

Non-Stop Blooming Wild Rose

Do you know the state flower of North Dakota? It's the wild prairie rose, a rugged shrub that grows along roadsides and in pastures all over the state.

Why did we choose the wild rose as our state flower? What makes this flower special?

Simplicity. The flower consists of only five delicate petals with a splash of sunshine in the middle. It's simple and beautiful!

The wild rose has charmed and inspired us for generations. In 1889, the first graduating class of the University of North Dakota chose the colors of the wild prairie rose as their school's official colors, noting the colors were "suggestive of our green prairies and rosy prospects."

Many of us who were raised in the countryside have fond memories of wild roses. There was a thicket of wild roses between my childhood home and the barn. The blossoms sparkled like pink jewels in the summer. When you walked nearby, the flowers welcomed you with a wonderful fragrance. It's too bad the flowers lasted only a few weeks.

That's why I admire 'Nearly Wild' floribunda rose. It blooms profusely all summer, from June to frost!

This prickly rose bush grows up to 3 feet tall and wide. Often used as a hedge, its leaves are glossy with tinges



'Nearly Wild' rose has the charm of a wild rose and blooms all summer.

of red. The flowers have a mild fragrance and are good for cutting.

'Nearly Wild' is a carefree plant that resists black spot and other diseases. It is hardy to Zone 4 and is not invasive.

For a touch of nostalgia, this is a great rose for any landscape.

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Super Summer Lawns

Lawns in North Dakota hate the heat. The grass turns yellow and goes dormant as temperatures rise.

It's okay to let your lawn go dormant—it's natural. But if you don't like looking at golden grass, let's talk about summer lawn care:

Water deeply. It's better to give your lawn a big gulp of water rather than a series of sips. That's because roots grow where the water is. If you give the lawn a big gulp and water deeply, you will develop a *deep* root system. On the other hand, if you only sprinkle the surface of the soil, you will create a *shallow* root system.

Lawns need about 1.0 to 1.5 inches of water per week, either from you or rainfall. If you have a clay soil, irrigate only once or twice a week. Sandy soils can't hold a full inch of water. These soils should receive about 0.5 inch of water two or three times per week when needed.

Watering in the early morning is best. The grass plants are active and will absorb the water they need. Any extra water will evaporate, keeping the grass blades dry and preventing diseases. Watering during the middle of the day is not recommended since much of the water you apply will evaporate before the plants absorb it. Watering in the early evening is not recommended since the lawn will stay wet all night, leading to diseases.

Mow your turf tall—the taller the better. A tall turf will shade the soil, keeping it cool. A taller turf naturally develops a deeper root system, protecting your lawn against drought damage. The first lawns in the neighborhood that turn yellow are lawns that are mowed short.

Your grass will be healthier and less thirsty if you **let your grass clippings fall to the ground**. These clippings will shade the soil surface, keeping it cool.

Avoid using weed killers on your lawn in the summer. You will have better success at killing weeds in September. Herbicides add extra stress to lawns, which are already under stress from the heat. There is also the risk of the herbicide drifting into your garden, causing these plants to curl and/or die.

Don't be too worried about grubs or other insects. Less than 5% of our lawns need treatments for insect pests. Before treating, make sure you actually have a problem.

Grubs are the most common pest. Dig a couple inches deep along the edges of emerging brown spots. The grubs, which are creamy white in color and the size of your pinkie finger, will be munching on the grass roots. A few grubs are normal; treatments are not recommended until you find three or more grubs per square foot.

Don't burn the lawn with fertilizer. Heat-stressed lawns do not need fertilizer, but a light fertilization might be necessary if you irrigate all summer. Use about one-half the suggested rate. Organic fertilizers are especially useful in summer since they are less likely to burn the grass.

Whether or not you actively take care of your lawn in summer, expect the lawn to wake up when temperatures cool off. Autumn is the best time to reseed, kill weeds, fertilize and aerate the lawn.



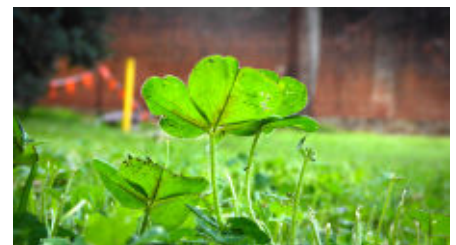
Set cups out to measure the amount of water applied. Use this as your base time. Water deeply.



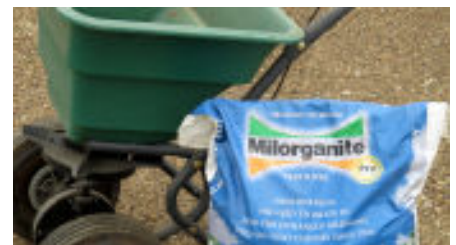
Mow tall (at least 2.5 inches) to keep the soil cool and promote deeper rooting.



Don't collect clippings. Your lawn needs them to keep the soil cool and moist.



Don't worry about weeds until fall.



If you fertilize, use a slow-release type and a lower rate to avoid burning.

Plant Health Care

Trees and Shrubs



Herbicide Injury

Leaves become elongated, curled or cupped. Most woody plants survive. Use herbicides only when needed; autumn is best. Spray when wind is calm; use heavy droplets.



Spruce Sawfly

Yellowheaded spruce sawfly defoliates spruce, beginning with young needles. Insecticidal soap kills young larvae. Carbaryl, acephate or cyfluthrin is recommended for large infestations.



Sapsucker

Sapsuckers create vertical or horizontal rows of holes in trunks as they look for sap. Branches may die back. Wrap damaged area with burlap to prevent further damage.



Chokecherry Gall Midge

Midge flies lay eggs in flowers, which later feed inside the fruits. Infested fruits become swollen and hollow. Pick off damaged fruit in early summer. No pesticides are recommended.



Petiole Galls on Poplar

Bumps appear on petioles, and the leaves may drop. Aphids develop inside galls and later feed on mustards. Defoliation is minor. Rake leaves. No pesticides are needed.



Spittlebug

Pale green nymphs cover themselves with a frothy mass to protect against sun and predators. Spittlebugs usually cause little harm. Spray with water.



Ash Plant Bug

Bugs pierce and feed upon sap in leaves, creating tiny yellow spots. Leaves may appear scorched. Established trees tolerate feeding and treatments are rarely needed.



Cottony Maple Scale

Crawling pests are emerging out of cottony egg sacs. Ladybugs and other natural enemies usually control this pest. Insecticidal soap, carbaryl, pyrethroids or summer oils kill crawlers.



Rose Slugs (Sawflies)

Slimy larvae skeletonize leaves of rose, chokeberry, pear and cherry. A jet spray of water is usually adequate for control. Garden insecticides may be used to provide immediate relief to plants.

Plant Health Care

Vegetables



Herbicide Injury

Pesticide drift or exposure to pesticide-contaminated manure may cause extreme curling of foliage. Plants will be stunted and vegetables may be contaminated.



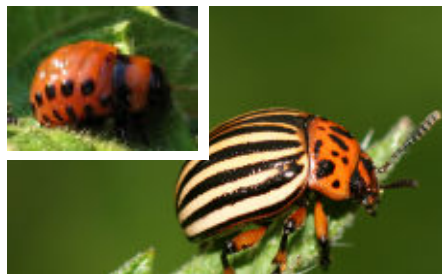
Hail Injury

The growing points of root and leafy vegetables are near the soil and may withstand hail. Plants that show new growth after one week can be saved. Lightly fertilize to promote recovery.



Flea Beetles

Tiny (1/8-inch) pests create shotholes in leafy greens and other vegetables. Young seedlings are very sensitive. Consider spraying pyrethroids, neem or pyrethrin if 10–30% defoliation.



Colorado Potato Beetle

Spinosad (Entrust, Colorado Potato Beetle Beater), neem oil or pyrethroid sprays are most effective when pests are young. Pick larvae (top photo) or adults and throw in a pail of soapy water.



Smut on Corn

Yellow blisters turn into gray tumors on stalks and ears. Avoid wounding stalks when cultivating. Remove diseased stalks. Some varieties are more susceptible than others.



Asparagus Beetle

Spears become scarred and bent. Pick beetles and throw into soapy water. Remove eggs off spears. Large plantings may be sprayed with pyrethroids, carbaryl or pyrethrin.

Fruits



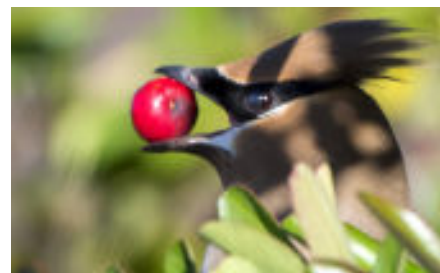
Apple Maggot

The #1 pest of apples in ND emerges now. Monitor for egg-laying flies using traps or bright red apples pierced with wire. Coat with Tanglefoot, 2 to 5 traps per tree. Spray trees if flies appear.



Spotted Wing Drosophila

White maggots may be seen in fruits. Set out traps containing apple vinegar in a shady spot to monitor for the “fruit” flies. Spray if needed. Keep area clean of weeds and overripe fruit.



Birds

Thirsty, hungry birds will attack fruits at the first sign of ripening. Place netting over plants and secure to the ground. Bunches of grapes may be protected with paper bags.

Weather Almanac for July 2–July 8, 2018

Site	TEMPERATURE				RAINFALL				GROWING DEGREE DAYS ^{1,2}			
	July 2–8				July 2–8		2018		July 2–8		2018	
	Avg	Norm	Max	Min	Total	Norm	Total	Norm	Total	Norm	Total	Norm
Bottineau	68	67	91	49	0.81	0.76	6.60	8.02	109	103	1038	814
Bowman	69	68	91	49	1.00	0.52	9.41	7.39	110	109	918	769
Carrington	71	69	90	54	2.30	0.89	8.31	8.71	124	114	1132	881
Crosby	68	65	91	48	0.50	0.76	6.86	6.80	110	96	994	734
Dickinson	70	67	90	50	1.80	0.67	8.60	8.03	121	104	1031	787
Fargo	73	70	91	57	1.61	0.76	8.51	8.95	138	124	1285	958
Grafton	70	67	90	53	1.05	0.78	8.52	8.34	120	107	1100	839
Grand Forks	72	68	92	55	1.84	0.83	9.61	8.12	127	108	1186	856
Hazen	70	69	90	48	0.88	0.65	5.92	8.16	121	115	1055	906
Hillsboro	71	69	90	53	1.23	0.83	7.31	8.66	128	116	1186	895
Jamestown	70	69	92	54	0.53	0.87	9.15	8.27	121	116	1086	867
Langdon	68	65	88	52	0.55	0.84	5.68	8.55	109	90	983	691
Mandan	72	69	93	49	3.04	0.78	8.76	8.01	133	116	1114	844
Minot	71	68	90	51	0.21	0.69	5.28	8.11	126	106	1082	781
Mott	71	69	93	48	0.64	0.64	7.48	7.82	123	113	1026	825
Rugby	69	67	91	51	0.57	0.83	7.56	8.56	117	104	1052	826
Wahpeton	74	71	95	56	1.42	0.84	7.54	9.16	135	126	1260	1008
Watford City	70	68	91	50	0.82	0.73	5.29	6.89	120	106	1029	804
Williston	70	70	92	50	0.91	0.68	6.91	6.55	120	121	1035	927
Wishek	70	68	90	51	2.61	0.70	9.47	7.51	123	107	1046	769

DAYLENGTH (July 9, McClusky, center of ND)³

Sunrise: 5:54AM Daylength: 15h 46m
 Sunset: 9:40PM Change since July 2: -7m

LONG-TERM OUTLOOKS⁴

July 14–18: Temp.: Normal; Precip.: Below Normal
 July 16–22: Temp.: Below Normal; Precip.: Below Normal

¹ GDDs for garden vegetables are not available. GDD data in this table are for corn, which responds to temperature as most vegetables grown in gardens. Data begin May 1 with base minimum and maximum temperatures of 50 and 86°F, respectively.

^{2,3,4} Sources: North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network, www.sunrisesunset.com, and National Weather Service, respectively.

Credits

Photos were made available under Creative Commons licenses specified by the photographers. **Page 1.** It's Not Work, It's Gardening blog; www.witsnotworkitsgardening.com/2011/03/i-need-rose-pruning-advice.html. **Page 2.** Tom Kalb, NDSU (3); Counseling, Pixabay; Theen Moy, www.flickr.com/photos/theenmoy/37165286075/. **Page 3.** Yolanda Schmidt, NDSU; Scott Knoke, NDSU (2); Kelsey Deckert, NDSU; Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org (2); Jon Marshall, www.flickr.com/photos/jon_marshall/2659245229/; Herbert A. 'Joe' Pase III, None, Bugwood.org; naturesnippets.com/2012/06/06/spittlebug/; Anitha Chirumamilla, NDSU; Eugene E. Nelson, Bugwood.org; Tom Kalb, NDSU; Lesley Ingram, Bugwood.org. **Page 4.** Tom Kalb, NDSU (2); 'Scratch', www.flickr.com/photos/scratch/32822722/; James K. Lindsey of Ecology of Commanster via Wikimedia Commons; Anita Gould, www.flickr.com/photos/anitagould/1233459615/; Scarabaeus_58, www.flickr.com/photos/7142613@N03/3012233338/; Think Burrus Blog, blog.thinkburrus.com/2014/07/illinois-corn-disease-scouting-report.html; Ward Upham, Kansas St. Univ., Bugwood.org; Cornell University, blogs.cornell.edu/jentsch/scouting-reports/; Hannah Burrack, North Carolina State University, Bugwood.org (2); Travis AFB, www.flickr.com/photos/99847360@N07/32370423242/.

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