

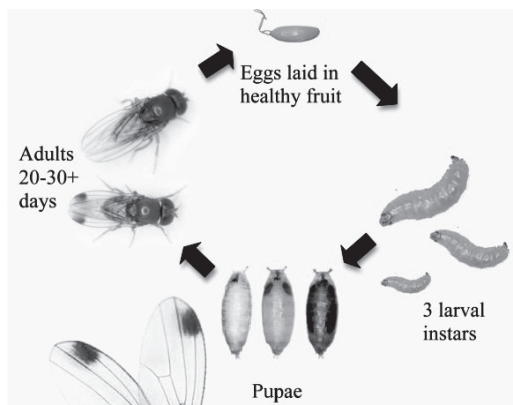
A New Fruit Fly

by William M. Cook

And now, a little bad news for your summer. Most Minnesotans are familiar with the emerald ash borer and the Asian lady beetle, invasive insect species originating in Asia. Unfortunately, in recent years another Asian insect has been discovered variously across Minnesota: the spotted wing drosophila (SWD; *Drosophila suzukii*).

The SWD is a small fruit fly that was first observed in the United States in 2008. It has since been detected variously across the country, and by 2012 in Minnesota. Currently it has been detected in Stearns, Benton, and Sherburne Counties, so most people reading this article live somewhere near a known SWD location.

As a fruit fly, the SWD feeds on small, thin-skinned fruits. More specifically, its larvae (maggots) feed on raspberries and blackberries, but also on blueberries,



strawberries, grapes, plums, and cherries. Female SWD lay eggs on ripening fruits, and the

larvae feed within them, creating brown, sunken areas. The wounds caused by the larvae also put the fruits at risk of fungi, bacteria, and other insects.

Male SWD are less than 1/10th of an inch long (i.e., quite small) with red eyes and a dark spot near the tip of the wing.

Female SWD look pretty similar to other species of fruit flies common in our area, and are likely quite hard to identify. The larvae are white, legless, and about 1/8th of an inch long. However, larvae are relatively easy to see crawling around fruits when there is a significant infestation.

Fruit flies have a very short life cycle, and the SWD is no exception. A generation can be as short as a week, which means the flies can build up rapidly on a crop. According to the University of Minnesota Extension, home growers can set traps for SWD by placing an inch of apple cider vinegar, along with a few drops of dish soap, in a plastic cup with a lid, with 3/16" holes punched or drilled in it. The cup should have a lid so as to keep larger insects out. This general idea is similar to fruit fly traps often set inside homes, but the idea here is to capture adult flies to confirm the species' identity, not to eradicate them. If you

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Spring Activities in the Gardens

by Joan Andersen

Spring is in the air at the Gardens, except when it takes a day off and reverts to late winter! As of April 17 the Greenhouse was full of more than 100,000 annuals and perennials that will be planted outside as weather permits. Nia Primus, Gardens Supervisor, reported that the staff finished transplanting plugs about two weeks earlier than usual because they had so much help from volunteers. The staff waters all those plants as needed and monitors for problems so they can

take immediate action if any treatment is indicated. Every Monday is "maintenance Monday" and the staff pinches the annuals to remove flowers and taller stems. This encourages bushier growth so plants will fill out nicely in the garden beds. But the staff will not pinch the flowers when the plants are to be moved to their beds outside—they want the plants to look their best right away.

Gardeners and maintenance employees have also begun their outside work.

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What's Happening in the Rose Garden?

by Joan Andersen

By the time you are reading this, the roses have been uncovered and they are starting to leaf out. Gardeners are raking the beds and moving the compost applied for winter away from the roots of the plants. Special spring fertilizer will be added to each plant. Large rose bushes will receive 2 cups of "Bob's Mix," a handful of 10-10-10 fertilizer and 1/3 cup of Epsom salts (magnesium) applied and mixed into the top 3 inches of soil along the drip line. Later, well-rotted horse manure will be added as a top dressing. Finally, the roses will be mulched with wild rice hulls in June after they are growing and the soil has warmed up.

Roses are heavy feeders and all of this early season fertilizer will help them grow fast and start blooming. In case you are wondering, the "first flush" of blooms for the roses should be sometime around the first of July this year. It is somewhat weather dependent so it could be a bit earlier. Don't miss this wonderful sight when most of the roses in the Virginia Clemens Rose Gardens will be blooming all at the same time.

I am not particularly superstitious, but dare I mention that we still do not have Japanese beetles at Munsinger Clemens Gardens? The JB has been found in the Twin Cities area and other nearby parts of Minnesota and we know that it is only a matter of time. This pest has been in the U.S. since the 1930s and we know that gardeners in other parts of the country have learned to live with it. I know that I am hoping to have more years of gardening without dealing with it. The adult JB feeds

on a wide variety of flowers, shrubs, vegetables, fruits, and trees. Eggs are laid in the soil and the developing grubs eat the roots of plants. They love turf grass—golf courses, parks, and your lawn. Many of these places treat the lawn for grubs to try to reduce the number of beetles that grow into adults. The adults emerge from the soil in late June or early July or fly into an area to feed on flowers.

I talked to Deb Keiser, Rose Specialist at the Gardens, about her plans to combat the JB. It is very important to be vigilant and scout for the adult beetles. Pick the beetles off the plant and drop them into a bucket of soapy water. Beetles send chemical signals called pheromones to attract other beetles. It is not recommended to use JB traps because they just attract more beetles to your yard. Deb carefully checks the soil of new roses for signs of grubs before planting them in the Gardens. She advises us to be careful where we buy roses and to be cautious when another gardener is sharing a plant with you.

JB can be distinguished from other beetles because they have small tufts of white hairs along their sides. Similar beetles such as the false Japanese beetle and rose chafer are active earlier in the season and do not have the white hairs. If you believe you have found the JB in your area you can call the MDA Arrest the Pest Hotline at 888-545-6684. To learn how to report an insect pest, you can go to the "Arrest the Pest" website at www.mda.state.mn.us/arrestthepest. The State of Minnesota is very interested in tracking this destructive insect.

Book Review

by Idella Moberg



Noel Kingsbury. *Daffodil: The Remarkable Story of the World's Most Popular Spring Flower*. Photographs by Jo Whitworth. London & Portland: Timber Press, 2013.

Noel Kingsbury is an English horticulturalist who has been drawn into the field of ecological planting design as he seeks ways to integrate ecology, landscape, and horticulture. He has written for many gardening publications on topics of gardening and landscape. He is interested in finding connections and underlying philosophies and discovering why people do such different things in their gardens. Kingsbury has written several books about plant breeding and garden design. He lectures, conducts workshops, leads tours. He works as a consultant on all aspects of planting design, plant selection, maintenance and development of larger gardens, and planted areas in public spaces. His latest project is a soap opera for gardeners which some day will be available on Amazon.

In his book *Daffodil*, Kingsbury develops the idea of the daffodil as a metaphor for our relationship with nature. The daffodil is a cultural icon as well as a garden plant. Poets write about it. Artists reproduce it as a sign of spring. Legends about the daffodil have been handed down to us, ancient stories of Narcissus and Persephone. In modern times the daffodil has come to symbolize the cure for cancer, and countless communities hold springtime festivals celebrating the daffodil.

Kingsbury traces for us the history of daffodils, where they come from, where they thrive. He explains how they reproduce and get propagated, and spells out the daffodil divisions. Many British daffodil breeders and their contributions are introduced to us as Kingsbury traces the lengthy route from wild daffodil to cultivated bloom ready to be sold as cut blooms or bulbs. Kingsbury explains how important the British cut-flower industry has been in the breeding of daffodils. This is especially

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This Mississippi

by William M. Cook

The Mississippi River is one of the most important geographic landforms in our area, if not the most important. In a couple of recent newsletters I have written on the aesthetics and the geologic history of the Mississippi, and argued how integral the River is to the character of Munsinger Gardens. In this article I want to share some of the ecology of this important natural resource.

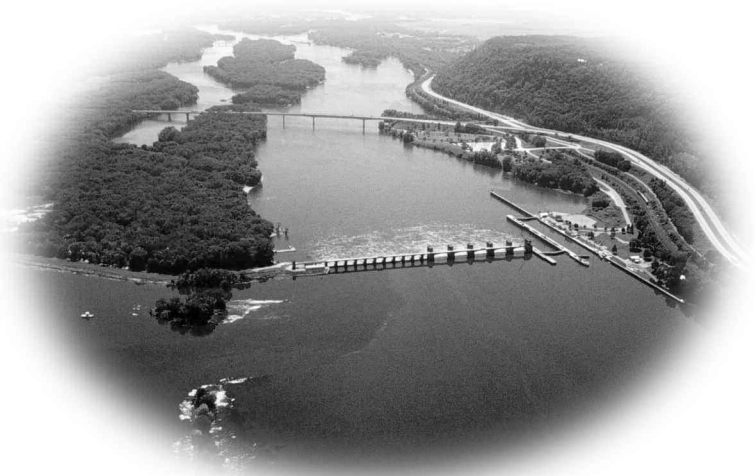
As everyone knows, the Mississippi starts as the outflow of Lake Itasca in north central Minnesota, and then runs generally south more than 2000 miles until it reaches the Gulf of Mexico. Over this immense distance the Mississippi changes greatly in appearance, character, and ecology, but I want to focus here on how the River functions in our area.

Headwater streams, as the Mississippi is in its first miles, are naturally small (both in width and depth), cold in temperature, and relatively fast-moving. As cold water bounces over rocks in a small stream or river, oxygen from the atmosphere is mixed into the water and is a key resource for animals in the river. These smaller streams also tend to receive most of their nutrients from leaves that fall into them from nearby deciduous trees. The animal communities in headwater streams tend to be dominated by insect food chains that start by feeding on the fallen tree leaves.

During its first miles, the Mississippi is a small river flowing through mostly wild areas. By the time it reaches the Saint Cloud area, it is no longer a small headwater stream but a larger river (though not anything like what it is farther downstream). South of Little Falls the River flows past towns and houses as much as through forest and has an urban flavor to it. Additionally, regular dams block its flow for flood control and generation of electricity. There is, of course, a dam just downstream of Munsinger Gardens that supplies part of Saint Cloud with electricity and water.

These dams, though small, modify the river environment significantly. The dam under University Drive is approximately 700 feet wide with a waterfall height of 23 feet; behind this dam, the Mississippi is really converted to a small lake, or precisely a reservoir. Unless the water is high, water slows considerably behind the dam. Ice reliably forms above the dam, creating a barrier during winter that blocks interaction between air and water. Organisms that require shallow, fast-moving, oxygenated water simply are displaced. The dam also creates a barrier for fish and other organisms to swim upstream; this is hardly unique to the Saint Cloud dam, as it is one of many with this effect.

Below the dam, however, the Mississippi turns back into a river again. During periods of low water at the end of summer,



the River can be quite shallow. A few years ago I waded across below the Saint Cloud dam and only got wet up to my thighs (note, I am a very tall man), though at the deepest point the current was still strong enough to provide me with some trouble. Rocks stick out of the river, and wildlife (and humans) easily travel back and forth onto the Beaver Islands. In the spring and following heavy rains, the rocks disappear and the current becomes dangerous. However, in this area the inhabitants of the Mississippi return to the group found upstream; the insect community becomes full of stoneflies and caddisflies, orders which are only found in cold, oxygenated, low-sediment, and relatively clean rivers.

Past Saint Cloud, the Mississippi widens some more, and sand bars appear. Sand bars are important reproductive areas for fishes, molluscs, and other inhabitants. Unhappily, humans often disapprove of sand bars and dredge them out of the way. However, in this stretch of the Mississippi the water is still too shallow for boat traffic, and other than by dam the River is relatively unmodified. Also, the River is running downhill fairly fast throughout its stay in Minnesota. It loses around half of its 1400+ foot elevation within our state, and thus is not prone to the twists and turns on flat ground that lead to flooding during times of high water. To find those risks, you need to follow the Mississippi quite a bit farther downriver, or head north and west into the Red River drainage basin, which is unconnected to the Mississippi.

Past the Twin Cities, boats can navigate the Mississippi, and its character changes. More dams and increasing width of flood plain form large lagoons full of wapato and native lotus. Truly large fish hide in the depths. However, at this point the River is out of our area and our story is over.

Do take the opportunity, as you travel around Minnesota, to observe the Mississippi in different areas. It is quite different ecologically at Lake Itasca, at Saint Cloud, the Twin Cities, and in the southeast along the Minnesota-Wisconsin border. However, the Mississippi River is indeed our natural and ecological resource. Be aware of its beauty and its science, not merely during the few hundred yards alongside Munsinger Gardens.

Ornamental Trees for Space Challenged Sites

by Carl Hoffman

My research on this topic was born out of necessity. Two years ago we moved from a home on a 2.4-acre plot to a patio home we built on a 70 x 100-foot lot. Left behind were many trees including a beautiful 'Autumn Blaze' maple, an outstanding four trunk 'Heritage' river birch, a Kentucky coffee tree, several clump white birches, a 'Prairie Fire' and a 'Red Splendor' flowering crabapple, and many more trees and shrubs. Although I am very fond of these trees, I realized that they would not fit on our city lot.

But I knew there are dwarf or smaller cultivars of many of these species, and I went to my computer to look for some of the trees. I found a 'Firefall' maple (*Acer x freemanii* 'Firefall') and planned to find a source of this tree. In fact, when we selected exterior siding and rock trim colors for our home, we chose colors that would coordinate with the beautiful orange-red leaves of this tree. But, alas, when the sidewalk was in place we had only 16 feet of space for a tree and the mature width of the 'Firefall' maple is 25-30 feet. So, unless I wanted to prune back the maple every year so that it resembled a toilet bowl brush, I had to search for an alternative species.

To begin my search, I set some criteria to help me eliminate some of the choices. One company, for example, boasts 79 small and dwarf trees that make it necessary to have definite characteristics and qualities in mind. The first of these characteristics is mature size, followed by landscape value throughout the year, hardiness, insect and disease resistance, soil requirements, and maintenance needed.

A species that caught my eye and has found a home in my front yard is 'Dakota Pinnacle' birch (*Betula platyphylla* 'Fargo'). It is an introduction from the University of North Dakota and hardy throughout zone 3. With a spire-like columnar habit, it has a mature spread of 10 feet and a height of 35 feet. The smooth white bark is very showy and adds significant winter interest. Its dense profusion of small pointed leaves gives it a finer texture, and their beautiful golden fall color is a great asset in the landscape. Although it has above average resistance, it is a birch and is subject to attack by the nemesis of birch trees, the bronze birch borer. The tree grows well in rocky and gravelly soil and is drought tolerant, and keeping it mulched and well-watered can avert damage from the bronze birch borer. Its low canopy calls for pruning only 3 feet or less from the ground to prevent a "switch" appearance. Because it has no significant negative characteristics, and its size is what I was looking for, I traveled 100 miles to a nursery to purchase a fine 3-trunk clump that put on a beautiful golden show last fall. The coordination with the exterior colors of our home is now the responsibility of two 'Amber Jubilee' ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius* 'Amber Jubilee') shrubs that are part of a planting in front of our home.

I was introduced to the second tree in my yard at the annual Minnesota State Horticultural Society's Spring at the Inn. I look forward to this event every year because Bailey Nursery parades their new introductions, some of which will not be available for a year or more. The plant that immediately made my "got to have" list was 'Gladiator Rosybloom Crabapple' (*Malus x adstingens* 'Durleo') which had been forced into full bloom. In addition to its small size with a mature height of 20 feet and a width of 9 feet, it boasts stately upright branching, glossy bronze-purple foliage, bright pink flowers, small reddish-purple persistent fruit, and high resistance to apple scab. Developed in Canada, it is hardy through zone 2. A friend of mine who owns a nursery in Saint Cloud was able to order one for me and it was planted in my backyard in early August. This crabapple will be available from at least one nursery in the Saint Cloud area this spring.

Other small trees that I recommend for your consideration include the following:

Dwarf River Birch (*Betula nigra* 'Little King' aka *Betula nigra* 'Fox Valley') is an excellent specimen plant with the same exfoliating bark as *Betula nigra* 'Heritage' but on a much smaller scale as it matures to a height and width of 10-12 feet. Pruning is necessary to keep it from becoming shrub-like, because it tends to produce large branches from the base. In fact, it is used in the Chicago area as a large shrub. I saw this birch grown as a clump specimen in an arboretum near Chicago and it was striking. I am very fond of river birch, but I did not choose this tree for my front yard because it is a zone 4 tree and I could not find a source in this area. If I had the space, I certainly would give it a trial.

Serviceberry (*Amelanchier x grandiflora* 'Autumn Brilliance') is available as a tree form with multiple or single trunks. It produces fragrant drooping clusters of white flowers tinged in pink early in the season. Small round green berries develop from the flowers, turning to red and maturing to dark purple-black berries that are edible and sweet—if you can beat the birds to them! The leaves open purplish, are blue-green in the summer turning to bright orange red in autumn. The tree will mature at a height of 15-25 feet and a width of 10-15 feet. It has good disease resistance, but I have had occasional reports of aphid, mite, and leaf miner problems. Serviceberry will tolerate a wide range of soils as long as it is well drained, and it is moderately tolerant of soil salt.

Japanese tree lilac (*Syringa reticulata*) is known for its billowy creamy white flowers in June. It is a zone 3 tree and will tolerate windy sites and adapts to a wide variety of soils, although it prefers and will produce the best bloom display in

moist, well-drained soils. My criticism of this tree is that it has little to offer to the landscape other than its blooms, because its stiff, spreading branches are not particularly attractive and it offers little fall color. However, I had two Japanese tree lilacs, 'Ivory Snow' and a cultivar with gold-edged leaves, and I would certainly grow them again, though not as a specimen tree in a small front yard. Also, I found that Japanese tree lilacs are sensitive to certain lawn chemicals.

Pagoda dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*) has unique and attractive features that make it a desirable landscape tree, particularly if you have a site with partial shade and acidic soil. Clusters of small, white flowers in late spring; clusters of small, dark blue-black fruit in summer; reddish-purple fall leaf color; and horizontal branches—all give this tree a unique layered appearance that, along with a mature height of 15-25 feet and a width of 15 feet, makes this a good selection for a specimen tree or patio screen. It is hardy in zone 4 and will tolerate alkaline soils that are moist and well-drained. Fungal leaf spots and stem cankers may be a problem.

If I may use a cliché, this is just the tip of the iceberg for small trees available for use in small or restricted sites. The species I have included were on the top of my list when I was selecting a tree for my front yard, which has full sun and wind common to an unprotected southern exposure. I will admit that my penchant for new plants of any kind entered into my decision.

If you are selecting trees and shrubs for a small site, I recommend that you follow a procedure similar to the one I used. First of all, do some dreaming. Jot down the characteristics you desire in a tree for your yard. Include the amount of maintenance and care you are willing to give the tree. Then take careful inventory of the growing conditions of your site. If you have not taken a soil sample, begin with that and then include available space, sun exposure, wind, and any other environmental conditions that will affect the tree you plant.

Now you are ready for the fun! Research the trees that are available for your site's size and growing conditions. Internet is great help but I recommend using entries posted by colleges and universities. There are several helpful books too. Two are written by Minnesota authors: *Growing Shrubs and Trees in Cold Climates* by Nancy Rose, Don Selinger, and John Whitman, and *Trees and Shrubs for Northern Gardens* by Dr. Leon Snyder, revised by Richard T. Isaacson. Be sure to use the revised edition, because Dr. Snyder's original edition was written in 1980.

I am envious of those of you who are searching for an ornamental tree for a space-challenged site. I have room for no more trees and only a very few more shrubs so I must close my eyes and ears when new plants are released. Maybe I will tell you about my search for shrubs at another time.

Book Review

Continued from page 2

true in Cornwall, which is known as the world center of the daffodil business. Today tourism has become a popular way for people to see and appreciate daffodils growing wild—in a managed kind of way—in the English countryside. Equipped with a pamphlet and a footpath, daffodil lovers can walk through areas where the yellow flowers grow in abundance in the spring.

At the end of the book Kingsbury gives the reader plant lists and includes when the flowers bloom and where they can be planted for best results. For further reading, a Select Bibliography gives some good suggestions. Sources and Resources give useful information for ordering daffodils, finding gardens and collections, as well as where to view daffodils that have "gone native."

Photo Credits are also listed in the back of the book. The vast majority of photos are by Jo Whitworth, who has been photographing plants and gardens for fourteen years. Her photos greatly contribute to what Kingsbury writes about the many varieties. They put into pictures what Kingsbury wants us to know, that the daffodil is an amazingly diverse flower with a long history, and it is beautiful beyond words.

Are you looking for an intimate setting for your wedding or event?

The beauty of Saint Cloud's Munsinger Gardens provides the ideal setting for ceremonies and professional photography sessions. Ceremonies are held in the Special Events Area of the Gardens. This "botanical room" provides a private setting within the beauty of the Gardens. Posed photography sessions, including wedding, family, or senior photos, are allowed by permit in designated photography sites throughout Munsinger Gardens. Please call 320-257-5959 to book your event or for more information.

To give additional support to Music, ArtFair, or the Gardens, complete the form below and mail to:
MCBS, PO Box 7594, St Cloud MN 56302

Name _____

Address _____

Email _____

Event supported _____ Amount \$ _____

Or visit our website to give at www.munsingerclomens.com

Music in the Gardens

"Music in the Gardens" is a Sunday afternoon concert series in Saint Cloud's Munsinger Gardens, Riverside Drive SE & 13th St. SE. All concerts start at 3:00 pm. Bring a lawn chair and meet at the gazebo down by the Mississippi River to enjoy live music by favorite local musical groups.

- June 14** Granite City Brass
- June 28** Adam Hammer & Dave Cofell
- July 12** Twin Cities Trio
- July 26** Laura Caviani
Butterfly Release, 2:00 pm
- August 9** Dennis Warner
- August 23** Monday Night Jazz

Concerts are arranged by Munsinger Clemens Botanical Society. MCBS also sells root-beer floats for \$1.00. Check our website at munsingerclemens.com or our Facebook page, Munsinger Clemens Botanical Society, for directions and other information about this event or the Gardens.

The Sunday Concert Musicians

Granite City Brass (June 14). Five dedicated professional musicians performing as a quintet for ten years, playing jazz, folk, religious, patriotic, opera, classical, and more. They have performed in parks, churches, holiday events, formal concerts, and more. All have degrees in music or music education. They all perform in other music organizations such as the Saint Cloud Symphony Orchestra and Lake Wobegon Brass Band.

Evening in the Gardens

For a pleasurable evening with good food and good music, consider attending Evening in the Gardens on Tuesday August 18, 5:30-8:00 pm. Again this year, this treat will be held in our greenhouse.

The buffet menu will feature pork rack of ribs, complete with side choices and a dessert, catered by Food Ecstasy. Like last year, there will be a cash bar. Music will be provided by Scott Bixby and his accordion.

The event is open to the public. Advance sale tickets are \$20, and a limited number of tickets will be for sale at the door for \$25. MCBS members will receive invitations and ticket information by mail. Information may also be found at munsingerclemens.com and our Facebook page, Munsinger Clemens Botanical Society. Get your tickets early and take advantage of this great opportunity to support the Gardens while enjoying good music and fabulous food.

Adam Hammer and Dave Cofell (June 28). Voted the Best Original Music in Central Minnesota for four straight years, this vocal and guitar folk duo complement one another well. Says one local fan, they are "from the deadly serious to nothing but fun."

Twin Cities Trio (July 12). A reed trio consisting of oboist Karen Tonneson, clarinetist Mary Beth Huttlin, and bassoonist Maia Hamann. The three met at the University of Minnesota. They perform an eclectic mix of classical and popular music at classical recitals, acoustic shows, school outreach workshops, weddings, parties, and more.

Laura Caviani (July 26). Pianist, recording artist, composer, and educator for two decades, Caviani has recorded some of the best jazz musicians in the region. Her work has been praised as "stunningly fresh," "outstanding," and "piano jazz of the highest order." With degrees from two universities, she teaches and directs music at Carleton College.

Dennis Warner (Aug. 9). Recognized for his crafty wit and skillful musicianship, Folk/Americana musician Warner captivates audiences with his vocals and guitars, blending up-tempo songs, ballads, audience participation, and humor. He has collaborated with noted musicians including Bobby Vee.

Monday Night Jazz (Aug. 23). Starting out as a bunch of guys getting together every week, they began playing jazz music at a young age. They formed their group in 2004, performing at the former Tavern Bar in downtown Saint Cloud. When the Tavern closed down in 2005, they moved to Pioneer Place. The group is led by Jeff Engholm and Muggsy Lauer.

Butterfly Release. The 4th Annual Memorial Butterfly Release will take place in Munsinger Gardens on Sunday July 26, 2:00-3:00 pm. As a symbol of transformation and hope, the butterfly brings joy in remembrance of loved ones. The release event is sponsored by Quiet Oaks Hospice House and Respite Care (www.quietoakshospicehouse.org). The Munsinger Clemens Music in the Gardens concert with Laura Caviani will follow at 3:00 pm.



Book Is Launched. *The Munsinger and Clemens Gardens—The Jewel of St. Cloud*, Stephen R. Fuller's book honoring and showcasing the Gardens, was publicly launched on Saturday May 2 with members of the MCBS Board and members of the Fuller family taking part. Full of photos and stories, the book is for sale at several locations around town. See the list on our web site, munsingerclemens.com. After the family's financial outlay, half of sales proceeds will go to support upkeep of the Gardens.

Ninth Annual ART FAIR IN THE GARDENS



Thursday July 16, 2015

Free Public Event

Sponsored by Munsinger Clemens Botanical Society

Mark your calendars and plan to attend the 9th Annual Art Fair in the Gardens on Thursday July 16 from 10:00 am to 7:00 pm. Shop for high quality artwork for your home and garden as well as jewelry, weaving, pottery, painting, sculpture, and more. Artist booths are arranged throughout the Gardens so you can enjoy the flowers while you shop. Food and beverages are available on site from Erbert's & Gerbert's, Good Earth Food Coop, Kettle Licious Kettle Korn, and West Side Liquors. Music will be performed by Cristina Seaborn & Jerry Grinder, Paul Imholte, and Cathie English.

Munsinger Clemens Gardens are located at 13th St. SE and Kilian Blvd., Saint Cloud MN. For more information go to the website at www.munsingerclemens.com.

NOTE TO ARTISTS: We are always looking for new artists for the Art Fair. If you are interested, email us at eventinquiries@munsingerclemens.com for more information on how to exhibit at the Art Fair.

Photography in the Gardens

Last year's photo contest winners are being displayed during June and July at the Paramount Theatre, downtown Saint Cloud. In August and September they will be at the Saint Cloud Medical Group, 1301 33rd Street South. Stop in to one of these locations and view the beauty of our Gardens as seen by these winning photographers.

Visit our website: munsingerclemens.com



Check out our Facebook page at
Munsinger Clemens Botanical Society.



Photography in the Gardens

January 1— November 6th, 2015

> Prizes

\$100 Best of Show

\$50 1st place Adult winner in each category

\$20 2nd place Adult winner in each category

\$10 3rd place Adult winner in each category

\$50 1st place Youth-18 winner in each category

\$20 2nd place Youth-18 winner in each category

\$10 3rd place Youth-18 winner in each category

All winners will receive Award Certificates.

> Categories

Landscapes (garden scenery)

Hardscapes (decorative features in the Gardens)

1st, 2nd, and 3rd place winners will be chosen from both age groups and each category.

Any visitor to the Gardens is eligible to enter.

> Submission Fee

\$10 for adults per photo

\$5 for youth-18 per photo

Maximum of 3 entries per photographer.

> Rules

- Tripods may be used.
- Photos will be returned to photographer.
- Photographer retains copyright of photo.
- Use of the photo is granted to MCBS and credit will be given to photographer.
- Contest allows for only normal manipulation of an image.

> Entries Due

November 6, 2015 from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m.

November 7, 2015 from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

at the **Lake George Municipal Complex**

1101 7th Street South, St. Cloud, MN

Winners will be notified November 11-13, 2015.

> Awards

November 15, 2015 3:00 p.m. a public reception will be held at **Lake George Municipal Complex** to present awards. Gallery will open at 2:30.

2015 winning photos will be on display for the following year. All photos may be picked up at the awards ceremony or at Lake George Municipal Complex by February 1, 2016

Download the entry form from our website
www.munsingerclemens.com

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Permit #1446

Spring Activities in the Gardens

Continued from page 1

If you visit, you will see them cleaning out the flower beds, planting new trees, and pruning shrubs and roses. Work has begun on the irrigation system for the season. I did not realize that the fountains needed to be pressure washed and painted each season, and that work has begun. Painting will be done when the weather is warm and dry.

If you walk through the Gardens in the spring, you can't miss the white magnolia trees, the pink rhododendron, and all the tulips that were planted last fall. The crabapples and lilacs will perfume the air and soon the peonies will be blooming. Trees are getting their leaves—it seems that each tree has leaves of a different color of green for a brief time in early spring. Perennials are coming up and the planting of annuals will begin in mid to late May, depending on when night temperatures are predicted to be 50° or more. Be sure to visit the Gardens now and enjoy this special season.

A New Fruit Fly

Continued from page 1

think you have SWD, and you are in an area where it has not been reported previously, you can capture some flies and report to the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (888-545-6684).

To actually reduce SWD populations if you have them, the best way is to harvest your crops regularly so as to remove fruits that are infested. Overripe fruits should be removed and destroyed, as they likely would harbor larvae. SWD can also be addressed by treating the infestation with insecticides.

On a personal level, I have not seen the flies in my yard in Saint Cloud. I have nine species of small fruits in my yard (including some that have not yet fruited) and a nice but small raspberry row. Hopefully I will get lucky and avoid problems with the SWD for a while.

Co-Chairs

Jill Florck
Joan Andersen

Mary Margaret Bjorkun

Sam Calvert

Elaine Carter

William Cook

Chris Felsch

Donna Gorrell

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Articles and comments are welcomed.

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