At last... A fescue that's green enough to match bluegrass,
Jamestown
Chewings Fescue

Researchers have long looked for a fine-leafed fescue that has the color and adaptability of modern bluegrasses and that will look well in a seed mixture. Jamestown, a low-growing new variety of chewings fescue, developed at the University of Rhode Island, is the answer for nearly every turf condition required. Jamestown has good disease resistance, shade tolerance, the darkest green color of any fescue on the market and wide adaptation. Jamestown has been thoroughly researched by universities and independent research groups throughout the United States and Canada. But, most importantly, the low growth and brilliant color are the outstanding virtues landscapers, contractors, sodmen and golf course superintendents count on. Jamestown can be used for practically any turf condition.

GENERAL LANDSCAPE...
For home lawn use, institutional, parks... university studies from Winnipeg, Canada to Maryland have consistently rated Jamestown number one in overall quality for the past five years. Jamestown broadens the adaptation of bluegrasses because of shade tolerance and lower fertility requirements.

SOD FARMS...
Jamestown is ideally compatible in persistence and color to the new Kentucky Bluegrasses such as Baron and Majestic. Its natural low and dense growth combined with its deep rich color makes Jamestown the number one fescue for use in the sod industry.

GOLF COURSES...
In the temperate climates Jamestown should be used for seed mixtures on tees, roughs and fairways. While in the Bermuda belt Jamestown is the best fine leafed fescue for fall overseeding greens. A Clemson University study showed that Jamestown is outstanding at a cutting height as low as 1/8 inch.

Remember... Jamestown is particularly useful where turf conditions are less than perfect. It does very well in non-irrigated and somewhat infertile soils where the turf may be subject to adverse conditions on low maintenance budgets.

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"Saved money."
Jim Anderson, Lost Spur Country Club
St. Paul, Minn.

"Controlled brown patch."
Larry Bunn, Blue Hill Country Club
Canton, Mass.

"3 week control."
Chris Myers, Bloomfield Hills Country Club
Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

"Best I've ever used."
Vince Spano, Hamlet Golf & Tennis Club
Delray Beach, Fla.

"Chipco® 26019 is getting the word spread fast and it's all good. "With Chipco 26019, we've pretty well licked our disease problems and it lasts up to 2 days!" said Larry Bunn at Blue Hill C.C.

Jim Anderson, Lost Spur C.C., emphasized 21 day residual control saying "The longer time between spraying has saved money and labor to keep us within budget." And Firestone's Jim Loke said, "with 200 to 300 players per day, the long spray interval adds extra convenience."

They're all impressed with just how effective Chipco 26019 against the toughest disease problems like dollar spot, (including benomyl resistant dollar spot) brown patch, Helminthosporium (leafspot, and melting out) and fusarium patch in the Northwest.

Bent Tree C.C. Superintendent Warren Stringer said, "Leaf spot was epidemic in proportions here last Spring. Weeks of rain left our usual fungicides ineffective. Chipco 26019 turned the tide..."
Larry Bunn noted, "we controlled dollar spot and brown patch with two applications." And Chris Myers of Bloomfield Hills C.C. said that Chipco 26019 controlled dollar spot "longer than any other fungicide he used last year."

This season, ask your Chipco distributor or Rhône-Poulenc representative about Chipco 26019...the turf fungicide that outperforms anything else you can use, with about half the number of sprays. Who says so? You, the turf care professional. And as far as we're concerned, that's the last word.

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time consuming job. Hydraulic drive could make larger units more practical than in the past.

The Future

Managers of valuable turf areas in the future will face a complex set of considerations for problems that used to seem simple. Efficiency, application rates, chemical/biochemical interaction, water consumption, water content, precise rootzone condition and drainage control will be cross-checked for exact corrective measures. Turfgrass cultivar, disease organism identification, and soil chemistry would be the least number of factors to be considered and they would have to be considered in greater detail than today.

A computer may be required to manage the number and complexity of details for turf management. Research data bases will be developed by universities and large associations. Test results will be inputted by minicomputer at the site and transmitted via telephone for evaluation and recommendations. Demographic data will customize the answer for the computer user.

Such programs exist in simplified form today. Soil test facilities in Wooster, Ohio, provide a computer printout of recommended application rates for nitrogen and all other elements, including pH correction. The professional provides a soil sample and fills out a card listing type of turfgrass or tree, whether the sample is preplant or postplant, and county. The results from the lab are sent to the county extension turf specialist for filing and for delivery to the sender. If additional information is needed, the person can call the extension agent and he will have a record of the soil sample. Based on this information he can make fairly accurate recommendations in addition to those on the printout. This service costs less than $10 per sample.

In this fashion many more factors can be considered and processed through the extension agent or association technical specialist. One problem with this system is the two to three-week turnaround time. Direct access to a data base could provide instantaneous results. Access to the computer could be limited to subscribers of a system by a minicomputer which is programmed to communicate with the central processing unit.
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Although it may sound like a great deal of money, $6,000 for a minicomputer is not excessive if it can help prevent the loss of a green before a major tournament, or the failure of a large seeding installation by a landscape contractor. The cost to the university or organization for the central processing unit is higher, it could be paid by subscriptions from users.

Another use for the computer is the implementation of integrated pest management programs. IPM can be very complicated if you fully consider chemical controls, biological controls, and site conditions. Natural predators for disease hosts and damaging insects are not well understood at this time. Since the Environmental Protection Agency is behind the implementation of IPM, perhaps it can supply data base needs to extension agents. Regulating IPM would be nearly impossible without computer assistance.

To really get control of chemical use by agriculture and turf, not that it is out of control, EPA will have to provide practical solutions and assistance in addition to enforcement. And, rather than building local bureaucracies with EPA control support of the existing extension service should be mandated. Extension specialists know the industries whereas EPA agents know only enforcement of rules. They too often misinterpret local uses due to vague national standards. For the Special Local Needs program, EPA has rightly sought the assistance and advice of Land Grant universities, the very source of information for extension agents. There may be a case for integrated government management.

Al Radko has directed the USGA Green Section for the last two decades. He has edited the Green Section Record during that period.

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Solid state technology, already employed in irrigation, can be extended to other turf uses. Moisture sensors let the controller know irrigation is unnecessary after rain. Soil temperature sensors may indicate that syringing during hot weather is unnecessary. Phone communication with controllers can eliminate or change cycles. The uses of computers are limitless.

Use of infrared photography to indicate water or disease problems in turf may play a part in the future. Perhaps subtle differences in temperature of turf areas may pinpoint problems before they become detectable to the eye.

Effluent water (partially treated) is a good example of integrated management. It solves the turf managers problem with water costs and helps the sewerage department safely distribute water not needed for domestic or other industrial use. Wastewater control is another function, the biggest, of EPA. Its support for use of effluent for turf would help speed up conversion.

Growth regulators and water conditioners have a major role to play in the future. So does native material, such as wildflowers and prairie grasses. Here again, proper use depends upon full consideration of cost and site conditions. The benefits of lower maintenance products suffer from lack of comparison with alternatives. By planting native materials, mowing may be eliminated, but that doesn’t eliminate the need for other maintenance to the right-of-way such as trash removal, fence repair, and shoulder maintenance. Maintenance based upon these other needs may be adequate for mowing less expensive grasses.

By improving turf maintenance technology we have uncovered new problems and raised new questions. Assembling data on all aspects is possible with the computer. In the future the computer will eliminate much of the doubt about modern methods, contribute to the sophistication of the industry, and prevent unnecessary losses caused by lack of information.

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Sulky reel mower at Mount Vernon, Virginia, in the early 50’s (top). First riding garden tractor was designed by Bolens in 1931 (bottom).
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