The Sports Grass

Certified Manhattan Turf-Type Perennial Rye Grass is ideal for all types of sports turf, from golf courses to football fields. Manhattan takes the wear, repairs quickly and has a beautiful dark green color. In a recent survey, Certified Manhattan was rated the favorite of golf course superintendents across the nation.

Like all successful products, Manhattan is being imitated. Your assurance of quality is to buy only certified Manhattan. Look for the certified blue tag on each bag.

Distributor: Whitney Dickinson Seeds, Inc.
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716-896-1111

Co. Marketer: Turf Seed, Inc.
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Hubbard, OR 97032
503-681-9571

Write for free booklet on sand football fields and/or Manhattan Tech Sheet.

Manhattan Rye Grass Growers Association
1349 Capital Street N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97303

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“I could sure use a rugged mid-sized rotary that really maneuvers.”
A lot of our customers have been wanting a mid-sized mower that’s built tough to take it, and that’s highly maneuverable at the same time.

So our engineers came up with the amazing Turfcat.

It’s amazing because it’s absolutely packed with features that help you get your medium-sized mowing jobs done faster and better than ever.

First, you have a choice of a 50" or 60" deck. (They’re interchangeable.) Fully articulated, they closely follow ground contours so you get a smooth, even cut with practically no scalping.

Deck design lets you trim close, and also gives super clipping dispersion. The deck raises and lowers hydraulically for curb climbing and transport. And you can adjust cutting height from 1" to 4".

Then, the three-wheel, wide track design gives the Turfcat great stability on slopes. And the foot-operated hydrostatic drive lets you steer and maneuver while changing speeds or going from forward to reverse.

How about hill climbing? It’s a breeze with the power delivered by the husky 18-HP Kohler overhead valve engine. And you can expect a long engine life filled with good fuel economy.

Plus, the Turfcat is quiet. All controls are within easy reach. And it might very well be the most comfortable riding rotary in the world.

Ask your Jacobsen distributor for a Turfcat demonstration. And have him explain about the many fine features that customers want.

The more you listen to what he has to say, the more you’ll know we’ve been listening.

We hear you.
Maintenance from page 40

Fuel — If the fuel tank is partially full, add a gas stabilizer during storage. When it comes time to start the season, you may want to add a solvent that will help dissolve gum that might have formed in the gas lines and carburetor. If your fuel line has a filter, give it an inspection too, removing any sediment that may be in the bowl.

Belts & Chains — Examine belts for wear and replace them as necessary. Adjust the new or the acceptable old to the proper tension. Chains should be removed and cleaned in kerosene, then dried and coated with the recommended lubricant before replacement. Adjust these to the proper tension level, too.

Lubrication — Following our assumption that your machine was not serviced prior to storage, now would be an ideal time to turn to the lubrication chart in your owner's manual and lubricate the entire unit. If different lubricants are specified, by all means use them. Each has been carefully predetermined for a very specific performance. Not following the charts could lead to premature failure of important components.

Cutter Maintenance — Now we come to the working end of the machine, the rotary blades or reel blades and bedknives that cut those many acres of turf or fine grass. Inspect the mowing blades (and bedknives) for nicks, gouges, or signs of damage or uneven wear. Grind and lap the reel type mower, following instructions given its maintenance manual, and sharpen the rotary blades. Adjust reel units to zero contact and zero clearance without drag or resistance to rotation. The bedknife should be set close enough to the reel blades so that a strip of newspaper placed along the mowing surface can be cleanly cut without metal-to-metal contact. Give surfaces a thin coat of a light-weight lubricant to avoid rust.

Brakes — The attention you give the brakes depends upon the age of the machine. But we would recommend removing the drums, dressing them down as needed, and inspecting the shoes. It's better to replace those shoes now if you don't think they'll make it through the coming season. Time is a whole lot less expensive now than later on.

Touch Up — Now that the machine has been completely cleaned and serviced, attention can be turned to touching-up painted areas and applying a preservative to bare surfaces. For the painted areas, you'll want to remove as much as possible the rust that may have formed before brushing on a coat of rust-inhibiting paint. For the unpainted surfaces a coat of rust preventive oil (except pulley groves) can be applied.

Preventive Maintenance — As we said, the whole idea of preventive maintenance is to save money, minimize downtime, add safety and extend the operational life of a piece of equipment. Fortunately preventive maintenance doesn't cost money. Your present facilities are probably adequate, no matter how modest. Preventive maintenance is basically free because most of all, it takes only you to put into practice the knowledge you already have — and a little help from a maintenance schedule such as the one we have provided.
Q: Could you please recommend some evergreen trees or medium-to-tall evergreen shrubs that can be used as a screen and will tolerate shady conditions (Mid-Atlantic region)?

A: All species of hemlock (Tsuga) will withstand shade although they grow best in full sunlight. Hemlocks can be pruned to form a very dense hedge and will eventually reach 75' to 90' if left unpruned.

American arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis) is almost columnar in growth habit and grows best in moist woods near water. Arborvitae has the undesirable habit of turning brownish in the winter and will grow to 60' at maturity.

Inkberry (Ilex glabra) will grow to 8 feet and grows best in wet, acid soil. It grows well in dense shade.

Rhododendron, pieris and kalmia will exceed 8 feet in height and form a loose screening effect. All of these species grow best in well-drained, acid soils and will tolerate fairly dense shade.

Q: We have a large euonymus that is covered with a small white scale. The leaves are beginning to "roll" and the twigs are dying back. What chemical will control this and when should we spray?

A: I can't positively identify the scale without inspection but it is probably euonymus scale. Heavy infestations usually require both a dormant and a late spring-early summer spray.

In your area (Pennsylvania) apply dormant oil plus ethion in late March or early April, and spray malathion, Sevin or cygon in early June.

Check the labels and the local extension service for detailed instructions.

Q: This spring our apple orchard was severely infected with what I was told was fire blight. I don't remember having this problem before. Could you tell me how to control it?

A: Fire blight is a bacterial disease and was more prevalent this year than in previous years in your area. Use the following spray schedule:

- Dormant spray: Apply 20% copper carbonate with 1% lime sulfur (November or December).
- Late spring spray: Apply a contact spray with tebuconazole (June).

For more information on the Spyder call or write: Mike Whitt - Sales Manager Foxcroft Development Associates 5402 Edgewood Rd. Crystal Lake, IL 60014 815-459-3351

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OCTOBER 1979/WEEDS TREES & TURF
area (Midwest). The bacteria overwinter in the stem cankers and are spread in the spring by wind and by bees and other insects which carry the organism from tree to tree while gathering nectar from the blossoms.

Prune out the infected branches below the cankers before spring, and spray with the antibiotic Agri-Strep at blossom time. Zineb is also recommended in some states. Always follow label recommendations. Heavy fertilization has been reported to increase susceptibility to fire blight.

Q: If dandelions are sprayed with 2,4-D at the time of seeding, will the seed be sterilized? Also, would 2,4-D in combination with dicamba and MCPP be effective in this way?

A: The 2,4-D will not injure the seed itself. When the seeds germinate, sufficient 2,4-D will be present near the soil surface to severely injure or kill the seedlings. Application of 2,4-D should be delayed for six weeks after seeding or until the lawn has been mowed twice.

Q: Is it better to water turf in day or at night? Exactly how much damage would be caused by watering at the wrong time?

A: Irrigation during the early morning or evening hours allows for the most efficient utilization of water by turfgrass plants since less water is lost through sun-induced evaporation. Evening watering, however, can increase the potential for disease by providing the moist conditions necessary for the growth and development of fungus throughout the night.

Contrary to popular opinion, watering turfgrass in the afternoon while the sun is shining does not cause scorch except under unusual circumstances. Water or syringing turfgrass at midday, during periods of extreme heat, to take advantage of the cooling effect of evaporating water, is a common practice on some golf courses.

Q: Can Di-Syston be used for leaf miner control on birch trees when apple trees are nearby?

A: The proximity of the fruit tree to the birch tree and the chance of intermingling of the root systems of the different kinds of trees would determine whether Di-Syston should be used. If there is any chance of intermingling of roots, Di-Syston should not be applied.

The Di-Syston label specifically states that it should not be applied to trees that will bear fruit during the current crop year. Another systemic, Dimethoate (Cygon), is labeled for birch leaf miner control and can be used on apple trees up to 28 days prior to harvest.

Q: During the hot summer months, sometimes as early as June 15, some lawns will dry and go dormant. Is it possible, through watering and other cultural practices, to rejuvenate this turf during the following summer months?

A: Cool season turfgrass plants typically turn brown in the summer unless supplemental water is applied during periods of heat and/or drought. However, unless the crown area is injured, the plant usually is not permanently affected. The crown is the only truly perennial part of a turfgrass plant; the tillers and roots undergo constant renewal as the oldest tissues die and are replaced.

Increasing the cutting height during the summer months will help protect the crown from excessive heat and drying. Unless prolonged drought has occurred, the turfgrass should revive with the cool temperatures and increased moisture in the fall.

If not, you should inspect the turfgrass for some other problem such as insects or disease.

Reader comment — In response to the June 1979 "Vegetative Management" column, one of the readers has suggested a means of eliminating the problem of "messy" crabapples. She suggests that you consider planting 'Spring Snow' which has beautiful blossoms but no fruit. She indicated that it was rated in the best category in the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum. Check with your local cooperative extension service or a reputable nurseryman for its evaluation in your area. — Thanks!

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When you're into turf, be it for National League, National Open or divot-prone Sunday duffers - look into Safe-T-Lawn. We've saved a lot of faces.
Commercial trim mowers by Lawn-Boy were introduced in August for professional lawn maintenance and landscape contractors, rental services, and municipal use. All three of the new models have 6-in. front and 8-in. rear steel wheels with greasable ball bearings; full interface hubs; heavy gauge handles and handle brackets; five quart fuel tank; and a die cast aluminum carburetor equipped with heavy duty air filter. The models also feature fingertip height adjustment; heavy, die cast aluminum deck, and solid state ignition. Two push and one self-propelled models are available which cut a 21-in. swath.

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Two new sized models of the Lawn Genie Pick-Up flail mower have been introduced by the Mathews Company. The new 48-in. and 88-in. models mow, sweep, mulch, chop, shred and thatch for complete lawn care. The 48-in. is available in three styles: a 16 hp Briggs & Stratton engine driven pull-type; a PTO-driven pull-type for a 15 hp tractor; and a PTO-driven lift-type with Category 1, three-point hitch for trac-

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