Department of Horticultural Science Display & Trial Garden

Purpose of the Garden

The Display and Trial Garden is housed within the Department of Horticultural Science. It serves as a display garden for plant materials and sustainable landscape design principles and is the site of over 500 bedding plant trials each year. Students throughout the College of Agricultural, Food and Environmental Sciences (COAFES) also utilize the garden as a supplement to their educational experience, most specifically as an outdoor laboratory for students in Environmental Horticulture. The University of Minnesota Extension Service and the Department of Horticultural Science sponsor seminars, workshops and tours throughout the growing season, and the Garden is a popular stop for garden clubs, Master Gardeners, industry groups and K-12 classes.

Students in the Garden

Faculty and staff involve students in all aspects of Garden development and use. The Garden has been designed and installed by students through assignments associated with graduate and undergraduate classes, and individualized directed studies. Horticulture work-study and other students maintain the garden during the growing season, and students aid in the development of the management plan for the garden.

Some of the sixteen courses associated with the Department of Horticultural Science Display and Trial Garden include:

+ Plant Propagation
+ Woody Landscape Plants
+ Herbaceous Landscape Plants
+ Turf and Landscape Management
+ Landscape Design
+ Landscape Implementation & Management
+ Landscape Operations
+ Nursery Management
+ Floriculture Crop Production
+ Specialty Greenhouse Crop Production

History of the Garden

The horticulture garden has existed in the Department of Horticultural Science for many years. It was used primarily for growing, planting, and maintaining herbaceous plants. In 1992, a five-year implementation plan was initiated, in conjunction with a 13-credit course sequence in Landscape Design, Implementation and Management, to develop the garden as an outdoor laboratory for Environmental Horticulture students. At that time, the horticulture garden was renamed the Department of Horticultural Science Display and Trial Garden. As the garden name indicates, its purpose would now be department-wide with implications throughout the College of Agricultural, Food and Environmental Sciences. The garden began changing from a plant testing area to a landscape garden that displays a combination of features such as decks, patios, water features, fences, walls,

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seating, walkways, a pergola and a kiosk. Woody plants, herbaceous plants, and turf are now featured in both landscape and trial settings.

The Garden Design

The Department of Horticultural Science Display and Trial Garden encompasses approximately 120,000 ft² and is made up of 14 garden segments: the Outdoor Classroom, Perennial Garden (Sun & Shade), Water Garden, Texture Garden, Use Garden, Minnesota Garden, Annual and Perennial Trial Areas, Prairie, Low Maintenance Turf Trials, Perennial Identification and Nursery Area, Headhouse, Alderman Hall, and Mullin's Woods.

Industry Support for the Garden

Since its conception in 1992, support for the Garden by the industry and the College of Agriculture, Food and Environmental Sciences continues to grow each year. In 1997, the Department established a garden manager position with responsibilities for the Garden and to assist in teaching. The Horticulture Club donates approximately $1,200 from its plant sales toward garden development each year, and the Department’s Teaching, Research and Education (TRE) nursery has provided many of the large woody plant specimens. Industry supporters donate hard and soft goods, amendments and cash donations to the Garden, and many participate as speakers to classes. Companies and individuals participate in the Adopt-A-Garden program and as visiting contractors during the construction phase of the advanced design class. The Minnesota Nursery and Landscape Association (MNLA) and the Minnesota Turf and Grounds Foundation (MTGF) regularly contribute to the garden. Without these contributions, the garden would not exist today.

Future Plans

New construction projects are designed and implemented by students each year. Current projects include redevelopment of the Use Garden, and two new segments - the Residential Landscape Carrel and the Perennial Nursery and Identification Area. There has been increasing emphasis on plant trials, selection, establishment, and maintenance. The garden currently meets the campus-based educational needs of the department and college and will remain the current size. Although managed in a sustainable manner, the biggest challenge for the future will be additional maintenance dollars to bring the garden to its full potential.

How to Survive a Heart Attack Alone

Let’s say it’s 6:15pm and you’re driving home (alone of course) after an unusually hard day on the job. You are tired, frustrated, very stressed and upset...suddenly you start experiencing severe pain in your chest that starts to radiate out into your arm and up into your jaw. You are only five miles from the hospital nearest your home. Unfortunately, you don’t know if you’ll be able to make it that far...

What Do You Do?

You’ve been trained in CPR, but the person conducting the course did not tell you how to perform it on yourself!

How Do You Survive A Heart Attack When Alone?

Since many people are alone when they suffer a heart attack, without help, the person whose heart is beating improperly and who begins to feel faint has only about 10 seconds left before losing consciousness.

Do not panic but start coughing repeatedly and very vigorously.

A deep breath should be taken before each cough. Coughs must be deep and prolonged as when producing sputum from deep inside the chest.

A breath and a cough must be repeated about every two seconds without let-up until help arrives or until the heart is felt to be beating normally again.

Deep breaths get oxygen into the lungs and coughing movements squeeze the heart and keep blood circulating.

The squeezing pressure on the heart also helps it regain normal rhythm. In this way, heart attack victims can get to a hospital.

Don’t ever think that you are not prone to a heart attack because your age is less than 30. Nowadays, heart attacks are found among people of all age groups.

(Editor’s note: Tell as many people as possible about this. It could save their lives.)