

Artemisia, or chrysanthemum weed, draws the attention of weed workshop participants, as Dr. A. M. S. Pridham (left), discusses a sample. Others (left to right) are William R. Titus, Nassau County, N.Y., extension service; Dr. Arthur Bing, head of Cornell Ornamentals Research Laboratory; Professor Peter Hyypio, Bailey Hortorium and Cornell weed specialist; and Charles F. Scheer, Jr., Suffolk County, N.Y., cooperative extension agent.

Ornamentals, Turfgrasses; See New Sprayer

Problems and management of ornamentals and turfgrasses were the key interest of more than 100 specialists who gathered at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., July 6 to 8. Representing nine states plus New York, delegates to the 1966 Cornell Conference of nurserymen, arborists, landscape contractors, and garden center operators kept up a busy round of skull sessions and workshops.

A new type of sprayer, from Amchem Products, Inc., Ambler, Pa., was a highlight of the turfgrass workshop's equipment display. The new applicator is said to provide uniform distribution of spray from a rotating disk. Cornell professor John F. Cornman told the workshop "it is an excellent item of grounds-keeping equipment for schools, parks, and similar areas." Participants in the turfgrass session also reviewed grass varieties on a tour of Cornell's research plots.

Thatch formation in Merion bluegrass was among the topics discussed by the workshop, chaired by James E. Ashton, cooperative extension agent, Oneida County, N. Y. Grass cutting height, nitrogen fertilization, use of wetting agents, and clippings removal were related to thatch buildup and other conditions.

Present test results indicate there is less dollar spot disease in turf if clippings are left on the grass. This was attributed to the added fertility from the clippings.

Another workshop concentrated on weed control in ornamentals. Charles F. Scheer, Jr., cooperative extension agent, Suffolk County, N. Y., and Dr. Arthur Bing, head of Cornell Ornamentals Research Laboratory, Farmingdale, Long Island, directed this session. Artemisia, quackgrass, and other stoloniferous perennials were described

as major problems in ornamental landscape maintenance.

Fertilizer applied in fall may make seedling weeds more succulent, but is also taken up by woody ornamentals and stored for rapid new growth in the early spring. It was pointed out, however, that both fertilizers and herbicides can be successfully applied in fall. Granular dichlobenil, applied to the base of woody ornamentals at that time, will kill many grasses and herbaceous weeds, leaving the area weed free until midsummer or later, unless the soil is cultivated. Covering treated areas with mulches, such as peat or sawdust, is another way to increase the effectiveness of weed control in woody ornamentals.

Other sessions included two workshops devoted to insects and diseases, a landscape design workshop, principles of tree and shrub growth, woody plant identification, a business management workshop, a sales and marketing workshop, and a session on the national beautification program. In his remarks on "public landscape planting," Cornell professor Robert G. Mower said selection of specific tree varieties has been overemphasized. More important is the selection of trees adapted to the environment, including such soil factors as drainage, fertility, and water-holding capacity, and such aboveground influences as temperature range, shade, and wind.

Workshop leaders for the Cornell Conference (shown left to right) were Dr. John A. Weidhaas, ornamental entomologist at Cornell; Professor Daniel Dowd, head of arboriculture at the State University of New York, Farmingdale, Long Island; Robert J. Dwelle, Cornell lecturer in landscape design; Professor Robert J. Scannell, Cornell landscape design contractor; and Professor Robert G. Mower, woody plant specialist at Cornell.



USDA Plans 3-Year Program For Training Applicators

A series of 12 or 13 regional training sessions for pesticide applicators is being planned by the Federal Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture under its new Pesticide Safety Program. Northeastern, Western, and Southern regions will each host the full series during the next three years at various sites to allow applicators within a region to attend a school at a place convenient to their homes.

Dr. L. C. Gibbs, agricultural chemicals coordinator at the Federal Extension Service, hopes the three-year federal impetus will prompt a continuation of these schools by regional associations. Curriculum for each session will include uses of fungicides and herbicides, aerial application, equipment, toxicity determinations, safe handling of pesticides, and subjects of ground applications as well as structural pest control.

Schools are open to aerial ap-

plicators, arborists, turfmen, pest control operators, chemical company representatives, and others interested in pesticide operations. USDA officials have budgeted sums ranging from \$100,000 to \$125,000 to each region for instructors and materials to be used in these training sessions.

Information about the pesticide training schools, including dates for sessions at various sites within each region, is available from coordinators in each dis-Those interested in the schools can contact the extension pesticide coordinator at their state university or one of these appropriate regional directors: Northeastern: Dr. James E. Dewey, Extension Program Leader, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850; Southern: Dr. Jack D. Price, Agricultural Chemicals Leader, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77841; Western: Dr. John E. Swift, State Coordinator, Pesticides, Agricultural Extension Service, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720.

Missouri Turfmen to Confer, Sept. 28-29

All phases of turf management for general interests and golf course operations are on tap for the Seventh Annual Missouri Lawn and Turf Conference, set for Sept. 28-29, in Memorial Union on the campus of the University of Missouri, Columbia. The Missouri Valley Turfgrass Association, organized last year to support a more active and vital turf program in Missouri, will hold its first annual meeting in connection with the conference.

Program emphasis will be on bringing up-to-date information to the common problems of turfmen. Open to anyone interested in turf, this year's meeting carries a \$10 registration fee, which includes the evening banquet on Sept. 28 and lunch on Sept. 29. For further information, write Dr. Delbert Hemphill, professor of horticulture, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 65201.





Classifieds-

When answering ads where box number only is given, please address as follows: Box number, c/o Weeds Trees and Turf, 1900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

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Classified ads in WT&T Get Results . . . USE THEM!

Literature you'll want

Here are the latest government, university, and industrial publications of interest to the readers of Weeds Trees and Turf. Some can be obtained free of charge, while others are nominally priced. When ordering, include title and catalog number, if any. Sources follow booklet titles.

Garden Pest Control. C-261, Rev. 1965, Kansas State University Extension Service, Manhattan, Kans.

Fertilizer and Lime for Lawns. Circular P-27, Auburn University Extension Service, Auburn, Ala.

Centipede Grasses. Circular 610, 4 pp. ill., Auburn University Extension Service, Auburn, Ala.

St. Augustine Grass. Circular 609, 4 pp., Auburn University Extension Service, Auburn, Ala.

Bermudagrass for Alabama. Circular 612, Auburn University Extension Service, Auburn, Ala.

Elm Bark Beetles. Catalog No. A 1.35: 185/5, Rev. 1966, 8 pp. ill., 5¢, Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Equipment for Applying Soil Pesticides. Catalog No. A 1.76: 297, 1966, 37 pp. ill., 20¢, Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

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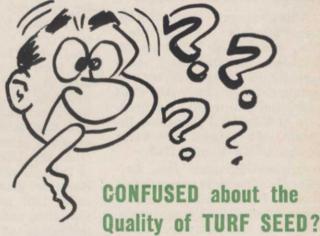
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Bryant Offers Fall Turf Tips for S.W.

Now is the time to plant bluegrass in the Southwest, according to Douglas Bryant, horticulturist with the New Mexico State University Extension Service. Because Merion and Newport are more tolerant to heat than common bluegrass, he suggests planting these varieties in the more southern areas.

On the average, 3 to 5 lbs. of good seed should be used for each 1,000 sq. ft. of land, and the soil should be thoroughly prepared before planting since errors at this time are very difficult to correct. Bryant also recommends fall overplanting of bermudagrass lawns with 6 to 10 lbs. of annual ryegrass seed per 1,000 sq. ft. If the rye is planted in an area that has no bermudagrass, 10 to 15 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. is needed, he adds.

Fertilize through October or until frost with 1½ to 2 lbs. of nitrogen per 1,000 sq. ft. of bluegrass, and 1 lb. per 1,000 sq. ft. of bermudagrass, Bryant says. Nitrogen applied now keeps bermudagrass green longer into the fall, whereas an insufficiency will often cause it to turn brown before the first frost.

By controlling weeds and annual grasses now, while they are producing seed, next year's weed crop can be reduced. The number of weeds appearing in fall is no indication of next year's problem, according to Bryant, who suggests such sprays as 2,4-D or silvex to kill broadleaf weeds and such chemicals as DSMA to kill annual grasses.

Mowers should be raised ¼ in. from the spring cutting height for bermudagrass. This helps to combat fall weeds and permits a more dense turf for winter protection. The extension specialist also recommends regular fall watering, stating that "A healthy stand of bermudagrass should stay green right up to frost if it has the water and fertilizer to keep it growing."

Suppliers Personnel Changes

Allis-Chalmers Farm Equipment Division, Milwaukee, Wis., has named Benjamin M. Cornwell merchandising manager for industrial tractors and equipment. Previously A-C sales supervisor, Cornwell is a graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He joined the Farm Equipment Division in 1959.

Amchem Products Inc., Ambler, Pa., recently appointed Donald B. Loutzenhiser sales representative for Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware. Loutzenhiser is a graduate of Penn State University and a member of the Northeastern Weed Control Conference, National Shade Tree Conference, and Allegheny Mountain Turfgrass Association.

Bowie Machine Works, Bowie, Tex., announces that Rex S. Harper is its new southeastern sales representative. His branch headquarters will be in Atlanta, Ga.

Elanco Products Co., division of Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, Ind., reports two executive changes and a new appointment. Dr. Frederick R. Van Abeele has been named to the newly created position of executive vice president, and Thomas C. Zinninger has been advanced to executive director, agricultural chemical products. Dr. Van Abeele, who has been with Lilly since 1940, and was formerly its research director, received his doctorate from the University of Illinois in 1948. Zinninger, University of Kentucky graduate, joined Elanco in 1961 as a crop chemical specialist, and is responsible for marketing of the agricultural chemical line. Richard S. Aro has joined the Lilly division as a plant science representative. He will provide field technical service for Elanco's agricultural chemicals in Iowa. A University of Wyoming graduate, Aro was formerly with the U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colo.

Root-Lowell Corp., Lowell, Mich., has added to its field sales organization. Jack Whitman of North Muskegon, Mich., will be assigned, after training, to the Upper Midwest territory.

----Trimmings-

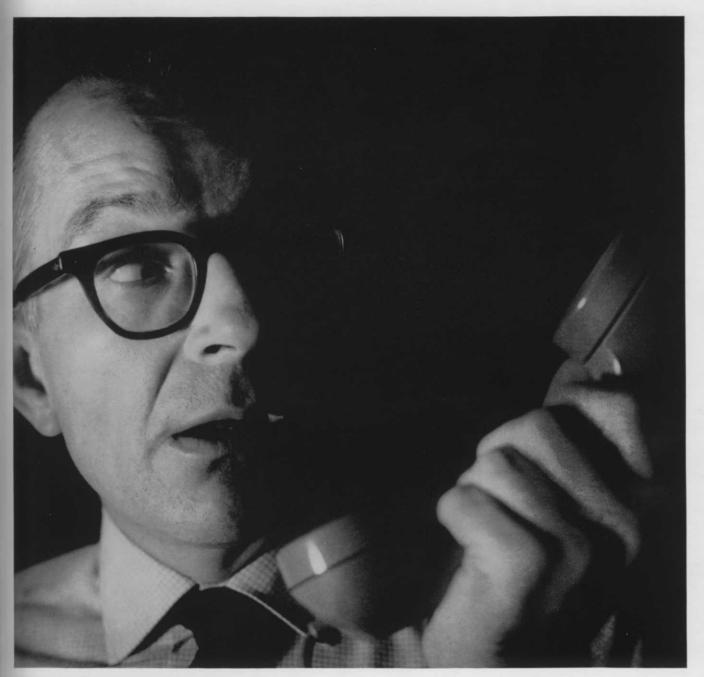
Solid Sod. In the summer '66 issue of O. M. Scott & Sons "Lawn Care" magazine, recently sent us by editor Dr. Joseph E. Howland, there's a picture article about a lawn sodded atop a solid layer of concrete. An experiment it was, intended to dramatize how little a good sod lawn depends upon the topsoil. After a year, the lawn is performing beautifully. Of course no one expects this technique to become popular, but Scott's re-search has been sodding over difficult spots to show it can be done. We wonder if sod merchandisers are taking every opportunity to promote the many applications of the "car-pet-of-grass." We also wonder about some of the more difficult sod installations that have been made, and hereby invite sodmen, landscapers, and anyone else in the field to send us information on the toughest sodding jobs they have performed or know of. WTT would like to publicize the many uses of ever-so-versatile sod.

K. C. Hits Weeds. We've been reading about a recent Kansas City, Mo., weed control ordinance that subjects property owners to fines for harboring noxious weeds more than 18" tall and for other vegetation that may invite debris or pests. It seems that every summer the city receives hundreds of weed complaints from pollen sufferers and others concerned about their city's appearance. Sounds like a heyday for K. C. weed controllers. But why 18"? Is a 17" weed any more attractive, or its pollen any less irritating?

About That Nail. The Pacific Northwest Spraymen's '66 Spray-O-Rama, set for Sept. 23 and 24 in Portland, Ore., promises to be their biggest show to date. To publicize it, they've been mailing out nails. "Use it right now," the promotion reads, "to NAIL down the dates." We were thinking of doing just that, but our publisher objects to nail holes in WTT's Calender of Events. Then we thought of taking the nail home and tossing it under the chlorotic shrubs in front of our apartment, until we received the following from professor Chuck Drage of Colorado State University: "Adding rusty nails or scrap iron to the soil does not provide iron in a form that plants can use (for iron chlorosis), just as the body cannot use iron in the metal form." Guess we'll just leave the shiny, new nail in our desk drawer. Meantime, best wishes to Bill Owen and the Northwest Spraymen for the success of their coming meet.

Canada's Flying Sodmen. Members of the Nursery Sod Growers Assn. of Ontario recently chartered a plane for a two-day trip to St. Paul and Minneapolis to study new sod production methods and equipment.

Turfman Dies. We recently learned of the death of O. J. Noer of Milwaukee. One of the developers of Milorganite fertilizer, he was a longstanding soil expert for the city and consultant to golf courses throughout the country.



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