Pennfine Perennial Ryegrass.
Maybe it's got a weakness, but nobody's found it yet.

For three years now, the professional turf community has been putting certified Pennfine Perennial Ryegrass to the test. The results are in:

Pennfine has consistently outperformed other fine-leafed ryegrasses in trials from Pennsylvania to Florida.

More importantly, Pennfine has consistently matched or exceeded the expectations of turf management people on golf courses, athletic fields, sod farms, parks, cemeteries and public grounds from Maine to California.

No one has reported a real weakness. All the characteristics the Penn State researchers were seeking when they developed Pennfine have proven out in actual application.

Soft fibres to facilitate mowability were the foremost consideration in breeding Pennfine. Both trial data and feedback from the professionals who've used it indicate that Pennfine is the cleanest cutting ryegrass available today.

Pennfine's excellent disease resistance, exceptional decumbency, persistence under a variety of management conditions, fine texture and compatibility with both Kentucky Bluegrass and fine fescue have also been demonstrated. And in the production fields of the Pacific Northwest, a major effort is being made to meet the already heavy demand for certified Pennfine Perennial Ryegrass.

If you would like specific information, write: Pennfine Perennial Ryegrass, P.O. Box 923, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440.
Test it yourself, on your own turf with the new Pennfine Test Kit.

It's free. And it contains enough seed to develop a 100 sq. ft. Pennfine test plot, along with technical data and evaluation sheets. So now you can see for yourself, under your own conditions, if Pennfine is really as good as we say it is. You will be able to test it for establishment, mowability, management requirements, persistence and any other qualities that interest you.

If turf quality is important enough to you to warrant this kind of testing, send us the coupon and we'll send you a Pennfine Perennial Ryegrass Test Kit.
THE COVER—Pull strength of netting-reinforced sod is demonstrated at the American Sod Producers annual summer meeting. Sod strength tests along with equipment demonstrations and exhibits highlighted the three day event.

MY REASONS FOR TREES—Most golf course superintendents are eager/scared (choose one) to plant more trees. Richard Boehm, golf course superintendent, doesn't look at trees as a necessary evil but hopes to create a more positive atmosphere with an intensive tree planting and maintenance schedule.

PROTECTION, SERVICE AND . . . PROFIT—Replacing a tree, whether a landmark or backyard shadetree, is more than a money matter. However, steps can be taken to insure against one of trees' natural destroyers — lightning. John Duling tells how the commercial arborist can profit as well as provide service in lightning protection for trees.

COOL WEATHER WEED CONTROL—Testing the synergistic effects of herbicides at the Lawn Institute, Marysville, Ohio, is proving that season-end applications are effective for broadleaf weed control. A detailed report that may help you make better use of a relatively slack season.

AMERICAN SOD PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE REPORT

HYACINTH CONTROL SOCIETY CONFERENCE REPORT

1975 MANAGERS GUIDE TO EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES—One of the most important steps when buying equipment is selection. This two-part guide first lists manufacturers and their equipment and supplies. Product groupings and manufacturers are listed second.

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As a professional, you know

FALL IS THE BEST TIME
OF ALL TO FEED A TREE...

with JOBE'S TREE FOOD SPIKES

William Kobel, Superintendent, Union Country Club, Dover — New Philadelphia, Ohio

Autumn is tree feeding time. Because you are a professional, you know that Jobe's Tree Food Spikes hammered into the ground over the roots of trees will help overcome weaknesses brought about by summer heat, lack of moisture, ravages of insects, battering of winds. Especially this fall, when drought has prevailed over much of the country, trees need feeding.

Jobe's Tree Food Spikes will stimulate new root growth right up until the ground is frozen solid. As the root system develops this fall, it gives trees as well as shrubs the stamina to survive winds, rain, sleet, freeze and thaws of winter. Feeding this fall also gives the tree an earlier start next spring since a reservoir of plant food is provided.

Fertilize the trees you’re responsible for with Jobe's Tree Food Spikes. Call your local jobber or distributor or order direct: 5 cases @ $30 per case, 15 cases @ $25 per case, freight prepaid.
Green Industry crops are non-agronomic, and are of necessity treated as minor crops when pesticide laws are being debated. This is true despite the fact that commercial turfgrass, trees, nursery crops, etc., are in the multi-billion dollar class.

Now that we are facing October '76 as a deadline for certification of applicators and registration/reclassification of all pesticides, we either act in unison as an industry or we abide by whatever handouts the agronomic lobbies and legislative bodies determine for us.

We are being had in areas relating to research. Why? Because chemical manufacturers are faced with super costs in getting a new product registered for use. Not only more dollars are needed today, but more years of development are required to determine the validity of a new pesticide. The food crop may justify the risk; the non-food crop will seldom do so.

We are being had by law-making bodies. Because most green industry crops are low-priority compared to food crops, the new supportive research data needed to grant special pesticide uses for specific species are not being developed. Further compounding the problem is that many previous pesticide control chemicals are now illegal, the result of the Federal Environmental Pesticides Control Act of October '72.

Questions relating to this situation are basic. Who is to blame? What can be done? Answers are equally basic. Both chemical companies and government regulatory bodies are utilizing a practical approach. Attention is given the agronomic (largely food related) crops.

The second answer as to what the Green Industry can do is more involved. But to various segments of the Green Industry, what is actually done may well determine their existence.

For a starter, the many segments—nurserymen, custom applicators, sod growers, arborists, golf superintendents, park superintendents, structural pest control operators and all the others—must act as a single entity.

(continued on page 27)
Chipco Microgreen Liquid is a blend of metallic micronutrients. It will correct yellowing of turf and ornamentals caused by soil deficiencies. Treated turf and ornamentals develop healthier root systems. So they’re less susceptible to disease and moisture stress. Chipco Microgreen Liquid: easy to use, effective and extremely economical.

Once you use a Chipco something, you’ll use Chipco everything.
A Clinton, Massachusetts firm turned over $10,000 to EPA in the largest civil settlement ever reached under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. EPA filed a 12-count complaint against the Van Brode Milling Co. of Clinton on May 14 charging that the firm had made three shipments of an unregistered and misbranded pesticide product. EPA claimed the product was not registered under federal law and the front label did not contain required cautionary statements; did not contain a list of ingredients nor concentration of ingredients; did not list the volume or weight of the product. The shipments were of a product called "Water Purification Tablets."

Alleged antitrust violation charges were dismissed against Monsanto Co. recently. The jury trial centered around allegations that Monsanto's marketing practices in the distribution and sale of its agricultural herbicides to distributors were in violation of federal antitrust laws. The case was brought against Monsanto by Reed Brothers, Inc., Winterset, Iowa. Reed claimed conspiracy relating to alleged territorial and customer restrictions.

EPA's August 2, 1974 intention to suspend label registrations of aldrin and dieldrin will not affect its manufacture or use in the commercial pest control industry, according to a Shell Chemical Co., spokesman. "Although the EPA proposal is to suspend other label registrations of aldrin and dieldrin, it is the intent of Administrator Train to permit the sale and use of labelled, formulated stocks of aldrin and dieldrin on hand as of the effective date of the suspension order proposal," he said. "Thus the sale and application of properly labelled formulations of aldrin and dieldrin for other pest control applications such as soil insect control on turf and nurseries,...will be permitted until existing formulated stocks are depleted."

A Standards Advisory Committee on Hazardous Materials Labeling was named by The Department of Labor. OSHA boss, John H. Stender, said the committee will develop and recommend to OSHA standards for categorizing and ranking hazards of industrial materials. They will also recommend required warnings and safe handling procedures, to protect employees from toxic substances. The 15-member panel includes four representatives each from employees, employers and the federal government, one representative of state government and two from general public.

OSHA is preparing an environmental impact statement of a proposed standard for worker exposure to carbon monoxide. They are particularly interested in receiving public comments and information regarding the substance.

Section Four of the revised Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act dealing with certification standards for commercial pesticide applicators becomes final October 1974. Deadline for public comment was March 1974.
**A burst of brilliance...**

**Fylking for the World's Fair!**

Fylking Kentucky bluegrass is a superior, elite bluegrass that burst like a star on the scene in the sixties! Since then Fylking has established records making it the perfect choice for the official grass at the environmental World's Fair, Expo '74. Fylking has proven to have superior resistance to disease and drought; withstands traffic. Its thickly woven rhizome root system develops dense sod so quickly Fylking can be lifted in 90 days. Fylking can be mowed at 3/4 inch (even 1/2 inch) and thrive. It absorbs carbon dioxide pollutants, gives off oxygen, cools air by releasing water vapor.

A superior mixer, Fylking greens up earlier in spring, stays greener in summer heat, remains green longer into fall.

Choose Fylking and your customers are getting a grass good enough for a World's Fair!

**U.S. Plant Patent 2887**

Another fine product of Jacklin Seed Company

Fylking's rhizome root system develops so thickly, under ideal conditions sod can be lifted in 90 DAYS.

Low growth, short leaf sheaths and abundant tillering of Fylking (right) compared with another elite bluegrass plant.

Cross section displays thick, luxuriant turf, fine leaf texture and brilliant green color of Fylking.

For More Details Circle (121) on Reply Card
'MY REASONS FOR TREES'

Richard Boehm is a man who loves trees.

He would love them even if he didn't need them, but as superintendent of the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Military Golf Course he feels trees are not just nice to have but an absolute necessity.

So necessary that in his first year, he put out about 490 new trees. That was only more than twice as many as started with. So far this year he's put out fifty more.

The course is directly across a road from the flight line, and you know where they build airfields: on the biggest, flattest hunk of real estate they can find.

Boehm's course does have some low, rolling "hills," and there is a nice little lake between tee and green of one par three hole, but mostly it's next thing to runway flat.

Fairways going in opposite directions are often separated only by a narrow rough and out-of-bounds markers ... or were, until Boehm started setting out his trees.

Now those trees delineate the fairways, decorate the tees and greens and do their part to make sure golfers use and hone their skills.

"There are a number of reasons (continued on page 27)