COMMISSION has ruled that the
FLAMMABLE FABRICS ACT
producer can provide information
Standard for the Surface Flamma-
tivity of Carpets and Rugs means
artificial turf, too. But in making
the decision the FTC said that if any
producer can provide information
about a product line to disqualify it
from the flammability standards, he
can petition for a determination.

MUD RATES FIRST in serious foot-
ball injuries. Second is artificial turf
followed by turfgrass. That’s the re-
port the medical committee told the
NCAA. Dr. Samuel I. Fuenning,
chairman of the committee, said it
doesn’t make any difference if foot-
ball games are played on grass or
artificial turf — players are still
going to get hurt. The committee
compiled injuries per game from 40
colleges and universities during the
1970 season. Results were 2.86 in-
juries per game on synthetic turf
and 2.67 on turfgrass. More serious
injuries occurred on mud than any
other surface.

PARK & TURF DEGREE is now of-
fered by the University of Nevada.
It is a two year program designed to
give the student a broad background
in park and turf management. Specific professional courses are of-
ered as well as on-the-job training
during the summer after the first
year.

"PESTICIDE TECHNOLOGY is
complex and requires a multi-
disciplined scientific, engineering
and business effort. It is difficult
for people who are directly in-
volved, let alone those on the out-
side, to comprehend the total pic-
ture." A strong and extremely ac-
curate statement by Kenneth L.
Schulz, director of the Regulato-
ry Division of Velsicol, in a speech
before the American Public Health
Association. Schulz also pointed out
that the effort to develop biological
or non-chemical means of pest con-
trol so far has produced little in the
way of practical results for com-
mercial use.

SULFUR (from page 60)
When comparisons of nitrogen
 carriers were made on fescue, bent,
and bluegrass turf at the Univer-
sity of British Columbia (200 lbs.
of N per acre or 4% lbs. per 1,000
sq. ft.), it was found that the am-
onium sulfate increased turft densi-
ity, created deeper green color, and
lengthened the duration of response.
The other carriers (no sulfur) were
urea and ammonium nitrate. Re-
sponse to nitrogen was poor.

Beaton has discussed several ma-
terials as sulfur carriers but none
seem to be as adaptable to turfgrass
management as potassium sulfate.
The proportions of potassium to sul-
fur appear to be almost perfectly
balanced when considering any lev-
el of nitrogen fertilization. True,
not every soil under every turf-
grass area will be sulfur deficient;
but, as the use of nitrogen contin-
ues, we can expect to see a response
to sulfur sooner or later.

Beaton has drawn on some 50
references for his exhaustive review
of the role of sulfur in turfgrass
fertilization. It leads this writer to
sound the warning to every turf-
grass manager. Look for possible
need of sulfur on your turfgrass.

Army Engineers Test
Underwater Tree Survival

Army engineers are testing sur-
vival of trees which must spend at
least a part of the year standing in
water.

Native trees, shrubs and grasses
have been planted in an area where
high and low water levels exist.

Purpose of the trials, by the U.S.
Army Corp of Engineers, is to find
vegetation which will survive near
lake edges and similar areas, and
thereby eliminate the bathtub ring
effect of flood control lakes during
low water periods. The vegetation
would also offer more sanctuary for
wildlife.

Trees and shrubs were planted in
mid-December near Stockton, Calif.
More than 1200 one and two year
seedlings of eight varieties were
used. These were specially located
to provide for differences in soil, water
deepth, exposure, and wind.

Late next spring, the Army group
will also broadcast seeds of a greater
variety of trees and shrubs as
well as selected grasses within the
test plots.

A Case To Ponder

The fabled story about killing the goose that laid the golden
egg has applications in today’s modern business. It seems that
before Champion Forge closed down, the union shop committee
insisted that workers could produce no more than four forgings
per hour. Management time studies indicated that ten should
be made. The union held output to four an hour. A piecework
rate on four an hour was established. Production then jumped
to 16 an hour.

Now, no one has a job there.
“We used to make 1-beam truck axles in our Cleveland plant,
and Charles H. Smith Jr., Chairman, Sifco Industries Inc. in
relating the above story to Walter J. Campbell, editor of
INDUSTRY WEEK.

“Recently, we learned our former customer was planning to
buy axles in Japan or Spain. We decided we would try to get
the business for our plant in Brazil.

“Today, we are making those axles there for delivery to the
U.S. We found we could buy the steel in Japan, ship it 12,000
miles to Brazil, unload and haul it 100 miles inland to our plant,
produce the axles, pack for export, ship them 6,000 miles to
the U.S., pay 10% duty, plus 10% import surcharge since Aug.
15, pay inland freight in the U.S., and deliver them to the cus-
tomer cheaper than we could make them in Cleveland, 5 miles
from our steel source. Actually, we now are using Brazilian
steel because the mills there met the Japanese price.”

Now there’s a merry-go-round case of labor’s influence on the
market!