using a home made golf shaft plugger. He lifts a sample of the mat without soil, then a surface sample. Next he takes sample chips at succeeding half-inch depths. Each sample is saturated with Reagent #2 from the Purdue University soil test lab. Color changes are matched on the color chart to determine the alkalinity or acidity of each zone and lime is applied accordingly.

If only the mat is highly acid, Lyons suggests applying only 2 pounds of hydrated lime per green or per 1000 square feet. When both mat and surface area are acid, he applies 25 pounds of superfine dolomite lime per 1000 square feet. In eastern Ohio, Lyons said, it is safe to apply 25 pounds of superfine lime of heavier applications of agri-slag per 1000 square feet every spring.

Dr. Edward W. Strouble, Ohio State University agronomist, presented an in-depth paper on weed control in turf. He said that a dense, healthy stand of turfgrass is the best method of controlling weeds. But, he also stressed that herbicides must be used to develop completely weed-free turf.

Dr. Strouble emphasized that the important facet in weed control is to get uniform distribution of the correct amounts of chemical. There are many formulations of herbicides, and many types of equipment with which to apply them. When the proper active ingredient is present in the herbicide and it is applied properly it will help produce desirable, weed-free turfgrass.

Dr. Strouble said the simplest way to apply the desired amount of material as a spray is to add the amount required for a given area to a relatively large quantity of water. He suggested one gallon of water for each 200 to 300 square feet of area. Then the measured lawn area can be covered repeatedly until all the solution is used. After the first coverage, he believes it is best to go crosswise to the previous spray pattern each time.

When applying granular herbicides, Dr. Strouble said that the setting with one of the smallest openings is often required. To be sure the setting is correct, he suggests applying a given amount of granules to a small measured area before treating an entire turf area.

Dr. Robert W. Miller, executive-secretary of the Foundation, was awarded the first "Man of the Year" honor. Harry Murray, Jr., president of the group, in presenting the award pointed out that among Dr. Miller's accomplishments this past year were helping organize this first Ohio Turfgrass Conference and Show, advising and teaching Ohio turfgrass students, and developing a new field research area at Ohio State for evaluation of grass species and varieties, fertility studies, ecology research, and weed control tests.

Officers elected for 1968 are as follows: Charles Tadge, Mayfield Country Club, South Euclid, Ohio, president; Robert Rieeman, Ohio Lime Co., Woodville, Ohio, 1st vice-president; Richard Craig, Chemango Country Club, Cincinnati, Ohio, 2nd vice-president; Gene Probascos, Lakeshore Equipment & Supply Co., Columbus, Ohio, treasurer; and Dr. Robert W. Miller, Ohio State University extension agronomist, Columbus, Ohio, executive-secretary.

Thiodan Registered For Spruce Gall Aphid Control

Spruce gall aphid infestations can now be combated with Thiodan. This chemical has recently been granted registration by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Produced by the Niagara Chemical Division, PMC Corporation, Middleport, N.Y., Thiodan is an insecticide especially valuable for use on spruce vegetation. For 100 gallons of water, the label calls for 0.5 lb. of actual Thiodan in emulsifiable concentrate form. Application, according to Niagara, needs to be made in late April or early May when aphids are present, but before galls are formed.