The Musser Foundation . . .
An Investment in the Future

We are a non-profit, tax-exempt, charitable and educational, IRS approved corporation. We are building a fund that perpetually will create income which will be used through graduate fellowships to train and educate leaders in the turfgrass field who will fill vacancies created when our active scientists retire. For some of our top leaders that time is NOW! Fellowships involve closely supervised original basic research at a recognized experiment station and the writing of a learned thesis.

Our officers, directors and advisers are qualified to offer assistance in several categories:

Benefit Tournaments can be structured to help state experiment station research as well as MITF.

Memorial Funds honor the dead with a Living Fund that supports higher education in turfgrass forever. Several currently are in existence.

Trusts can be developed by our specialists to benefit both the donor and MITF.

Contributions always are welcome in any amount. Donations will be gratefully acknowledged and the donor’s name will be permanently inscribed on the Fellowship rolls.

For further information please fill out the coupon below.

Mail to: Mr. Ben O. Warren, Treasurer, 8400 W. 111th St., Palos Hills, IL. 60465.

Check appropriate box(es) and a brochure will be sent with further information.

- Benefit Golf Tournaments
- Memorial Funds
- Charitable Remainder Trusts
- Contributions: ( ) $1,000; ( ) $500; ( ) $250; ( ) $100; ( )

Name ____________________________
Club or Organization ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City ____________________________ State and Zip Code ____________________________
Telephone ____________________________
These compounds were used successfully for many years. In fact, they were so successful that research on turf insects declined at universities and agricultural experiment stations. The importance of insects in turfgrass management courses also declined in turf schools.

Another significant event occurred in the early 1960’s when an instrument known as the gas chromatograph (GLC) was developed. The GLC provided the capability of measuring pesticide residues in parts per million. This sophisticated instrument was to have a major impact on the use of all pesticides. With the GLC we soon learned that DDT and the chlorinated cyclodiene insecticides left unacceptable residues in the environment, including the food chain. Paradoxically, the major advantageous characteristic of these compounds, long residual activity, ultimately led to their demise.

The residual characteristics of these insecticides led to other problems. Among the more serious was the development of insect strains resistant to them.

With the removal of aldrin, dieldrin, and heptachlor from use in the early 1970’s and, more recently, chlordan, the few remaining turf research entomologists recognized the need to conduct research designed to provide substitutes for these insecticides. Their efforts, together with those of the chemical industry, led to the labelling of the organophosphates, diazinon, chlorpyrifos (dursban™), and trichlorfon (Dylox®-Proxol®) for grubs and other insect pests. While these insecticides generally provide good control of chinch bug, sod webworm and other pests that inhabit the turf surface and thatch, they frequently provide only fair control of grubs that inhabit the soil. We now know that among the factors limiting their effectiveness against soil pests is the fact that the insecticide can be bound to the thatch before it reaches the target pest. Another major factor is that consumers are unaccustomed to using short residual insecticides, and therefore do not properly follow required irrigation and other procedures to immediately move the insecticide to the target.

Loss of the chlorinated cyclodien insecticides means shifting from the “spread it and forget it” philosophy long associated with these compounds, to one of “reach the target pest NOW” necessary with organophosphates. This causes many problems. For the consumer it places new emphasis on the need for safety. It also means more attention must be given to rates and uniform distribution of the product. Proper distribution of liquid insecticides requires higher volumes of water than are
used for fungicides or herbicides, and few golf courses have equipment to apply granular insecticides properly. Applications must also be accurately timed because the long residual activity is not there to 'eventually' control the pest.

Now, more than ever before, the consumer must have knowledge of the target pest's life cycle. Many still do not understand why this is necessary when the objective is to kill the pest, not study it. The answer, of course, is that the life history points out when the insect is most vulnerable to control and therefore sets the time of application. Without that knowledge treatment timing is a guess.

The change in philosophy and need for new knowledge requires additional training. Unfortunately, extension entomology in most states is overburdened and does not have adequate personnel to provide the specific training turf managers and other consumers need. Frequently, the turf specialist, who is likely an agronomist or a horticulturist, finds himself called upon for such input. Since most of these specialists have had little or no formal training in entomology or insecticides and their use, the information communicated to the consumer can be inadequate and sometimes inaccurate. The need for extension entomologists and others with professional knowledge of turf insects and the principles of their control must be made known before the consumer's needs for information can be met properly.

The shift from long residual to short residual insecticides for control of insect pests of turf has clearly identified that more research is needed in turfgrass entomology. While most states have an agronomist or horticulturist doing research on the agronomic aspects of turf, there are about five turf research entomologists in the U.S. Little or no research has been done on control of recently "discovered" pests like the greenbug aphid and winter grain mite. With so few researchers it will be some time before information needed to form the basis for labelling controls for these pests can be developed. We must know more about such important matters as: (1) the duration of the residual effectiveness of insecticides currently in use; (2) the susceptibility or resistance of present turfgrass varieties and strains to insect injury; (3) the physical, chemical, and biological factors relating to the movement of insecticides through thatch; and (4) cross resistance characteristics of the southern chinchbug resistance to certain organophosphate insecticides ... just to name a few.

In summary, the future requires more emphasis on research and extension in turfgrass entomology. Research must show how we can best use the insecticides and management practices we now have to accomplish control of turf pests. New compounds for turf insect control are simply not currently being developed, and prospects for the future look equally dim.

Virtually every segment of the turfgrass industry is in serious need of a basic foundation in the principles of dealing with today's insect problems. The state extension services and the industry must rise to meet this challenge by seeking people with professional expertise to communicate the needed information. If such people are not available, then let the need be known so we can begin training them now.
For more information on how to cut out fungi diseases in turf and ornamentals.

Your turf and ornamentals need moisture to survive. However, wet weather brings out the worst in your soil. Fungi diseases like damping-off, blight and rot. Diseases that can stunt or weaken your plants.

Terraclor® and Terrazole® soil fungicides protect the value and beauty of your turf and ornamentals. Give you healthier, stronger plants, that are more beautiful.

Get Terraclor or Terrazole from your local chemical supplier. For more information cut out and mail the coupon.

Terraclor, Agricultural Department Olin
P. O. Box 991, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

Name _____________________________
Address _____________________________
City _____________________________ State ______ Zip ______

Please send information on turf and ornamental disease control.
Caution: Read and follow label directions carefully.

Terraclor® soil fungicide
Olin

HYDRAHAUL, an “all-in-one” utility vehicle now available from Ome, has an aluminum body and independent power source. The hydrostatic transmission changes from forward to reverse with a shift in foot pressure. It has no gears to shift, no clutches, and no belts to break, according to Ome. The all aluminum, hydraulic dump bed and fenders will never rust.

The unit also incorporates a 3000-watt A.C. power source generated from the truck’s engine that will allow operation of a variety of electrical tools from the 110-volt power source.

Circle 701 on free information card

TERSAN 1991, a product of E.I. Du Pont de Nemours, is now available in a water-soluble package. The convenient package goes into solution in minutes without any direct user-exposure to the fungicide from measuring and handling. Three 1/2 lb. soluble packets are packed into each 1.5 lb. bag. Quantities of the soluble packet will be limited this season, according to Du Pont. They recommend Tersan 1991 for the control of turf diseases, including dollar spot, large brown patch, Fusarium blight and stripe smut.

Circle 702 on free information card

MINIBRUTE is claimed to be the first...
12-volt battery-powered chain saw by Tensen Company. Operation is simple, according to Tensen. The battery clips of the saw's power cable are attached to any 12-volt automotive battery and the saw is ready to go. Minibrute has an all-metal seven pound powerhead with a 20-ft. power cable and 14-in. sprocket nose bar. The power output is 985 watts. The saw only uses power when it is cutting. Tensen claims most automotive batteries have power enough to cut a pick up load of wood.

Circle 703 on free information card

THE TRACKER, a detection system designed for locating water pipes, conduit, sewer pipes, and PVC water pipes that have water in them, has been introduced by Progressive Electronics. The system consists of a transmitter with clip-type connectors and a 33-in. tracking unit weighing less than three pounds. Each unit operates on a nine-volt battery.

Features, according to Progressive Electronics, include: aluminum construction with protected, water resistant receiver; easy-to-read meter for accurate tracking; optional headphones for hearing the tone; fingertip control for maximum sensitivity; normal operation on dead or active lines up to 480 volts; no earth grounds required and one hand operation.

The Tracker can also be used to trace opens and shorts to ground in buried, covered or sheathed wires or cables as well as cable path.

Circle 704 on free information card

contains Arbotect® 20•S fungicide
a registered trademark of Merck & Co., Inc.

HOPKINS
ELM PRO
effective control
of Dutch elm disease

Hopkins
agricultural chemical co.
Box 7532, Madison, WI 53707
Call 608/222-0624
Q: What grass species have trouble growing in heavily shaded areas?
A: None of the common turfgrasses are adapted to heavily shaded areas although some will tolerate more shade than others. In the northern states, the most common turfgrass with poor shade tolerance is Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis L.), although a few improved cultivars will tolerate up to 65% shade. In the South, Bermuda grass (Cynodon L. C. Rich) displays the least shade tolerance. Conversely, the most common turfgrass species with good shade tolerance in the North is red fescue (Festuca rubra L.), and, in the South, is St. Augustine (Stenotaphrum secundatum [Walt.]Kuntze).

Q: Is there any product other than Endothall for control of veronica?
A: If you are concerned with the control of veronica in an established lawn, both Silvex and Trimec (2,4-D + MCPP + Dicamba) will give good control when the weeds are actively growing. Check the labels to see if either of these herbicides is recommended for your particular turfgrass.

Q: I seem to have some difficulty obtaining good control with my webworm spray. By good, I mean lasting control. I have used Diazinon and Sevin, but in some cases, when I check a couple or three weeks later, new webs have appeared. Is there any other material that offers longer residual?
A: There is no insecticide labeled for webworm control that gives longer residual than Sevin or Diazinon. However, you should not be observing new webs within three weeks of an application of either chemical. Perhaps you are applying too early, before all of the eggs have hatched. Also, be sure you have sufficient pressure to penetrate the webs with your spray.

Q: When is the latest date to apply a crabgrass control?
A: Crabgrass control is best achieved by pre-emergent herbicides that must be applied before the seeds germinate. The latest date is dictated by your climatic region and local weather conditions. Crabgrass seeds germinate when the temperature of the top one inch of soil stabilizes above 55° F. (about two weeks after soil first reaches 55° F.), which may vary as much as six weeks from one year to the next.

The spring flowering shrub, forsythia, is a fairly good indication of conditions for crabgrass germination. Your pregermination herbicide should be applied by the time forsythia bloom drop occurs.

One application should be sufficient unless you are in an area that also is plagued with silver crabgrass (goosegrass).

Q: How much value to lawns and shrubbery are the expensive foliar nutrients? Is the cost worth any advantage?
A: I would not pay a premium price for foliar fertilizers unless the plant was not responding to soil-applied fertilizers. Any soluble fertilizer can be used for foliar fertilization and the runoff can be absorbed by the root system. The real benefit of foliar fertilization is in providing nutrients to the plant when the roots have been injured or when soil conditions — primarily improper pH — prevents the availability and absorption of soil nutrients. This is particularly a problem with micro-nutrients such as iron, manganese and zinc in alkaline soils.

Q: Please recommend trees that can be grown in extremely wet soils.
A: Following is a list of trees which thrive in very wet soil:

**Deciduous**

Acer dasyacarpum  
S. Maple  
Box Elder  
Red Maple  
European Alder  
Yellow Birch  
River Birch  
Gray Birch  
American Hornbeam  
Shagbark Hickory  
Water Ash  
Green Ash  
Waterlocust  
American Larch  
Sweetgum  
Sweet Bay Magnolia  
Sourgum, Tupelo  
Buttonwood  
Carolina Cottonwood  
Largetooth Aspen  
Swamp White Oak  
Pin Oak  
Willow Oak  
White Willow  
Weeping Willow  
Brittle Willow  
Black Willow  
Laurel Willow  
Golden Willow  
Bald Cypress  
American Linden

**Evergreen**

Abies balsamea  
Balsam Fir  
Chamaecyparis thyoides  
White Cedar  
Picea mariana  
Black Spruce  
rubra  
Red Spruce  
Thuja occidentalis  
American Arborvitae  
Tsuga canadensis  
Hemlock
Want free information on products and services advertised and featured in this issue? Use this card. Circle the numbers on which you want information and mail today.

NAME

COMPANY

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

Do you want to receive Weeds Trees & Turf?  □ YES  □ NO

Are you interested in receiving or continuing to receive WEEDS TREES & TURF? If you are, complete all the information on this card and mail today.

DATE

SIGNATURE

Please check the one item which best describes your primary type of business:

1. Rights-of-Way Maintenance
   a. Highway
   b. Utility
   c. Railroad

2. Chemical Applications (vegetation and structural)
   a. Commercial/Industrially ground applicators
   b. Aerial Applicators

3. Extension Services; Forestry; Federal and State Regulatory Agencies

4. Parks and Grounds Maintenance — Federal, State, Municipal (does not include Forestry)

5. Golf Courses

6. Cemeteries

7. Industrial Parks

8. Shopping Centers

9. Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Schools, Colleges and Universities (Grounds maintenance personnel only)

10. Athletic Fields

11. Race Tracks

If you are not personally receiving WEEDS TREES & TURF and want your own subscription, circle number 101. Subscription price is $12.00 per year, U.S. and Canada.

Keep me informed! Send Weeds Trees & Turf

NAME

COMPANY

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Signature

☐ Check Enclosed  ☐ Bill Me

☐ 1 YEAR ($12)  ☐ 2 YEARS ($22)  ☐ 3 YEARS ($30)  ☐ 1 YEAR FOREIGN ($15)

☐ Check here if you want bulk (5 or more) subscription rate information.

Foreign Air Mail per year ($39)

Please check the one item which best describes your primary type of business:

1. Rights-of-Way Maintenance
   a. Highway
   b. Utility
   c. Railroad

2. Chemical Applications (vegetation and structural)
   a. Commercial/Industrially ground applicators
   b. Aerial Applicators

3.Extension Services; Forestry; Federal and State Regulatory Agencies

4. Parks and Grounds Maintenance — Federal, State, Municipal (does not include Forestry)

5. Golf Courses

6. Cemeteries

7. Industrial Parks

8. Shopping Centers

9. Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Schools, Colleges and Universities (Grounds maintenance personnel only)

10. Athletic Fields

11. Race Tracks

12. □ Airports

13. □ Military Installations

14. □ Grounds or Landscape personnel in businesses not specified above

15. □ Mine Field Reclamation

16. □ Chemical lawn care companies

17. □ Landscape contractors

18. □ Landscape architects

19. □ Sod Growers

20. □ Seed Growers

21. □ Tree Service Companies/Arborists

22. □ Irrigation and Water Drilling Contractors/Consultants

23. □ Dealers/Distributors

24. □ Other (Specify)
Here's the 72" out-front rotary mower that doesn't slip and slide all over side slopes.

When we designed this Jacobsen out-front commercial, we knew it could do all of the things we wanted it to. Like mow up to 30 acres a day. Climb up and down curbs. Trim tight around trees. And with optional accessories, it can mulch leaves, plow snow or blow snow. And even sweep.

The trick was to distribute the weight so it would grip the turf with all six wheels when angling along side slopes.

Front wheels support cutter deck for super stability.

That’s why the cutting deck is mounted on the carrier, with the two front wheels supporting it. This design keeps the rear wheels from lifting, and makes the Jacobsen the most stable out-front rotary on the market.

Not only that, the weight on the drive wheels can be adjusted for different terrain conditions. For reliable traction.

This Jacobsen out-front rotary meets the tough power mower safety standards of the American National Standards Institute, Inc. (ANSI). No mean feat in itself.

Can perform zero turning radius, trims like a small mower.

We suggest you ask your Jacobsen distributor for a demonstration of this superbly designed mower-trimmer-mulcher-sweeper-snow blower-plow-combination-miracle-machine. It’s the one that digs in on side slopes.

Jacobsen Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wisconsin 53403

An Allegheny Ludlum Industries Company

Take a look at leadership.
Q. We plan to rebuild some tees — what should we consider? H.M., Bedford, In.

A. You should consider: (1) the number of rounds of golf played each year, (2) where the building material will come from, (3) who will do the rebuilding, (4) the possibility of incurred liability if you change the tee angle or position, (5) the time of year, and (6) the turfgrass that will provide the tee surface. This list is by no means comprehensive, but it should answer most of your questions.

First, the number of rounds of golf you anticipate will be played each year will help determine the size of your new tees. In the northern latitudes about 40,000 rounds a year is a very busy golf course whereas in more moderate climates it is not unusual to play two to three times that amount.) The rule of thumb is to allow 150 sq. ft. per 1,000 on an iron shot hole and 200 sq. ft. on a wood shot hole. This means on a course playing 40,000 rounds per year, the tee on wood shot holes should be 150 sq. ft. x 40 = 6,000 sq. ft. and 8,000 sq. ft. on an iron shot hole. Naturally this figure reaches a limit of practicality so that the injured turf can have time to heal itself.

Many superintendents either do not have the luxury of space to build such large tees, or do not wish to maintain such large areas during the healing process and prefer a tee surface that permits more intensive magement to accelerate recovery. Thus, when building or rebuilding tees they have chosen to employ a U.S.G.A. type construction or a PURR-Wick system. Although much more expensive to build than a soil tee their performance is superior. Others who do not have the money to build such sophisticated systems have simply optioned to incorporate about 60 percent sand into the topsoil to increase the resistance to compaction, to improve internal air and water spaces, and to encourage deeper rooting and hence stronger turf plants.

It is normally recommended that a tee have a slight crown in the middle of about 6 in. on a 60 ft. wide tee to give some surface drainage.

The second consideration in rebuilding tees is where the building material comes from. (I am of course assuming that the tee will be elevated above the existing terrain to provide it with surface drainage, give the tee definition, and improve the visual presentation of the hole.) If the material is to be trucked in, there is the resulting damage from the trucks and the increased chance of differential settling resulting from the condition of the fill material (composition and consistency) not to mention the possibility of widely varying chemical or physical properties unless taken from the same source. If the material is available on the property, not only will its cost be less and its response be more predictable, but also it may allow for moving the fill during dry periods with less damage to the turf and as men and resources are available. Usually fill material will settle 15 percent of its depth but since this is so unpredictable it is suggested to place the fill in the proposed location in the dry season, assuming it does not adversely affect play patterns, and allow it to settle over the rainy season.

Who does the rebuilding of the tees will influence not only the cost but also the scope of the rebuilding. A professional golf course course contractor is the best buy but funds may dictate that you must subcontract the work or do it yourself. A golf course contractor has the special equipment and operators to quickly and efficiently do any size job so that the turf is either sodded or planted with maximum establishment time and with the highest quality.

A book could be written about the assumed liability that a club takes on when ever they change the tee location or playing angle. Since safety to other golfers is paramount and neglect of safety leads to law suits, one must be careful about the proper siting of a tee. It is a well known fact that 80 percent of golfers slice the ball and the play emphasis is to the right. To neglect this fact and other such information and place a golf feature in unsafe position is a risk too great to ignore. If any change in play pattern may result from a tee relocation, it is strongly suggested that a competent golf course designer be retained for the project. A list of golf course designers is available from the American Society of Golf Course Architects, 221 N LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601 or from The National Golf Foundation, 200 Castlewood Drive, North Palm Beach, Fla., 33408.

The time of year that the tees are to be rebuilt is a consideration, especially if the new tees will occupy the exact position of the old ones. Since few golfers want to play from poorly conditioned or temporary tees, new tees should have 6-8 weeks of good growing weather after seeding, sodding or sprigging to establish a strong, tightly knitted sward. Therefore in northern climates the ideal starting date is just after Labor Day and in bermuda grass areas it is early to mid May. Consider your manpower, normal maintenance, irrigation needs, and weather of these periods if you intend to rebuild them yourself.

Since 20 percent of golf shots are played from the tees (by the average golfer), with a turf damaging golf swing, it is reasonable that the tees should not only be as large as possible but also have the best turf quality. Therefore it is recommended that the very best cultivar or blend of cultivars be selected and used, for the cost increase will be small compared to the maintenance savings. All things being equal using the most aggressive varieties for wound healing is a very important consideration.

You asked me for the time and I told you how to build a watch, but rebuilding tees should be considered a major construction project.
Will Treat 1000 Square Feet of turf for Around Half a Buck.

That's less money than most other turf insecticides. In most cases, a lot less. And it lasts a lot longer, too. So if you have a lot of area to cover, go with the proven performance of DURSBAN* 2E Insecticide and the double-strength formulation DURSBAN 4E Insecticide. They're the effective, economical way to do away with common turf pests. You see, DURSBAN Insecticides are carefully formulated to provide broad spectrum, multi-purpose control of cutworms, chinchbugs, sod webworms and numerous other turf pests, plus ornamental plant pests and mosquitos. They kill turf pests two ways: by contact and ingestion.

And DURSBAN Insecticides give unsurpassed residual control of all surface turf insects. Which means they work longer. And that saves you time, saves you trips. And that's money to you. Add up the benefits and you'll see why the pros in the industry choose DURSBAN 2E and double-strength DURSBAN 4E Insecticides two-to-one over the nearest competitor.

Make DURSBAN Insecticides part of your turf program. Just be sure to read and follow all label directions and precautions. Agricultural Products Department, Midland, MI 48640.

DOW CHEMICAL, U.S.A. *Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company

Circle 165 on free information card
HELP WANTED

SALES POSITIONS: Aggressive and fast-growing western New York tree-care company is looking for two (2) experienced, intelligent, and aggressive salesmen. Commercial salesman with experience in right-of-way, and clearing and grubbing estimating. Private salesman with experience in residential tree and landscape sales. Salary, benefits and working conditions are exceptional. Send complete resume and personal data (all to be kept confidential) to Robert Hooper, Monroe Tree & Landscape, Inc., 225 Ballantyne Road, Rochester, New York 14623.

PARKS ARBORIST — St. Louis County, Missouri. Responsible for directing the operations of the forestry, nursery and greenhouse crews in a parks system consisting of 58 parks totaling 5,800 acres. Applicants should have Bachelor's Degree in Forestry, Horticulture or related field, and considerable experience in forestry, nursery, and greenhouse operations. Salary range $13,871 to $17,665. Apply to St. Louis County Division of Personnel, 7900 Forsyth, Clayton, Missouri 63105, telephone (314) 889-2429. Equal opportunity employer M/F.

NAA ARBORIST seeking working foreman in Huntington, Long Island. Must have knowledge of equipment, good tree man and experience in handling a crew. Opportunity to become a manager. Send resume to Conservation Control Corp., 475 West Main Street, Huntington, N.Y. 11743 or call 516 271-2998.

POSITION WANTED

POSITION WANTED — 13 years landscape maintenance, B.S. Horticulture, 11 years supervision, desire municipal or private park system management position, certified pesticide applicator. Phillip A. Winters, 4700 Whitestone Drive, Richmond, Virginia 23234.

FOR SALE

1977 FORD LNT 800, 43,000 GVW equipped with Husky model B 60 knuckle boom loader and 14 ft. Thiele dump bed with 42" sides. 1977 Ford F704, 24,000 GVW equipped with Stanco Hap 2 knuckle boom loader with remote control and 12 ft. Thiele fat dump bed with head board. The Davey Tree Expert Company, 117 South Water Street, Kent, Ohio 44240. 216 673-9511.

FOR SALE — Complete nursery and landscape contracting business in southern eastern Oklahoma. Excellent potential for growth in this rapidly expanding community. Can grossing over $70,000. Equipment, furniture, fixtures and stock included. Box 197, Weeds, Trees & Turf, Box 6951, Cleveland, Ohio 44101.

MAKE BIG MONEY with biggest efficient tank truck sprayer, 1800 gallon, livetime, double stainless oval tank with insulation, 60 G.P.M. high pressure F.M.C. pump. Wisconsin engine and more. Doubles as water or chemical tanker or other uses. Save now. Paul Bynan Mfg. 603 Union Road, R2, Lebanon, Ohio 45036. 513 424-2052.

FOR SALE — Complete tree service company 15 years servicing Northern Indiana lake area. Equipment modern and good condition. Ligonier Tree Service, Ligonier, Indiana 46779. Phone 219 894-4358.


1977 F700 FLATBED truck with 361 V8 engine, 2 speed axle, many extras, low mileage: 1050 gallon fiberglass tank, skid mounted. 312 366-6176 after 7:00 P.M.


USED EQUIPMENT

2 — 50' AERIAL BASKETS, brush chipper, stump cutter, 2 sprayers, small crane, Parkway Tree Service, 12026 West Cherry St., Wauwatosa, Wisconsin 53226. 414 257-1555.


SPRAYBAY hydroscrew with new engine and new pump in perfect condition, $2,900.00, ready to go. For details call 902 422-8449.

WOODS C60 heavy duty rotary cutter, used two seasons, like new. $1,000.00. Call Mr. Mazur 313 755-7565.

TREE SERVICE EQUIPMENT — 4 chippers, 4 aerial bucket trucks, 2 crew trucks. John Mayer, 300 Muir Mill Road, Willits, Calif. 95490. Phone 707 459-2013.

WANTED TO BUY

JACOBSEN SEEDER, model no. 524-100. Leisure Lawn, P.O. Box 6022, Bridgewater, New Jersey 08807. 201 722-5544.

AAA TREE SERVICE, INC. is interested in buying all types of used tree equipment, 1292 South Eastlake, Longwood, Florida 32750. Phone 305 339-5242.

SEEDS


LAWN SEED. Wholesale. Full line of top quality grasses. Improved bluegrass varieties, fine fescues and fine bladed ryegrasses. We specialize in custom mixing. Oliger Seed Company, 2705 Wingate Avenue, Akron, Ohio 44314. Call collect. 216 753-2259.

MISCELLANEOUS

WE DIG TREES. Will move large trees (5" to 10") with 78" tree spade. Will travel. Call or write Floral City Tree Service, 891 N. Dixie Hwy., Monroe, Michigan 48161. 313 241-7510.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES


When answering ads where box number only is given, please address as follows: Box number, c/o Weeds, Trees and Turf, Dorothy Lowe, Box 6851, Cleveland, Ohio 44131.

Rates: All classifications $65 per word. Box number, $1. All classified ads must be received by Publisher the 5th of the month preceding publication date and be accompanied by cash or money order covering full payment. Mail ad copy to: Dorothy Lowe, Weeds, Trees & Turf, P.O. Box 6851, Cleveland, Ohio 44101.