weekly guests enjoy their lunch on the ornate benches. The Gardens are a venue for socializing and enjoying the events sponsored by the Munsinger Clemens Botanical Society, including Evening in the Gardens, Art Fair in the Gardens, and the summer concert series Music in the Gardens.

One of the wonders and joys of working in the Gardens as a staff member is witnessing firsthand the many magical moments that visitors experience. Child and adult alike fill many hours indulging in everything this place of contentment has to offer. Once, I watched in delight as a small girl skipped from flower to flower along the brick-lined pathways. In her soft, excited voice she said, "Mommy, isn't this just such a magical place?" She appeared like a small fairy flitting about in her own realm.

For many the Gardens are a destination for solace. From the moment they step into Munsinger or Clemens, leisurely strolling from one enchanting place to another, they seem to find a peace that lingers throughout the day. And they return, seeking to rejuvenate their souls while enjoying the appealing flower combinations, fascinating leaf shapes, colors, and fragrances.

For some visitors certain flowers are associated with special memories from their past. A woman after seeing the hollyhocks shed a few tears of joy. They were reminiscent of her dear grandmother whose small garden was filled with the tall colorful hollyhocks.

Visitors seem to want to express their joys and sorrows with the employees, often with heavy hearts. This past year, a woman approached me with the sad news she had just received test results proving positive for cancer. The Gardens offered a place for her to find solace and comfort in a time of distress. Another time, a couple greeted me after just returning from the airport. Their youngest son had left to serve his first tour of duty in Afghanistan. The week prior, they had hosted a farewell picnic for family and friends in Munsinger Gardens and now they had returned to find

peace among the flowers. They look forward to a reunion picnic in the same location after their son's safe return.

One young man couldn't contain his excitement and wanted to share his joy about how Clemens Gardens will always be memorable to him. On a glorious September evening he had proposed to his now fiancée on bended knee in the Perennial Garden. This year they will begin their future together as they exchange vows in the Special Events Area in Munsinger Gardens, making more lifetime garden memories.

Tom Munsinger, grandson of Saint Cloud's first park superintendent Joseph Munsinger, returns from his home in Chatfield each year to visit this peaceful setting. Joseph Munsinger was instrumental in developing, planning, and directing the work in Munsinger Gardens. For him they were a labor of love since their inception in the 1930s, and his legacy lives on for future generations to enjoy. To honor his grandfather's memory, Tom and Peggy were married in the Special Events Area in 2008.

Along with each day at work come new experiences. As staff we are often called upon to assist in different situations, sometimes including various emergencies. More often, the public makes inquiries about the history, identification of plants, or other horticultural related questions.

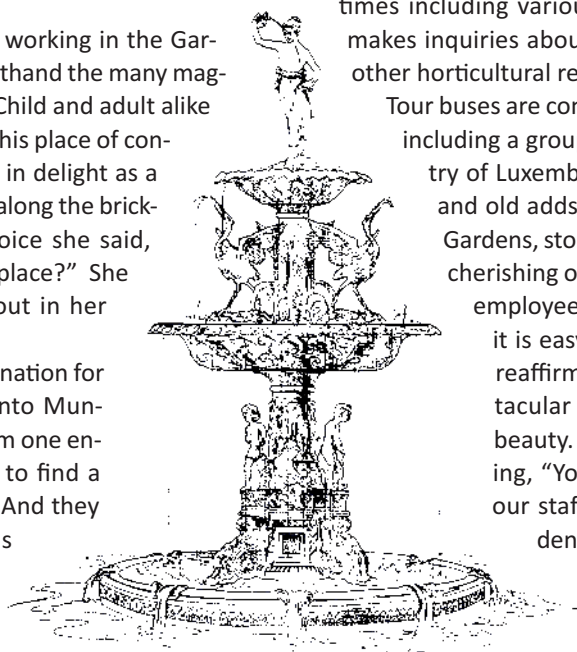
Tour buses are constantly unloading groups of people, once including a group of 27 tourists from the European country of Luxembourg. Watching groups of women young and old adds joy to my day as they stroll through the Gardens, stopping to "smell the flowers," laughing and cherishing or rekindling friendships. Sometimes as an employee one is too focused on tasks on hand and it is easy to take it all for granted. Those visitors reaffirm the "power of place" and what a spectacular place it is to work surrounded by such beauty. Many times strangers approach me saying, "You have my dream job," and they inform our staff that these are the most beautiful gardens they have ever seen. I never tire of hearing these compliments.

Being a caretaker of the Gardens, listening to all these stories, I am inspired to a deeper appreciation of what an attraction this public garden is. I truly believe gardening is rewarding, benefits our well being, allows us to grow and flourish more abundantly, all adding to the quality of life. As we experience the mystery of life, a bond forms connecting us to the outdoor world. A better respect and appreciation for nature comes from watching the changing ebb and flow of life.

Through the combined endeavors and contributions of the City Park Department, the William Clemens family, the Munsinger Clemens Botanical Society, and the Friends of the Gardens, Munsinger and Clemens continue to flourish. Each year with their unique charm this world-class attraction captivates thousands of visitors who enjoy the bursting color palettes from early spring to late fall.

## Magical Moments in The Gardens

by Rosie Court



# Climate Change and Minnesota Gardens

by William M. Cook

Gardeners and other outdoor enthusiasts are in an ideal position to make observations about the world around us. One trend, which is becoming nearly impossible to overlook, is that the climate of the Earth is changing. On a global scale, the fifteen warmest years on record have happened since 1995, and 2000-2009 was the warmest decade on record.

Essentially all scientific experts expect global average temperatures to continue to rise in the 21st century. Precipitation patterns, which are extremely complex under normal conditions, also appear to be changing in various ways in different locations. Changes in climate can affect gardens in many ways beyond simple average temperatures, including changes in the pattern of rain and snow, winter survival of plants and animals, the timing of changes in fall and spring, the timing of flowering and fruiting by plants, and many other things.

Before we discuss some scenarios that we are likely to encounter here in Central Minnesota, I would like to address some common questions and misperceptions about climate change. To begin, while we are experiencing a long-term increase in temperature, this does not mean that every year is always warmer than the one preceding it. For instance, on a global level 2007 and 2008 were slightly cooler than 2006, but then 2009 and 2010 were warmer again.

Second, a "global average" refers to the average conditions over the entire surface of the Earth (or sometimes just on land). This takes into account that some locations may become cooler over time, but the average is increasing as these locations are outweighed by the much larger set of locations which are warming. For instance, the recent pattern of warming is not as strong in Minnesota as in some places; only four of the warmest years on record have occurred in the last 15 years in Saint Cloud, though since 1998 all years except two have been warmer than the long-term average. I prefer to use the term "climate change" rather than "global warming," as

precipitation patterns are also changing and climate includes much more than average temperatures.

For the remainder of this essay, we will take a tour of the four seasons in Central Minnesota and discuss some changes we will likely experience over the coming decades. It is important to recognize that with an overall increase in average temperature we are likely to see different patterns in different seasons. We need also be aware that changes in temperature and precipitation interact together to produce complex effects.



**Winter.** A warmer climate offers the likelihood of both higher average temperatures and less extreme low temperatures. The hardiness zones indicated on plant labels are defined by the lowest temperature experienced per year. Different parts of Central Minnesota are usually classified as Zone 3, Zone 4, or at the Zone 3/4 boundary. However, as Zone 3 is defined by typical annual minimum temperatures in the -30's Fahrenheit, and Saint Cloud has seen only three dates with lows in the -30's in the last fifteen years, we should consider it closer to Zone 4 now. Snowfall patterns may also be changing. In Central Minnesota in mid-winter, it is often too cold for significant snow; temperatures closer to 32°F may provide opportunities for more frequent snowfall, and snow with greater water content. Thus, warmer winters may lead to more rather than less snow, but less consistent snow cover due to intermittent

melting.

Warmer winters provide the possibility that tender plants may survive a season whereas previously they would not. Ornamental trees and shrubs (and particularly their flower buds) would figure to benefit by warmer winters, since extreme cold air kills above-ground vegetation. However, underground plants may respond differently. In Minnesota, warmer air could lead to less snow cover, which might actually lead to greater exposure to cold by dormant plants at soil level. Mulching plants in the fall is likely to become more important for winter survival. On the whole, I would expect somewhat better chances of success with plants rated to Zone 4, but we can't expect the list of tender but successful perennials to increase that much (we won't be growing palm trees anytime soon). Warmer winters also make it easier for insect pests to survive; there are many examples worldwide of destructive insects benefiting from warmer winters, for instance spruce bark beetles in Alaska, and gypsy moths in northern Minnesota.

**Spring.** One very clear pattern worldwide is that a warmer climate results in an earlier spring. Perennial plants will break dormancy earlier, birds will return sooner from the south, lake ice will melt earlier, and warmer soils will lead to earlier seed germination. However, keep in mind that we will still expect spring snow and cold snaps, possibly stretching the time period when plants have begun to grow but a cold snap might affect them. Additionally, if the ground thaws sooner in the late winter or early spring this might improve soil moisture levels at that time; late winter snow melt might actually soak in rather than immediately running off the frozen ground into rivers and lakes. However, we seem likely to experience more abrupt transitions from winter into spring, which is currently the rule in the region south of us. One problematic possibility is that the carefully timed emergence of beneficial insects and plants might be thrown out of whack by rapid climate change.

*Continued on page 4 • Climate*

# Bela Petheo

## Prints for Sale

One of the best ways to have a daily reminder of the beauty of Munsinger Gardens is to have one of Bela Petheo's prints hanging on your wall.

The Munsinger Clemens Botanical Society is fortunate to have a number of prints of Bela's "Music in the Gardens," a concert scene at the gazebo in Munsinger featuring a brass band, an audience, and of course the colorful beauty of Munsinger. The painting was commissioned by MCBS a few years ago particularly for prints to be sold in support of the Gardens. We are still offering these 26" by 19" unframed prints for sale, signed or unsigned, at \$25. Bela is willing to address signed prints personally to the purchaser.

Bela Petheo lives in Saint Cloud, where he maintains a painting studio and continues to paint. If you are interested in seeing and/or buying one of his prints, you can contact Jill Florek at 320-363-4580 or email her at [jill.florek@rte-inc.com](mailto:jill.florek@rte-inc.com). In addition, you will find the prints on sale at the MCBS booth at our **Art Fair in the Gardens** in July.



**Summer.** While Central Minnesota has experienced less warming in summer than in winter in the last decade, we still expect to see changes. On average the growing season should lengthen, which at this latitude is promising for growing warm-season crops such as tomatoes and melons. However, longer hot stretches in mid-summer will make it more difficult to keep perennial flowers and lawns looking good. We also expect to see more hot, sticky periods with warm nights, which will make it more difficult to grow cool-season vegetables such as lettuce and radishes.



Woody plants such as Colorado blue spruce, junipers, and lilacs suffer when summer evenings don't cool off. Longer summers will allow some insect pests to go through additional life cycles, which is rarely good news. While it is possible that the average amount of summer rainfall may increase, unfortunately this may come in larger doses; we will probably expect to see more deluges followed by dry periods (or even droughts) in between, rather than evenly warm and wet weather. In our gardens, however, we may be able to grow more tropical plants outside in the summer if we are willing to water them heavily.

**Fall.** Just as a warmer climate means an earlier spring, it also should mean a later fall. Central Minnesota gardeners can expect to stretch their vegetable seasons as killing frosts more reliably retreat towards October. Characteristically cool and drizzly fall weather will probably also be delayed. We can also expect the month of November to be more reliably fall-like than winter-like, allowing fall-blooming asters and other hardy flowers to last longer. If mild conditions last late enough, we might have enough time for better fall cool-weather vegetable crops. Keep in mind, however, that no matter what changes there are to temperatures, the hours and intensity of daylight will remain the same. This means that the days

will still become short and the sun will be hidden behind trees and buildings at the same time in the fall, limiting fall vegetable production even if temperatures are warmer.

In the larger picture, while we may be able to grow a modest number of new species from the south, I don't expect the landscape around Central Minnesota to look dramatically different as the climate changes. We currently sit towards the northern limit of a climate zone, which means that a push towards the middle of the zone will not result in dramatic differ-

ences in vegetation. Unfortunately for those gardeners to our north, the Iron Range sits on the southern edge of its climate zone, and hotter and drier summers are likely to have a large negative impact, as most native Northern Forest plants are dependent on consistently cool and moist conditions. While we don't expect the landscape at a glance to look much different around Saint Cloud, we can expect the North Woods to gradually creep farther away from us.

Finally, we need to remember that our landscapes are subject to variability on both large and small scales. Every garden contains microclimates that will subtly influence what can grow there. If your yard contains spots which function ten degrees warmer or colder than your general area (i.e., a full climate zone), those patterns will likely persist. We will not be able to expect every plant rated for Zone 4 to survive, and we will still experience significant fluctuations in weather from day to day and year to year. Climate change will present many challenges (and a few opportunities), and we and our gardens will adapt as best we can.

(Bill Cook is an Associate Professor in the Department of Biological Sciences at Saint Cloud State University, where he teaches mostly on ecology and wildlife. He sees climate and weather as touching every aspect of ecology, and he follows weather records closely.)

# No-Mow Lawns?

by Carl Hoffman

As we begin to mow our lawns for the season and begin our regimen of watering, fertilizing, and controlling weeds, a no-mow lawn becomes very appealing. There are low maintenance options to consider, but if your vision of a no-mow lawn is one that matches the finely manicured lawn you now have, read no further because you will be disappointed. The no-mow, or ultra low maintenance, lawn will definitely be more casual and less precisely manicured.

I recently read an interesting article from Britain in which the author stated that soaring numbers of gardeners are replacing their lawns with artificial turf because it requires no mowing, no maintenance, and can even cope with dog urine. It sounds great, but before you start searching the internet for a supplier consider the facts that it is very expensive, it fades in about five years, and a plastic lawn certainly is not very green in environmental terms.

A more realistic alternative is to replace your existing grasses with one of the new ultra low maintenance grass mixtures. Once established, these grass mixtures will substantially reduce routine lawn maintenance while providing the benefits of water filtration, natural air conditioning, air pollutants trapping, as well as a comfortable surface for children and pets to play on.

The primary ingredient of many of the ultra low maintenance grass mixtures is the fine fescues. As their name indicates, fine fescues are fine-leaved grasses that are currently included with Kentucky bluegrass in lawn seed mixtures because of their need for less water and nutrient inputs and for their shade tolerance. They are also characterized by medium to slow growth rates and medium to dark green color. There are low maintenance mixtures available that contain six or more different varieties of fine fescues.

Bob Mugaas, University of Minnesota Extension Educator, conducted field tests at UMORE Park in Rosemount in which he planted plots of mixtures of the fescues and added no inputs of water and nutrients over a period of years. I viewed these plots and was amazed at how thick these grasses had become over a period of years; by the end of five years there were essentially no dandelions or other lawn weeds in the plots. The grass was literally "as thick as the hair on a dog's back" and the blades held each other erect, minimizing the floppiness that is a negative characteristic of the fescues. A caveat of the no-mow aspect of these fescues is that the lawn will have a mature height of 8-10 inches.

There are also mixtures that include white Dutch clover, but if you think of clover as a weed, stick with the fescue blends. It wasn't too terribly long ago that white Dutch clover was included in all lawn seed mixtures, but somewhere along the line we developed distaste for anything in our lawns that isn't green and some species of cultivated grass. Some mixtures also contain perennial ryegrass, but its hardiness problems can lead to severe winter injury. Perennial ryegrass has a rapid germination rate and vigorous seedling growth and, therefore, small amounts (of no more than 20%) in the seed mixture will help get some early establishment and will provide some protection of the

slower germinating fescues.

Before you get out the Round-Up to kill your higher maintenance lawn, carefully consider the pros and cons of a no-mow lawn. All these lawn mixtures thrive best in full sun or very light shade and are not suited to poorly drained, heavy clay soils. Depending on where your home is located, you probably will garner some negative comments from your neighbors, and anything but a manicured lawn may not even be allowed in your neighborhood. On the other hand, you will need to water your lawn less often, you will not need the expensive nutrient inputs, you will be able to relax in the shade or on the lake on those hot summer days when your neighbors are mowing their lawns, and you will certainly be contributing positively to the green environmental movement.

Rather than the radical change of an entire yard, you may want to experiment with a portion of it on a trial basis. These no-mow mixes are popular choices for covering septic mounds or areas where the terrain makes regular mowing difficult or unsafe. No-mow mixes also make good choices for transition zones between wooded areas or prairie gardens and the more highly maintained lawn areas. They also function as a desirable transition from the taller buffer zones along shorelines and the mowed lawns of homes that adjoin water. The slower growth rates and limited spreading ability of the fescues prevent them from aggressively invading these natural areas.

Ground covers are another alternative to regularly mowed lawns, but they are probably best left to those areas of the landscape where nothing seems to grow properly or look attractive. None of our current grass species thrive in dense shade and there are shade tolerant ground covers that work well. I will leave groundcovers as the topic for an article in a future edition of this newsletter.

For more information on low input lawn maintenance and alternative lawn covers, go to [www.extension.umn.edu](http://www.extension.umn.edu), click on [gardening](#) and then on [lawns](#). This website will lead you to good research-based information on these and related lawn topics.



# Cannas are in Trouble

by Carl Hoffman



Cannas are popular plants used to give a tropical look to our gardens and containers. They are easily grown from rhizomes that are dug and brought indoors each year to protect them from winter damage. Plant breeders have developed varieties that have not only many flower colors but also a growing palette of leaf color. Leaves of green, greenish blue, bronze, reddish purple, and some with variegated white or yellow stripes can be found. Cannas have been relatively free of disease, but a spreading virus disease is causing leaf streaking that can be mistaken for variegation.

Canna Yellow Streak Virus (CaYSV) distorts the leaves and causes yellowish streaks parallel to leaf veins that often turn brown. The streak virus does not kill the cannas, but it can weaken the plants so they may have poor growth and reduced or no flowers, and the weakened rhizomes often do not survive the winter.

Unlike many viral plant diseases that are spread by insect vectors, the only vector presently known for CaYSV is humans. Cannas are normally propagated by dividing the rhizomes and growing the divisions into new plants. If the original plant was infected with the virus, all divisions from that plant will carry the disease. The extra divisions are often given to friends, sold at plant sales, and even shipped to other states, spreading the disease nationwide, even worldwide. Once infected with CaYSV, a canna is infected for life.

If you notice the symptoms, dig and discard the infected plants. Carefully monitor any new plants, either received from friends or purchased, for the disease symptoms. That canna with the unusual variegation may actually be infected with CaYSV. Some nurseries have stopped selling cannas that have not been started from seeds. Duane Otto, Landscape Designer and Gardener at the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, continues to use cannas in his annual beds and containers, but uses only those he has started from seeds.

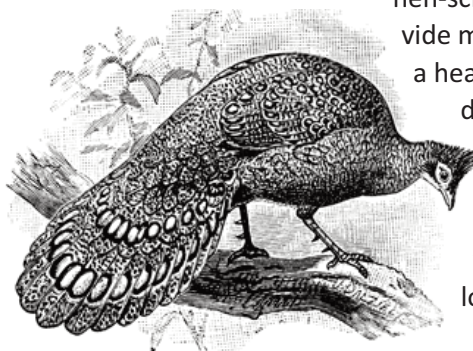
## Facts about Munsinger's Peafowl

by Nia Primus

Following the tradition of Joseph Munsinger, peafowl have always been a part of Munsinger Gardens. Many years ago the peafowl were allowed to roam the areas of the park freely, but for their safety they have lived in a roofed enclosure located on the south side of Munsinger for some time. In this enclosure you will find one peacock (male), two peahens (female), one year-old peachick, and one Lady Admiral Pheasant.

Our species of peafowl are the Indian Peafowl, which have iridescent blue-green plumage. The peacock will display his eyed feathers when he fans his tail, and both sexes have crests atop their heads. Peafowl are omnivores that eat most plant parts, insects, reptiles, and amphibians. Here at the Gardens we feed them a diet of corn and grain pellets supplemented with breads and greens, plus water. The peafowl live here all year round and are provided extra warmth for the winter. They get a

hen-scratch food mix to provide more carbohydrates, and a heated water hopper for drinking. Visitors in the spring usually will find one to two broods of peachicks, which are later sold to local hobby farms.



### **Formal** • Continued from page 1

basic annuals like marigolds and petunias, he began introducing perennials along the sides. Russian sage, hardy mums, Asian lilies, and Palace Purple coral bells added color. Some of the original sod, after reseeding and top dressing, remained to complete the landscape. Photos of the Formal Garden appeared on the cover of the annual report for the City of Saint Cloud and the Visitors' Guide.

Over the years, the symmetry and geometric shapes have evolved into a formal garden with an English cottage garden feel. After the Clemens family became involved in funding, Morreim added brick paths to the granite pavers. Karl Forrester grasses complement urns on pedestals that stand on the four corners, and visitors can sit on settees. Finally the Windsor Court Fountain from Robinson Iron, added in 2000, tied everything together. "The Formal Garden is important because it gave us a foothold on Killian Boulevard for future gardens," Morreim said. "It showed what could be done."

# MCBS Events • 2011 • MCBS Events

## Help!

We're still looking for volunteers to help with root-beer floats and/or handing out programs at **Music in the Gardens** this summer.

We need people yet for **July 10 and 24** and **August 7 and 21**.

If you'd like to do a little work while listening to the music, contact Elaine Carter at [efcarter@stcloudstate.edu](mailto:efcarter@stcloudstate.edu) or 320-253-6143.

Leave your email address and phone number so she can get back to you.

For additional information about these events go to our website:  
[www.MunsingerClemens.com](http://www.MunsingerClemens.com)

MCBS Photo Contest  *Photography in the Gardens*

Entry Form  Youth-18  Adult

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Landscape  Hardscape      Garden where photo is taken:

Submit by September 15, 2011 to:  
Lake George Municipal Complex  
1101 7th St. South  
St. Cloud, MN 56301

Munsinger  Formal  
 Treillage  Rest Area  
 Perennial  White      Photos not permitted from the Rose Garden

## *Music* in the Gardens

**June 12**

*Great River Jazz Collective*

**June 26**

*Douglas Wood & The Wild Spirit Band*

**July 10**

*Bistodeau Family Band*

**July 24**

*L'Unica String Quartet*

**August 7**

*Basilica Brass*

**August 21**

*George Maurer Jazz Group*

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**July 21 • Art Fair in the Gardens**

*Paul Imholt & Friends • 12:00 - 3:00 pm*

*Pachanga Society • 5:00 - 7:00 pm*

## **Art Fair in the Gardens**

*Thursday, July 21, 2011*

*11:00 am to 8:00 pm*

## **Evening in the Gardens**

*Tuesday, August 9, 2011*

*6:30 - 8:30 pm*

### Local Gardening Groups

#### **Benton County Master Gardeners**

**Contact:** Janelle Daberhow, Extension Horticulturist  
320-255-6169

#### **Granite City Rose Society**

**Where:** Whitney Center  
**Contact:** Debra Keiser • 320-251-0442  
President: [dkeiser@charter.net](mailto:dkeiser@charter.net)

#### **St. Cloud Flower and Garden Club**

**Where:** Whitney Center  
**When:** 3rd Monday of the month • 7:00 pm  
**Contact:** Debra Keiser • 320-251-0442  
Craig Heurung • 320-654-8061

#### **Stearns County Area Horticultural Society**

**Where:** Our Savior's Lutheran Church, Albany.  
**When:** 2nd Monday of the month, 7:00 pm  
Ken Birr • President  
**Contact:** Diane Jesh • 320-836-2941

#### **Stearns County Master Gardeners**

**Where:** Whitney Center  
**Contact:** Janelle Daberhow, Extension Horticulturist  
320-255-6169

#### **St. John's Arboretum**

**Where:** St. John's Abbey  
**Contact:** 320-363-3163

#### **Sartell Volunteer Garden Club**

**Where:** Sartell City Hall  
**When:** 1st Tuesday of the month  
**Contact:** Jessie Kovel, 320-203-0124

# Good To Know • Garden Rules

Here's an overview of rules for enjoying and preserving Munsinger and Clemens Gardens, from Nia Primus, Gardens Supervisor:

- Dogs are not allowed in the Gardens.
- Weddings are not allowed except by permit and only in the Special Events Area.
- Posed photos and wedding photos are not allowed in the Gardens except by permit.
- Drugs and alcohol are not allowed.
- Grills are not allowed.
- In-line skates and bicycles are not allowed.
- Stay on paths and grassy areas, out of flower beds and fountains.
- Do not pick flowers or disturb flower beds.
- Park hours are 6 am - 10 pm.

For the detailed list, see city ordinances 236.10.

## MCBS Board of Directors

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Carl Hoffman  
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Lorna Nestel  
Bonnie Nies  
Royce Nies  
Mary Ann Phelps  
Scott Zlotnik

MCBS newsletter is published four times a year. The next issue will be in August. Articles, comments, suggestions, or address corrections are welcomed.

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