THE NEW, 4 BILLION YEAR-OLD LAWN CARE DISCOVERY.

MICRO-MUNCH. A GIANT STEP BACKWARD.
In the beginning, the earth's soil was filled with natural organisms that quickly decomposed organic debris and promoted deep-rooted, healthy vegetation. But over the years, man has destroyed much of this natural balance with over-fertilization, harmful insecticides and machinery that compacted and literally "squeezed" the life out of the soil. All this has led to unhealthy, weak-rooted, problem lawns with thick, unnatural mat and thatch.

To solve the problem, the scientists at Agro-Chem took a long look backward, and developed Micro-Munch as part of their famous Green Magic Lawncare System. Micro-Munch is the first product that actually restores the natural organisms necessary for healthy, lush, disease-resistant turf.

Micro-Munch reduces maintenance costs.
By restoring nature's balance, spray-applied Micro-Munch can actually lower your maintenance costs by reducing the need for fertilizing, watering and pesticide application. And Micro-Munch will eliminate the need for Power Raking and frequent reseeding and resodding.

Micro-Munch works fast and is easy to apply.
Once applied, Micro-Munch's balanced soil diet goes right to work, naturally decomposing harmful accumulated mat and thatch up to ¾" within 9 to 12 weeks—turning it into nutritious humus. And Micro-Munch sprays on quickly, for noticeable results in weeks.

New Turf Begins With a Phone Call. Or A Stamp.
To find out how Micro-Munch can work to restore lush new life to your grounds, and actually reduce maintenance costs, return the attached coupon. Or for faster service, call us collect. Micro-Munch. It's an idea who's time has come.

CALL MR. THOMAS GREENE, COLLECT 312-455-6900

IT'S ABOUT TIME.
AGRO-CHEM, INC.
Where the grass is always greener.
11150 W. Addison, Franklin Park, Illinois 60131
The suburban home of this period was set closer to the ground with less foundation showing on a larger lot of 7,000 or more square feet. These suburban homes had a great deal of planting area around them with room for flowers or vegetable gardens in the rear. The American suburban home of the mid-thirties had a wide variety of modern architectural planning and design features comparable with most of today's houses except for the split-levels. The exterior architectural appearances were varied and derived from a great number of styles such as English, Colonial, Spanish, Georgian, or a mixture of these in an American Style.

Most of the circumstances which led to the development of the foundation planting as described in the preceding paragraphs have changed, but the practice of planting the front of houses lingers on. In general, the high foundation is gone from today's houses, but the planting is still there. This method of planting does not meet today's need. However, it is a custom that will die slowly with the landscape nurserymen and home gardeners. Eckbo, in his book Landscape for Living, stated: "Foundation-planting: that great technique for moving miscellaneous nursery stock purports to 'tie the building to the ground, soften it, conceal the scars,' etc." Landscaping is very apt to be sold as beautification which may cover up damage to nature or mistakes of architects or builders.

The professional literature has been full of references that criticize the concept of the foundation planting. In 1935, Bottomly wrote: "The continuous foundation planting is wrong mainly because it is overdone and because the connecting plants are so high and so positive as to destroy the effect of the functional plants at the entrances and corners." Writers on landscape, in general, have said the only reason for any form of foundation planting should be used to soften the lines of the building and help blend the building into the surrounding landscape.

One way suggested to focus attention on any fault in a foundation planting was by taking a picture of the front of the house, framing it and hanging it over the fireplace. If something was wrong, the problem would show up easily, since, generally, tall shrubs should be planted at the corners of the house to soften harsh lines and create a transition to the landscape and some accent be made at the doorway. The old practice of accenting the doorway was simply to plant six spireas each side of the front door.

Landscape architects writing for the benefit of the home gardeners mentioned there were more poor examples of foundation plantings in America than any other type of planting. They were critical of the many reasons given for using foundation plantings such as fitting the house to the surrounding area, or harmonizing the vertical lines of the building with the horizontal lines of the ground. Other reasons listed to justify foundation planting were to soften the lines about the house or to accentuate or decorate. These were all worthy purposes, but the landscape critics questioned how much softening or harmony there was in the monotony of stiffly spotted evergreens or deciduous shrubs planted around a building. One recommendation was to forget about the foundation planting entirely as the major reasons for its existence had passed into oblivion. What it does is set the house on a ruffle of fluffy foliage, or if the plants have been sheared the house sits on an Alice in Wonderland set of machine-like cubes, spheres, and pyramids.

In any discussion on the good or bad features of foundation plantings, it is the house which must be considered the most conspicuous object in the landscape. Plants are one of the elements in the landscape that best create the harmony between the ground area and the building. The foundation area is where plants can be located to create this harmony.

There is no reason to completely encircle a house with a continuous mass of shrubbery unless the house has an ugly foundation. High foundations of stone or brickwork are often attractive, at least in part, and can add a pleasant view if made visible. With today's architecture, whether modern or traditional in style, standard construction brings the facing material (wood, brick, etc.) to within 6 inches or so of the ground, showing little or no foundation, so there is even less need for foundation planting.

The criteria for a good foundation planting may be that it should never call attention to itself; felt, but not necessarily noticed, so that the facade of the house will be accented to harmonize with the entire landscape development. Too often the opposite is seen where the foundation planting becomes a collection of plants with different shapes, contrasting textures, exotic colors of foliage and flower, as though the plants are being grown for the sole purpose of cultivating a small arboretum.

The foundation planting should not be treated as a separate unit of the landscape, but as part of the entire house and garden design. Perhaps it would be better to forget about the foundation planting and consider the overall setting of the house, its background and foreground, and the ground area as one unit. When this happens, the plantings about the walls of the foundation will be less prominent, with fewer varieties and quantities of plants, so that attention is directed to the house rather than the planting. Today, houses have attractive walls that can be enhanced with shrubs, not concealed, and the landscape is supposed to be lived in, not just to be looked at.

The contemporary approach to foundation...
planning is to treat it as part of the total planting design, not as a separate unit. At one time, plantings in front yards were designed to be viewed as a picture to be seen while walking or traveling by in a car or carriage. Today, the front yard should be considered, not as a picture, but rather as a space for people to use — a part of the entry to the home.

Some authors have suggested a number of simple rules as guides in solving design problems of the foundation planting. These rules include:

- Planting corners; doorways of the home; suggestions on shapes, widths, and lengths of planting beds; and selection of plants to fit the building and environment.

Part of the problem we have today in residential planting design is the application to all types of architecture of a concept developed years ago for a single type of architecture. We no longer build houses with high foundations, but the same type of planting is still placed in front of colonial, cape cod, (which authentically would have no foundation planting) ranch, or split level houses.

The use of plants in foundation planting to create a transition from the building to the ground or to accentuate, decorate, and soften the harsh lines about the house, etc., have been primarily thought of as the artistic part of planting design one of simplicity, scale relationship, balance, sequence, and focalization.

More important is the functional role of plants to solve environmental and aesthetic problems in the landscape. Contemporary planting design uses the functional spectrum of plants which includes architectural, engineering, climate control, and aesthetic use of plants.

Architecturally, plants can be used to form walls, canopies, or floors by taking advantage of their different growth habits and foliage characteristics. They can be used to define or articulate a space, provide privacy, screen an unpleasant view, or reveal or frame a significant view or object.

Plants used for engineering purposes can reduce the glare of lights, or create a better traffic pattern for movement of people and cars. The engineering spectrum of plants can also include sound control, air-conditioning, and erosion control to mention just a few.

The climate control spectrum might use deciduous shade trees to screen the hot sun or in winter, to permit the sun to penetrate to the ground. Plants used in climate control can act as windbreaks, increasing or decreasing wind velocities and directions, can reduce the impact of precipitation, and can change solar radiation levels.

Continues on page 75
To professionals who have been impressed by Touchdown Kentucky Bluegrass.

The same people who brought you Touchdown, now proudly introduce America Kentucky Bluegrass.

Two great Bluegrasses for the 80's

Touchdown* KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

AMERICA KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

Circle 174 on free information card
Plants have been used traditionally for beautification (aesthetics). This has unfortunately been considered the major or only reason for plantings around buildings by most people.

Aesthetically, plants can become a piece of living sculpture, as when placed against a wall to give an interesting shadow pattern of branches. They can be used as a background for other plants, or to help blend together unrelated objects, buildings, or structures. They provide an environment for birds and wildlife and enhance our surroundings. An important aspect of aesthetics often overlooked is the impact on senses other than sight - smell - touch and hearing. Examples might be the sound of the winds in the pines, the scent of a linden grove in spring or the feel of new clover on a sunny hillside.

An alternative to foundation planting can be to design the front yard as a public access area in such a manner that visitors or family pass from the public street to a doorway garden designed to suggest a degree of enclosure and a sense of arrival. The passage from street to door can be through trees, shrubs, fences, hedges, flowers, and over surfaces of pavement, grass or ground cover designed as a door-yard garden providing a feeling of separation from the street to the privacy of the home and all in the name of foundation planting.

The planting for the front yard becomes an extension of the entryway of the house and in some ways part of the living room. It is at the point of entering the lot or front yard where the preparation begins for the social interchange which later takes place within the house. For example, in years past, some religious shrines were located within a beautiful woods setting. The walk through the woods prepared the worshipper for meditation and prayer. Likewise, the walk from the car to the house should be a time of preparation for the social interaction or activity that is going to happen inside the home. If the transition from the street and automobile is a comfortable and pleasant experience for the pedestrian, then guests will feel more comfortable and pleasant once inside the home. On the other hand, if the transition from street to house is not pleasant, the guest may subconsciously have an unfavorable attitude about the host and surroundings.

Good planting design thus considers the front yard, not just foundation planting, and relies heavily on the functional spectrum of plants. The landscape design process is used to create the kind of entry place or front yard we want and will result in the use of plants, pavements, and structures. Pattern, textures, scale and form of these elements (plants, pavements, and structures) must be considered in the development of the design. We can create that certain feeling of privacy, personality, or sense of place we wish our yard to express. However, certain environmental and space design problems must be solved by considering the functional spectrum of plants and applying the five design principles: simplicity, balance, scale, sequence, and focalization. Examples of apply-
COUNT THE WAYS
CUSHMAN CAN
HELP CUT YOUR
LABOR COSTS.

With inflation driving up your labor costs, you've got to find new ways to get more work done in less time.
That's what the Cushman Turf-Care System is all about.
At the heart of our system is the Cushman 3- or 4-wheel Turf-Truckster vehicle. With a rugged 18-hp engine, and a transmission designed to allow the optional PTO to attach directly to it, the Turf-Truckster moves people, tools and equipment quickly and economically.
But the real beauty of the Turf-Truckster is that it also helps your crew finish most turf jobs fast, thanks to a full line of optional Cushman attachments.

Each attachment secures to your Turf-Truckster's chassis in minutes, through Cushman's pin-disconnect system. You don't bolt or hitch, but just put the attachment in place,
snap-in two or three pull pins and you're ready to hit the turf.
And every optional Cushman Turf-Care attachment is engineered to get its job done neatly and in as little time as possible.

1. GREENSAVER® AERATOR.
The Greensaver lets you aerate greens, tees or other turf areas up to 10 times faster than walk-type units.
It attaches easily to either the 3- or 4-wheel Turf-Truckster. Choose the drum best suited for your turf: ½" coring tines, ⅝" coring tines or slicing tines—they are all interchangeable. What's more, both coring drums collect cores as you aerate. Or remove the side plates and return the cores to the turf to be broken up as top dressing.

2. SHORT BOX & FLATBED/BOX.
Your Turf-Truckster becomes a flatbed hauler with just two pull pins in place. Bolt on the optional side panels and tailgate to the flatbed, and you've got a 1,000-lb. capacity* box that can be dumped manually or hydraulically.
3. SPRAYER.
It's a 100-gallon polyethylene tank that holds liquids for spraying greens, trees, bushes or roughs quickly and accurately. Team it with the Turf-Truckster equipped with a standard 2 to 1 auxiliary transmission, optional PTO and ground speed governor for properly controlled spraying.

6. QUICK AERATOR.
We call it the Quick Aerator because its 46" wide swath lets you finish big aerating jobs fast. It can also move from job to job fast, because it can be hydraulically lifted by controls from the driver's seat for ground transport (optional hydraulic system and dump set required). Three tine styles are available for different soil conditions: slicing, coring (2 sizes) and open spoon.

4. TOP DRESSER.
Compared to self-powered or walk-type top dressers, this unit pays for itself in the hours it can save your crew. A rubber fabric moving bed and rotating brush are regulated by the vehicle's ground speed to maintain an even spreading pattern over a 31½" swath. And the hopper holds up to 1,000 lbs. of material from rock salt to powdered fertilizer.

7. GRADER/SCARIFIER.
Now you can groom non-turf areas with your Cushman Turf-Care System. Attach the new Grader/Scarifier to your Turf-Truckster and you're ready to break up compacted dirt on ball diamond infields or golf car pathways. As a professional grading tool, it will keep your grounds even, or create new surfaces. There's a built-on dragmat holder, driver-operated controls and an optional scarifier replacement bar with extra-close 1½" tooth spacing.

5. SPREADER/SEEDER.
Mounted on the optional Short Box or Flatbed/Box, its cyclone action spreads up to 300 pounds of seed, sand, salt or fertilizer over areas up to 40' wide. The Spreader/Seeder is powered by the Turf-Truckster's optional PTO with extension shaft. And since all controls are operated from the driver's seat, one man can get the job done.

8. POWER CONVERTER.
The Cushman Power Converter turns your Turf-Truckster into a mobile power plant for electric tools, floodlights... anything with a universal motor that draws up to 120 volts DC. So, instead of bringing every repair job back to the shop, your crew can handle them in the field. The Power Converter is inexpensive, easy to install and makes your Cushman System even more versatile.

9. CUSHMAN RUNABOUT.
If you need a vehicle for moving people and equipment efficiently, consider the Cushman Runabout. Either the two-man 18-hp Runabout, or the one-man 12-hp model. Both give you maneuverability and feature a big pick-up box, and 3-speed transmission. And both Runabout models let your crew get to the job without tying up a golf car that could be on the course earning a profit.

The Cushman Runabout. The Cushman Turf-Truckster. The Cushman Turf-Care System. They're all designed with the kind of quality you've come to expect from Cushman. And common sense engineering for less downtime, helping you hold down rising operating costs.

If you'd like to see our turf system in action on your grounds, return this coupon. Your Cushman Turf Dealer is ready to demonstrate our labor-saving System to you now.

*Rating for vehicle equipped with 9.50-8 rear tires.
© Outboard Marine Corporation 1979.
All rights reserved.

CUSHMAN
The Labor-Saving Turf System
2022 Cushman, P.O. Box 82409,
Lincoln, NE 68501
Let's see the labor-saving System at work, Cushman.
□ I'd like more information on the
□ Send me your new catalog for 1980.
Name
Title
Address
City
State
ZIP
Check out these energy savers from solo

SOLO's 426R riding mistblower is a rugged, lightweight 12.5-hp energy-saver for the fruit, berry, vegetable, or ornamental grower. Standard cleat or ATV tires. PTO-driven 451/452 mistblowers cut hundreds of pounds from a tractor's load. 53, 80, or 105-gal. formula tanks available; centrifugal or piston pump. PLUS ... both save money too. SOLO mistblowers give better coverage with lower volume ... better than any sprayer!

- SAVE with 8-nozzle discharge, adjustable in direction, flow rate. Install TELEBLAST nozzle for 50-ft. radius coverage.
- SAFE no-drift herbicide application with optional spray boom or hand gun

Send for free brochure or ask your dealer for SOLO

SOLO INCORPORATED
5100 Chestnut Avenue
Newport News, VA 23605

In Canada:
Box 464
Burlington, Ont. L7R 3Y3

Circle 107 on free information card

For both Volume and Pressure

Use Hypro series 5200 Big Twin piston pumps.

Here's a rugged two-cylinder piston pump that will deliver up to 10 gpm at 400 psi (600 rpm) for tree spraying, area spraying, fogging, or termite pretreating. Handles many kinds of weed and pest control chemicals including wettable powder suspensions. Available with solid shaft or with hollow shaft for direct tractor, truck, or jeep PTO mounting.

FEATURES:
- Leather or impregnated fabric piston cups.
- Heavy duty ball bearings.
- Suction & discharge ports tapped ¼" NPT.

Also available with gas engine and mounting base.

Hypro
A DIVISION OF LEAR SIEGLER, INC.
347 Fifth Avenue NW, St. Paul, Minnesota 55112

Circle 109 on free information card

Foundation
from page 75

ing the design principles might include:

Achieving focalization through the use of specimen plant, metal or wood sculpture, a light; the seasonal interest of flowers or foliage changes of autumn.

Achieving scale by creating walks which are wide enough for the use and space, fences which are the right height or plant masses which relate properly to the entire width of the space.

Achieving balance by considering the relationship of a large oak to another oak or to two or three small trees so that volumes are roughly equivalent.

Each planting design is unique and must be developed for the style and lines of the building, its materials and colors, and equally important, for the people who live there. The selection of plants should be based on whether or not the plant fits the design, not upon the individual characteristics of the plant. It is more important to know what is needed in a plant, and then find the plant that fits those needs, not vice-versa.

Modern day planting design attempts to integrate plants and architecture with the surrounding environment by allowing those things which need dominance to become focal and those things that are subordinate to fit into the background where they are appropriate. Even though the architecture has an important place in the development of the landscape design, it may be necessary to forego architectural dominance in order to create a solution that will make the program work. A building with excellent architectural features actually needs very few plants to accentuate its characteristics. However, to accomplish the design needs of the total property, a great many plants and structures might be necessary.

If on the other hand, one has a structure which is not architecturally pleasing, it may be necessary to use many plants to draw attention away from the architecture, by making the landscape dominant. However, if the program requires a very simple solution, it may be necessary to live with a highly visual dominant architectural element because of the nature of the needs and how one wants to develop the site. WTT
Singlehanded, you can whip fuel and labor costs with EXCEL HUSTLER pure motion at your fingertips.

To groundskeeping pros, EXCEL HUSTLER means Mower—and More—every season.

Two hydrostatic pumps transmit direct to drive wheels instantly in response to fingertip touch on twin hand levers. Dual pumps work only half as hard, last many seasons longer for added value and less downtime. But there's More: **Instant pure motion** moves the big mowers easily around trees, park benches, markers, and other mowing headaches. EXCEL HUSTLER owners mow More acres per hour, More grass per gallon, More years per mower!

The Mower delivers a super cut on fine turf or rough. Choose air-cooled 275 or 285; liquid cooled 295. Standard or heavy duty 72" rotary, 54" rotary, or 60" flail. **More** turf and grounds attachments: Cultivator, Catcher/Compactor, Edger, Dozer Blade, Rotary Broom, amazingly efficient Snow Thrower. Add ROPS; enclose cab for winter comfort; Tilt-Deck Trailer for transporting.

**And More!** Factory trained service and parts through your EXCEL HUSTLER Distributor. Write or call for his name and free literature, or watch for a field demo.

Mower and More, the choice of the pros.

Excel Industries, Inc. • Box 727 • Hesston, Kansas 67062 • (316) 327-4911 • (800) 835-3260

Circle 120 on free information card
Control 15 major turf pests with versatile SEVIN® carbaryl insecticide.

They nip, munch, burrow and bite. As sure as grass is green, turf pests will try to make life miserable.

You can end the misery with SEVIN carbaryl insecticide. And protect the turf you manage from as many as 15 different problem pests.

Both the most common ones and the worst: ants, bluegrass billbugs, chiggers, chinch bugs, cutworms, earwigs, European chafer, fall armyworm, fleas, green June beetle, leafhoppers, millipedes, mosquitoes, sod webworms (lawn moths) and ticks.

Broad registration only starts the list of SEVIN benefits.

It's also compatible with many other commonly used insecticides, miticides, fungicides and foliar nutrients. And residents can resume using the grounds or yard as soon as the spray dries.

There's a choice of