The real low-down: Ford LCG.

Compact, low-slung Ford LCG tractors give you extra-low center-of-gravity . . . just 21 3/4 inches above ground . . . for hill-hugging stability. Weight is well distributed front and rear for easy handling and maneuvering under all conditions. Add optional low-pressure tires for increased flotation and you'll know why Ford LCG's are the number one choice for work on fine turf.

and growth conditions with a choice of four mowing speeds ranging from 3.4 to 6.9 mph. Or choose power-shift 10-speed, or cost-saving 6-speed transmission (2110 only).

Ford 3-point hitch with "live" hydraulics provides quick, responsive control over rear equipment. One convenient lever on the quadrant with an adjustable stop lets your operator raise, lower, adjust equipment on-the-go, for faster lawn maintenance and lawn renovation work.

Follow the contour. Optional rocker arm—flexible hitch linkage—lets mounted mowers follow changing ground contour. This prevents scalping.

Get the real low-down with Ford LCG tractors in three power sizes: 31.9, 38.3 and 52 PTO horsepower. Gas or diesel. Your Ford industrial tractor and equipment dealer is listed in the Yellow Pages under "Tractor Dealers" or "Contractors' Equipment & Supplies." See him for information on how to buy, lease, rent or finance.

Ford 4110 LCG shown with 917 Flail mower.
Now that you know you can control your turf's response more closely by using IBDU, and that only Par Ex contains IBDU, it makes a lot of sense to buy only Par Ex products. That's using self-control.

Ordinary slow release nitrogens just can't seem to control themselves. In fact, their behavior is as fickle as the weather. Typical urea-formaldehyde nitrogens release very fast in hot weather and almost not at all in cold weather. They have very little self-control.

IBDU is a unique slow release nitrogen source. Its release rate is primarily dependent upon normal soil moisture and its own particle size. And that means that IBDU gives the best feeding control. IBDU's release rate and availability won't drastically change when the weather or soil bacterial activity change.

By using IBDU, you can regulate your turf's response, because the rate at which your turf is fed is more closely controlled.
"Serving The Green Industry"

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Action on turf is captured in this clencher game which saw the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga down Southern Mississippi. Details on how the turf holds up under this kind of torture are found on page 12.

THE COVER — Golf Car & Turf Vehicle Care
Ray Smoyer, superintendent at Oakwood Club, Cleveland (r) talks shop with Bill Montague, assistant superintendent. Bud Lindsay, mechanic, checks on mower parts before the season starts. A workhorse on this course is the spray rig mounted on this Cushman turf vehicle.

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Less of everything you don't want in your grass.

Emerald is the posh, new creeping bentgrass so satisfying to both golfers and superintendents. Instead of demanding attention, it attracts it—with turf uniformity, texture and color unique in a seeded bent. Its vigor self-heals wounds, including divots and cart tracks. And it has successfully held down *Poa* where other bents have failed. Tested 5 years in North America, its health, appearance and performance to date have been a well-told tale of praise.

Emerald variety creeping bentgrass. Get some, if you can. Sold by leading turfseed wholesalers and their jobbers serving your area.
The biggest challenge we have this year is keeping closer contact with our saltatorial government. Events which marked 1973 have had a decided effect on our leadership in Washington. Much of what they held as cornerstones to democracy has either crumbled or developed gaping fissures. Rising prices under static controls, alleged food shortages, dollar devaluation, political party intrigue and more have virtually destroyed credibility in government as it once existed.

On top of this we are now faced with shortages in energy — oil, gas, electricity. Government, rather than permitting industry to solve the situation in an economy where demand meets supply, has once again grabbed the tail of the dog. Instead of governing best by governing least, the Washington machine has loosened the threat of gasoline and fuel supply rationing on the constituents. This may seem logical to shell-shocked politicians; it may even have appeal. But to the consumer, it breeds more distrust, more controls, more belt-tightening and the whole idea of rationing has a negative connotation.

Rationing of any sort represents a major energy drain. Brainpower and manpower concentrated here is counter-productive. The average consumer would far rather see tax dollars being invested in finding alternative sources of energy. The costs to execute an effective rationing program are astronomical. None of it adds a gallon of gasoline or a kilowatt of electricity to the total. Our experience with the debacled administration of wage and price controls would indicate that just the opposite is true. About the only thing we may buy is a little time, and scant little at that.

The Green Industry can do much to change this deteriorating situation. It is we who are at stake. Our businesses and occupations will suffer first and most drastically unless positive action is taken, and fast. Picture a tree care business without the mobility of trucks. Weed control might be done with two-gallon sprayers, but it is economical when herbicides are delivered via trucks. Commercial turfgrass care will result in nothing short of a cow pasture unless sophisticated mowing equipment and other items of a turf maintenance package are employed.

What can we do? Individually we can write letters to congressmen and senators. A letter from each reader of this magazine will increase the feedback in Washington by many thousands. If you don't believe it, try it. Tell your representative what he should be doing for you the voter, (continued on page 28)
Lush, green grass. Leafy, shady trees. Vigorous, healthy shrubs. It takes them all to make parks and commercial landscapes inviting. These Chemagro pesticides make the groundskeeping chores a lot easier—and more economical. Because they provide dependable control of diseases and insects that destroy the natural beauty of turf and ornamentals.

**DYRENE**
Turf fungicide
Control seven major turf diseases with one fungicide. Gets dollar spot, plus all Helminthosporium strains—melting out, leaf blight, leaf spot—as well as copper spot, stem rust, brown patch and snow mold.

**DASANIT**
Nematicide
One application provides summer-long control of nematodes that destroy root systems, cause seedlings to wither and die—even though they are well-fertilized and watered.

**DYLOX**
Selective insecticide
Quick control for sod webworms and other chewing insects that destroy foliage. Won't destroy beneficial insect populations, when used as directed.

**DI-SYSTON**
Systemic insecticide
Gives trees, shrubs, flowers the power to 'bite-back' when sucking insects try to destroy foliage. Prevents dripping honey-dew that spots autos parked under shade trees.

**GUTHION**
Insecticide
One insecticide that controls a whole host of harmful insects.

**SYSTOX**
Systemic insecticide
Foliar spray gets sucking insects hiding on underside of leaves by means of systemic activity.

**METASYSTOX-R**
Systemic insecticide
Fast-acting foliar spray, with extra systemic control of sucking pests.

**DEXON**
Fungicide
For unexcelled control of Cottony Blight and Pythium.

**BAYGON**
Insecticide
Dependable carbamate insecticide controls turf insects which have become resistant to chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides. For beautiful, inviting landscapes and parks, with less work and lower cost, keep these dependable Chemagro pesticides on hand. Chemagro Division of Baychem Corporation, Box 4913, Kansas City, Missouri 64120.

For More Details Circle (119) on Reply Card
Chalk up another goal met by the American Sod Producers Association. The Department of Labor has ruled that sod production and installation are an "agricultural enterprise." This means that OSHA regulations which apply to agricultural activities will also cover sod. Previously, the law was somewhat vague as to whether sod production and installation would be agricultural or construction or just what.

Purchase of the inventory and name of the F. W. Bolgiano & Co. by the Vaughan-Jacklin Corporation is now completed. Gager T. Vaughan, president, says V-J has also agreed to acquire the Michigan State Seed Company. Terms and acquisition price of neither transaction were disclosed.

Retail and wholesale price increases on Agrico consumer lawn and garden products have been announced by the Bishop Company, effective Jan. 1. Reason? The sharp jump in the costs of urea and diammonium phosphate, both basic ingredients. Pre-season bookings will be filled from inventories of products purchased and manufactured at lower cost, says Agrico.

Club Car, Inc. of Augusta, Ga. has been acquired by Johns-Manville Corporation. It will become part of J-M's agri-turf business.

Demand for heavy-duty co-extruded plastic shipping and storage bags will increase by 10 percent in 1974, forecasts Arthur A. Kukla, general manager of U.S. Industrial Chemicals Co. Much of the increase will go to agricultural and chemical packaging. Demand is bullish in bags for fertilizer, bark chips, ammonium nitrate, peat, gravel, compost and other products.

Another purchase...American Motors Corporation of Detroit has agreed to purchase all of the outstanding stock of Wheel-Horse. An undisclosed amount of Am. Motors capital stock and cash is part of the deal. Wheel-Horse will be operated as a subsidiary of the number four automobile manufacturer.

A speeded-up depreciation schedule on new machinery can be used to good advantage if you expect future annual earnings to fall short of earnings in 1973. According to John O. Early, an ag. economist from Idaho, new machinery bought in 1973 may gain a tax savings by claiming a first-year depreciation amounting to as much as 36 percent. Might be a good idea to discuss double declining balance (DDB) with accounting and tax wizzards.

Point to Ponder. It's been said we save two to four percent of our nation's energy by moving the clock one hour ahead into Daylight Savings Time. Could we save double that amount of energy if the clock were moved ahead two hours?
The first time a turf expert sees Fylking and he gently tests the turf, lifts a swatch and examines the root system, and closely scrutinizes the low-growing, 90-degree side angled leaves, please notice the subtle smile that crosses his face. This is the countenance of the wine connoisseur who has wet his lips with classic vintage, the man who recognizes the truly classic beauty of the Venus de Milo, the research agronomist who has spent years seeking the perfect turf and now views Fylking. Once he has, he wants to know more about this obviously elite Kentucky bluegrass. This man will appreciate knowing Fylking has received overall superior disease-resistance ratings from every major university and institution where tested for leaf spot, stripe smut, stem rust and leaf rust. When he examines the technical brochure he will smile again. Fylking is not perfect, but it's the closest of any. Fylking. It's a name you can't forget.
During the past decade 3900 new golf courses including additions to existing facilities have opened for play throughout the United States. Golf course development is continuing at a very stable pace.

The number of new golf course openings during the 10 year span beginning with 1964 ranged from over 500 in 1965 to 266 in 1972 resulting in a yearly average of 390 courses. New course openings for the year just ended (1973) were 322. A breakdown of these openings by types is shown in Table 1.

Operationally, golf courses fall into one of the following categories: private, semi-private/daily fee and municipal. An analysis of the 322 new course openings for 1973 is in Table 2.

A study of the golf facility growth pattern reveals that the development of short courses (par-3's and executive layouts) is leveling off. During the last seven years the total for such new courses opening throughout the nation annually has ranged from 37 to 48 (46 in 1973). The leading states with new golf course openings in 1973 were Ohio (34), Michigan (25), California (23), Florida (21), Texas (17), Colorado (16), Tennessee (14), Iowa (13) and North Carolina (11).

Probably the most startling statistic gleaned from the 10 year golf facility development study is the great increase of golf courses associated with land development projects. NGF records indicate that at the beginning of the 10 year span (during 1964) only 16.3% of all the golf courses built were a part of land sales, new planned towns, resort and convention facilities, etc. For 1973 the figure had soared to 40.88%.

A recent directory of Florida real estate developments lists the names of 85 projects where developers are now selling homes or condominiums associated with golf facilities that are already in play.

What's Ahead

With 290 new golf courses or additions to existing facilities now in some stage of construction in the nation, 1974 should be another normal year for golf course development.

Florida leads with 31 golf courses now under construction followed by