The prime concern of any golf course superintendent should be keeping the course in a state of full season excellence. To insure that condition your equipment must be reliable and uncomplicated. Moody equipment is just that! Our practical, down-to-earth approach to building the right system to fit your needs will make your work easier and happier. From Central Programmers to Automatic Controllers to Automatic Valves to Impact Heads, Moody equipment is designed to perform, built to last.

CONTROLLED WEATHER

For Better Turf

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The specific objectives of these experiments were to ascertain the extent of weed control, degree of weed regrowth and to observe any phytotoxicity.

Treatments were sprayed on a 2½' band in a row of newly planted Radiant Crabapples on June 11, 1971 with weeds 6-15" in height. The area between the rows was maintained in sod and mowed periodically. Results were evaluated on July 15 and August 17, 1971.

The observations in July were rated as indicated below with the following values:

Excellent—Nearly all annual weeds controlled.

Good—Acceptable control, 1 or 2 species uncontrolled.

Fair—Acceptable, with several species uncontrolled.

Poor—Unacceptable weed control.

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Two months following application the Simazine in all plots was continuing to effectively control the growth of annual weeds. Those existing weeds which were not completely killed with the post-emergence spray had regained vigor and were quite large, particularly the lambsquarters and smartweed.

There was no evidence of damage to the foliage or trunk of the Crabapples with any of the treatments. The leaves of the suckers which were sprayed were injured or defoliated, however, the woody stem growth remained.

The most effective treatment in this study for the control of weeds beneath trees was the combination of Paraquat and Simazine. The Phytar 560 + Simazine combination was slightly more effective than the combinations of amino triazole and Simazine.

USDA Scientists

Study Air Pollution

Everybody talks about how air pollution affects people, but polluted air also injures crops and other plant life. With a view to reducing or eliminating this damage to plants, scientists in the Agricultural Research Service are making intensive studies of the ways in which pollution injury occurs and in finding ways to reduce grower losses.

The need for such studies is becoming critical. Air pollution injury to vegetation is increasing across the United States, according to Dr. Howard E. Heggestad, plant pathologist and Head of the ARS Plant Air Pollution Laboratory in Beltsville, Md. It is currently causing losses estimated at more than half a billion dollars annually . . . and these losses are rising.

In 1969, 281 million tons of pollutants were released into the air over the United States. Many Americans — most notably the 150 million urban residents — have to live with this polluted air for most of the year. Although the problem is a general