Meeting Dates

Colorado Aerial and Ground Pesticide Applicator Workshop, Malibu Motor Hotel, Denver, Colo., Feb. 10-11.


Aquatic Weed Control Society Annual Meeting, Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11-12.

Southern Turfgrass Conference, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 24-25.


Midwest Regional Turf Conference, Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind., March 2-4.

Annual Turf Conference, Univ. of Mass., Amherst, Mass., March 5-6.

Iowa State Univ. Turfgrass Conference, Iowa State Univ., Ames, March 10-12.


Prune in Winter Months to Avoid Oak Wilt Disease

Pruning in winter avoids the danger of oak wilt disease, since the cuts will be dry by the time growth starts in the spring, according to Herbert Johnson, extension plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

Johnson explains that pruning during the growing season is a major cause of new tree infections, as only through a fresh injury may spores infect healthy oaks.

Fungus spores form under the bark of infected trees a few weeks after the trees have died, and push the bark out. Insects then may get to these spores mats through cracks in the bark, and the disease is spread.

Oak wilt fungus can also spread through root grafts, but it can be stopped if roots between infected and healthy trees are cut soon enough.

Tryco Offers New Flow Meter

A new stainless steel flow meter said to handle all chemicals and fertilizer solutions, including phosphoric acid, is now being marketed by Tryco Manufacturing Co.

Meter is the first of its type which can withstand the corrosive effects of all liquid fertilizers, according to Tryco, and can be used on all field applicating equipment, including truck sprayers.

Full details on the flow meter, Model MS-8, are available from Tryco Manufacturing Co., Inc., P.O. Box 1277, Decatur, Ill.

Controls Given for Melting-Out

Proper turf management and application of fungicides can provide satisfactory control of melting out, according to L. E. Dickens, extension plant pathologist at Colorado State University, Fort Collins.

Progressive yellowing of grass, with dark-brown or faintly purple leaf spots, is a sign of melting-out disease, Dickens says. Grass crowns turn brown at the soil line, and diseased grass usually dies out in irregular spots which can combine to form large areas of dead grass.

Fungicides that have been effective in controlling melting-out include Acti-dione combinations, Cadmium fungicides, Captan, Dyrene, organic mercury, and Zineb.

Applications should be made during the cool part of the day, Dickens advises, and repeated at 7- to 10-day intervals.