Buckeye Bluegrass Farms' "Nu-Sod" on the right vs. conventional sod on the left. According to Buckeye's President Henry F. Decker, Nu-Sod is only about half as heavy as conventional sod, and will establish more quickly because of the intact root system.

Growing mixture can be controlled, use of herbicides and other pesticides necessary in the production of conventional sod are reduced; another is that since its weight can be contrived, larger quantities of the new sod can be harvested, shipped, and laid at one time such that labor is reduced to a minimum; furthermore since the new sod consists of young plantlets the advantage of juvenile resistance is incorporated into the system. They young grass is relatively free of disease and as a result has more eye appeal than conventional sod.

In addition the new system makes it possible to virtually harvest the sod all year around in temperate climates. There is also some indication that using black plastic for the root impenetrable barrier may significantly lengthen the yearly growing period. In any case several crops per year per acre can be expected, whereas in conventional sodding a year or more are sometimes necessary to produce a crop which is sufficiently knitted to harvest. The advantage of producing several crops per year per acre on land which by the nature of the industry has to be close to metropolitan areas is obvious.

Studies at Ohio State University also indicate that given certain modifications, the system may also be applicable to growing other types of ground covers — such as an ivy, or Euonymous sod, or even one of crown vetch for roadside stabilization.

Patent protection covering the technique is pending. The intention of the developers is to license the process with supporting data and to provide assistance to anyone interested in trying it in return for a nominal fee to support additional research in grass botany.

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Turfgrass Field Days and Trade Show, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Va., June 18-19.


Shade Tree Day, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, Ohio, July 9.

American Sod Producers Association, summer convention and demonstrations, Crown Center, Kansas City, Mo., July 17-18.


Penn Allied Nursery Trade Show, Hershey Motor Lodge and Convention Center, Hershey, Pa., July 29-31.


Turfgrass Field Day, The Ohio State University, turfgrass research plots, Columbus, Ohio, July 31.

Southern Nurserymen’s Association, annual convention, Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 3-5.

Landscape Maintenance Symposium, Union Building, Michigan State University, E. Lansing, Mich., Aug. 4-5.

Rutgers 1975 Turfgrass Research Field Day, College Farm Road, New Brunswick, N.J., Aug. 5.


Canadian Parks and Recreation Association, annual conference, Quebec City, Aug. 10-14.


Rhode Island Golf Course Superintendents, annual turfgrass field day, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R.I., Aug. 20.


Turf and Landscape Day, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, Ohio, Sept. 9.

Rolls Royce means quality. Quality performance, the standard by which others are judged. Another name synonymous with quality and performance is Jacklin. Jacklin, one of the world’s largest producers of Kentucky bluegrasses and other varieties. When ordering seeds specify JACKLIN SEED.

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Researchers Seek Halt To Nitrate Contamination

Cornell University researchers in Ithaca, N.Y., are attempting to halt the buildup of groundwater nitrates in the eastern part of Long Island in a major effort to avoid contamination of drinking water.

They are taking a critical look at nitrogen fertilization of potatoes and of turfgrasses on sod farms, home lawns, golf courses, parks and other lawn areas.

Their goal is to develop alternative fertilizer recommendations that will reduce nitrate leaching to acceptable levels without hurting crop yields and turfgrass quality.

Supported by a $200,000 grant from the Suffolk County Department of Environmental Control, the study was spurred by recent findings that nitrate levels above 10 parts per million (which exceed the public health standard for drinking water) were observed in a number of wells in eastern Suffolk County.

Professor Jim L. Ozbun at the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell, who is directing the study, said the most likely sources of nitrate in groundwater are fertilized farm fields, domestic sewage from septic tanks and cesspools, and residential, institutional and recreational areas where turfgrasses are maintained.

Kenneth Rykbost, research associate with the College’s Long Island Vegetable Research Farm in Riverhead, N.Y., is serving as coordinator of the project. Other researchers in the project are Professor John E. Kaufmann, turfgrass specialist; Professor David R. Boulding, agronomist; Professor Gilbert Levine, agricultural engineer; and Professor Stewart L. Dallyn and Senior Research Associate Anne Schippers, both vegetable crop specialists. Several graduate students are also participating in the project.

Before launching the project last summer, the Cornell researchers had conducted for several years a series of preliminary studies of the fertilizer practices for potato production.

The results have indicated that growers may be able to obtain satisfactory yields with less nitrogen than now used, although no conclusive recommendations can be made at this stage, Ozbun said.

To improve the efficiency of nitrogen use, the Cornell researchers are concentrating on methods and timing of application. Chemical inhibitors that slow the transformation of nitrogen into leachable nitrate will be tested.

Kaufmann, who is responsible for turfgrass research in the project, is evaluating 40 different varieties of turfgrasses at the Riverhead research farm to see how they perform under low rates of nitrogen application.

Kaufmann pointed out that golf courses in the area generally apply from 170 to 260 pounds of nitrogen per acre (four to six pounds per 1,000 square feet). The rate for home lawns may be as high as 350 pounds per acre (eight pounds per 1,000 square feet).

"Those who apply six to eight pounds of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of lawn are using more nitrogen than necessary," Kaufmann said.

The Cornell researchers are preparing to set up a series of demonstration plots on selected farms and golf courses this year for farmers and non-farm people in the area.

Circle 121 on free information card

Weeds Trees and Turf
For instance, crop is an agricultural term and literally means any seed that may be grown as an agricultural crop. Crop could be composed of bentgrass seed, horseradish, buckwheat or anything grown for crop value. If the crop in any package exceeds 5 percent by weight then it must be listed by name. However, if the crop in a particular lot of seed happened to be bentgrass, only two percent would total 181,000 seeds per each pound.

Weeds are listed as the percent by weight of all seeds in a package which have not been included as pure seed or crop. This is generally only a fraction of a percentage, but depending on the size of the seed may be of great significance. For instance, 0.1% Chickweed could amount to 560,000 plants in a 10,000 square feet area.

Noxious weeds vary from state to state and are listed as such because of their difficulty to control in agricultural practices. Thus, sheep sorrel which might be a plague to agriculture could be listed, while a real turf pest such as Poa annual might never be mentioned. So, noxious weeds are primarily harmful to farm crops and not to turf. However, there are exceptions.

Inert is the percent by weight of all material in the package that will not grow. It may be chaff, sawdust, corn cobs or any similar material that will give the package added size but not added weight. When the package lacks weight, sand can be added. These practices may imply dishonesty but they are entirely within legal limits.

The laws that guide seed labels are antiquated, misleading and deceptive. Fortunately, concerned companies have the integrity to sell seed with quality and merit. Unfortunately, some companies will sell inferior seed just to reap a few dollars more profit. For the seed buyer, it then becomes necessary to learn all that he can about seed labels. He must learn to recognize the areas of weakness and make certain that he plants exactly what he intended to purchase.

In reading a seed label we generally get the feeling that the seed was subjected to a thorough and absolute true test. But, in reality, the law states that only a one-gram sample is required for testing regardless of whether the total lot is 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds. This is not to say that the test on this sample is not accurate — it is. However, if we visualize taking one tiny gram out of 5,000 pounds, it seems fair to predict that we may have missed many things. In this one gram we are supposed to determine pure seed, crop, and weeds for the entire lot of 5,000 pounds.

State and Federal agencies have recognized this discrepancy and insist that 25 grams be examined for certain noxious weeds. The weakness of this test is that it covers only “certain” noxious weeds that are listed, while unlisted weeds are ignored. Crop is also ignored simply because it is not a part of the test. If there is an opportunity to purchase large amounts of seed at bargain prices, it is almost essential that the buyer insist on complete analysis and not just certification. It may be the best opportunity to destroy unwanted vegetation of the future.
The mower that beat our Commercial 60.
Our new Jacobsen Commercial 72.

Bob Johnson of Illinois Lawn Equipment Company, Orland Park, Illinois, didn't think anything could outperform the Jacobsen Commercial 60.

Then he saw the new Commercial 72. It does everything the other mower does. But the Commercial 72 does it faster. Because it cuts a superwide 72-inch swath.

A heftier 19.8 horsepower engine gives the Commercial 72 all it needs to sail through rough turf. Or the fine-finish areas. And all that power means the Commercial 72 can also mulch leaves. Or plow moderate amounts of snow with the optional blade.

But rugged as it is, this little brute handles easily. A low center of gravity gives built-in stability. And hydrostatic transmission means the operator simply pushes a pedal with his toe to go forward. Or with his heel to back up.

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All of us Jacobsen Distributors are ready now to show you how it gets more done in less time.

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Before we sell it, we buy it.
It's summer.

For effective control of dollar spot and large brown patch, use TERSAN® 1991.

Sure, you want your course to look its best.

To keep it green, healthy and disease-free, spray TERSAN 1991 on tees, fairways and greens. Sprayed only every 10 to 14 days, it causes less inconvenience for players and reduces labor costs.

Used correctly, TERSAN 1991 stops dollar spot and large brown patch before they can damage your turf.

Should pythium be a problem in established turf or at overseeding, apply TERSAN SP.

With the DuPont TERSAN 1-2-3 Program, you'll be on top of turf diseases all season long.

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FOR SALE: Used Ryan 18" auto-cutoff sod cutter with sulky. May be seen at Oak Harbor, Ohio. Phone 419 893-2311 or 308 697-4686.

FOR SALE — 30IT Rotomist, less than 300 hours, excellent, new bearings, shroud, tires, battery packings, warranty. $5,500.00. Call 315 685-3756


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DISTRIBUTORS for D. J. Andrews, Inc. stump cutter teeth, pockets and bolts. Best wholesale and retail price in U.S.A. Add to this exclusive area, local advertising at our expense, etc., and you have our story. D. J. Andrews, Inc., 17 Silver St., Rochester, N.Y. 14611. Call 716 235-1230, or 716 436-1515.

REPUTABLE FORMULATOR — distributor of turf supplies to golf courses, sod growers, dealers, requires person with sales experience, managerial ability. Top level position. New York, Penna. Ohio area. 5 figure salary, bonus, extras. Resume to Box 132, Weeds Trees and Turf, 9800 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44102.
A sycamore tree grown from a seed carried to the moon has been planted at Washington Square as part of the nation's bicentennial observance. The tree was grown from one of the collection of tree seeds carried to the moon in 1971 by Astronaut Stuart Roosa aboard Apollo 14. The tree seeds were carried on the Apollo flight so the effects of prolonged weightlessness on seed germination and seedling growth might be determined. When the seeds were returned to earth, the Forest Service germinated them in its research installation in Gulfport, Miss., and Placerville, Calif.

This year Jacobsen Manufacturing Company celebrates 25 years of continuous product service training. Jacobsen began in 1950 formulating a nationwide training program which involved three sets of training teams — one set each for the East Coast, Middle West and West Coast. In 1962, they opened a factory service school in Racine, Wisconsin. Two years later, the school was expanded to 4,000 square feet in one area and remodeled to include the latest in audio and visual training aids.

There are 185 new “imaginered” products for parks and school playgrounds in the 1975 catalog of Game Time, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Toro Company. "Imagineering" is Game Time's formula for mixing the excitement of imaginative play with these advantages of excellent engineering: safety, durability and low maintenance. The new entries, a record number for Game Time, include a line of therapeutic play equipment designed to meet the needs of special children, a greatly expanded line for pre-school children, a new modular concept in wood playground products, and a playground spectacular — Circurama. The therapeutic play equipment was designed to help the disadvantaged child in five general categories: balance, motor coordination, skill learning, creative play and physical challenge with security. The 102-page catalog, with four-color photographs on every page, divides Game Time equipment into 20 separate sections. All of the playground equipment is certified by the Nationwide Consumer Testing Institute, Inc., to comply with the proposed safety standards developed for recreational equipment in use in public parks and playgrounds.

Copies of the catalog may be obtained from any Game Time representative or by writing Game Time, 6874 Washington Ave., S., Eden Prairie, Minn. 55343.

The American Society of Golf Course Architects, has published its 1975 membership list, which includes a map with the location of the various designers. President Geoffrey S. Cornish reported that the Society's membership includes leading architects from Canada, Mexico, and the United States. There are 57 regular members, 18 associate members, and two foreign corresponding members. Those planning to build a new course or remodel an older one may obtain a copy of the current membership list by writing the American Society of Golf Course Architects, 221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

Occidental Chemical Company has officially combined both its Eastern and Western operations for a marketing-training-distributing effort to make Monsanto's new “Round-Up” available where needed most in all non-crop areas. Oxychem is an industrial chemicals marketer as well as an agricultural fertilizer and chemical mining and manufacturing company, and has an active distribution network set up to handle “Round-Up” on a nationwide basis. The new herbicide from Monsanto research is well suited for industrial usage, especially wherever tough weeds or grasses are a problem.

A new study, published in a recent Council of California Growers Newsletter, reported no illness among field workers harvesting vegetable crops in Imperial County during January and February. Some 300 workers were examined by a team from the University of California Medical School. Their level of enzyme cholinesterase was compared with that of urban dwellers. All of the field workers had been harvesting crops treated with organo-phosphate compounds. Exposure to organo-phosphates reportedly lowers the cholinesterase level. However, the examinations revealed no decrease in the enzyme level among the field workers. And levels were the same for field workers and the urban dwellers who had no contact with the treated crop.
New liquid Daconil 2787®

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Contact your Diamond Shamrock distributor, or write: Agricultural Chemicals Division, Diamond Shamrock Chemical Company, 1100 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

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