America – Fiesta

A grass team that won't break your budget

You can't control the spiraling costs of chemicals and fertilizer, but you can control the quantities that you have to use by planting improved turfgrasses like America Kentucky bluegrass and Fiesta Perennial ryegrass.

America and Fiesta, a new breed of turfgrasses that have the ideal turf qualities you want along with tolerance to summer and winter stresses and turf diseases. And you get all of this at a reasonable price.

America Kentucky bluegrass and Fiesta Perennial ryegrass — Two great turfgrasses that don’t need pampering.
Introducing FOLIAN®... the easy-to-use liquid fertilizer that's safe and effective on any kind of turf.

FOLIAN is a complete fertilizer. Its special formulation of N-P-K, sulfur and iron gets nutrients directly into grass tissue. And FOLIAN will not cause tip burn when used as directed.

Convenient to use

FOLIAN is the only turf-builder you'll ever need. It saves you time because there's no mixing or agitation required before using FOLIAN. And FOLIAN can be applied in more concentrated form than most other liquids. As a result, you can service more lawns per truckload with fewer wasted man-hours.

A clear solution of the highest quality, FOLIAN won't settle out in your tanks. It's compatible with most pesticides, too.

Greens lawns fast

Because of its patented formulation and foliar activity, FOLIAN greens up turf quickly — faster than dry fertilizers or suspensions. And at the recommended rates, FOLIAN supplies enough residual fertilizer in the soil to keep grass green and healthy for many weeks.

Good for your business

Your customers will love the results FOLIAN gives. And you'll appreciate FOLIAN's convenience.

Best of all, FOLIAN makes your lawn care service more valuable. It means repeat business from satisfied customers and greater confidence in you.

Give FOLIAN a try and discover how it can mean more green for both of you.

To find out more about how to get started using FOLIAN, call toll-free 800-228-2178 Omaha, Neb., 800-446-1841/800-446-1845 Hopewell, Va. or write Allied Chemical Corporation, Dept. AG, P.O. Box 1000R, Morristown, N.J. 07960.

Write 101 on reader service card

FOLIAN® complete liquid fertilizer.
jobs in the second cutback by Toro. The company did not pay a dividend in the last quarter.

Cantu, formerly president of the ProTurf Division of O.M. Scott and Sons, is a warm, personable man with more than ten years experience in the turf industry.

Toro was an impressive, growth oriented firm until recession and lack of snowfall cut earnings. Between 1976 and 1979, Toro's sales increased from $130 million to nearly $360 million. In 1980, sales still increased to $402 million.

Toro Chairman David McLaughlin has been considered one of the most dynamic business leaders in the country and has received considerable coverage by the business press in the last three years. McLaughlin said the company will take a more conservative growth strategy in the future.

Dartmouth's search has taken more than nine months and included 400 candidates. McLaughlin assumes his new post in June 1981. He missed the announcement of his new job in New Hampshire so that he could personally explain to the Toro board his move.

McLaughlin announced to the Board of Directors in late February that he has accepted the post of president of Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH. McLaughlin, a 1954 graduate of Dartmouth, has long been active on the college's board of trustees and served as chairman.

CORPORATE

Melrose, Keating assume reigns after Toro shakeup

The Toro Company, faced with a total management restructuring after the departure of David McLaughlin and Jack Cantu, has selected ten-year Toro veteran Ken Melrose, 40, as president. Stephen Keating, 62, former chairman of Honeywell and director of General Mills, PPG Industries, and Donaldson Co., will serve as chairman of Toro's executive committee.

Melrose replaces Jack Cantu as president. He was most recently executive vice president of Toro's equipment division. He joined Toro in 1970 as director of marketing and served as president of Game Time, a Toro subsidiary for three years. Melrose graduated from Princeton University in mathematics and electrical engineering.

CONTINUES ON PAGE 57

For more information on how to cut out fungal diseases in turf and ornamentals.

Your turf and ornamentals need moisture to survive. However, wet weather brings out the worst in your soil. Fungal 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, Crop Protection Chemicals
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 is also registered for the control of snow mold in turf grasses in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota.

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APRIL 1981/WEEDS TREES & TURF 53
DURSBAN KEEPS RUNNING STRONG. HELPS KEEP BUGS FROM COMING BACK BEFORE YOU DO.

Long-lasting DURSBAN* brand insecticide is good insurance for your customer list. It can last up to 8 weeks—not just 3 or 4.

If the insects get back to your customer before you do, it's goodbye good customer.

That's why you'll want the insecticide that gives long-lasting protection to your business reputation! DURSBAN brand insecticide.

Whether you use the 2E or the double-strength 4E concentrations, you get longer residual control than with any other leading turf insecticide. And best of all, DURSBAN insecticides even cost less to use than many others.

So for sod webworms, chinch bugs, billbugs, ants, grubs—you name it—why not use the insecticides that keep running strong. And long. Get DURSBAN brand insecticides.

Just be sure to read and follow all label directions and precautions. Agricultural Products Department, Midland, Michigan 48640.

DOW CHEMICAL U.S.A.

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Vegetation management is a tough job. You know it, and we at Elanco know it. We also know that one of the toughest, and most important, parts of the job is keeping up-to-date on new practices, programs, and products.

That's why we put together this Vegetation Management Guide. It contains lots of helpful information about what's happening right now in the vegetation management field.

Elanco has re-written the book on vegetation management.

In Elanco's Vegetation Management Guide you'll read about new ways to save money on vegetation management. New ways to control problem species. New ways to get local help when you need it. And more.

Another nice feature of this guide is its price. It costs you nothing. Just fill out the information below, tear out the page, and send it to: Elanco Vegetation Management Guide, Elanco Products Company, Dept. E-455, Indianapolis, IN 46285, U.S.A.

Name________________________Title________________________Company________________________
Address_______________________City________________________State________Zip_________
Vegetation Management responsibilities: ___________ acres and/or ___________ miles right-of-way.
New Toro President Kendrick Melrose

received a master of science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a master in business administration from Chicago University.

Melrose was a track letterman at Princeton and has been a very active supporter of The Children's Theatre Company.

Keating has been a member of the Toro board of directors since 1966. Other credits include chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis and a board member of the Mayo Foundation.

Turf

Athletic field needs debated at Nebraska

Coaches, field managers, and turf specialists weighed natural and artificial alternatives for athletic fields during the Nebraska Turfgrass Conference and Show, Jan. 12-14, in Omaha.

Concerned that many Nebraska high schools are signing orders for artificial surfaces, turfgrass specialists urged field managers to review their natural turf programs for improvement.

John Melton, assistant coach of the Nebraska Cornhuskers football team, told conference attendents that players must wear pads everywhere, withstand the pounding from falling on the hard artificial surfaces, and take the impact that natural turf would absorb on knees and ankles. Melton said, however, that it’s easier to coach on artificial surfaces, these fields can be used more intensively, and aren’t turned to soup in heavy rains. Still, Melton states the conversion from natural to artificial turf “is a big mistake.”

To improve the endurance of Lincoln’s Seacrest Field, manager Mike Callaghan Overseeds every third game and aerifies after the close of the season. Callaghan also dethatches the field. One of the first steps he took when he assumed responsibility was to improve the drainage.

Nebraska extension turf specialist Robert Shearman stressed annual renovation for intensively used fields, fertilization three or four times per year, and control of persistent weeds.

Richard Hurley, research director for Loft’s Pedigreed Seed Co., said perennial ryegrass is the best value for use on athletic fields. If use can be limited to once a week, then Kentucky blue-

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Current contract numbers:
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APRIL 1981/WEEDS TREES & TURF 57
Diazinon® not only controls, but is labeled for more turf insects than any other turf insecticide. Just take a look, it’s the biggest label in the business. You’ll count 24 turf insects in all. Including white grubs, sod webworms, cutworms, chinch bugs,
every insect on this page. face this season?

armyworms and ants.

This season, be sure to ask your local supplier for Diazinon.
And put the biggest label in the business to work for you.

Ciba-Geigy, Ag. Div., Box 11422, Greensboro, NC 27409
Diazinon by CIBA-GEIGY
The biggest label in the business.
temperatures and to the cooling or heating that is gov-
erned by radiation and by evaporation of water. Tem-
peratures presumably limit litter decomposition rates
very commonly.

Moisture and Aeration
Poor aeration (excess water) and surface drying are
associated with thatch accumulation (Beard, 1973).
Ulelhova (1973) indicated that decomposition pro-
cesses are essentially stopped in dry litter. She also
indicated that the decomposition proceeds for a short
time during overly wet conditions, but is soon halted
by the accumulation of toxins produced when decom-
position occurs under conditions of low oxygen. The
toxins persist for some time even after aeration is re-
established, and thus act to extend the time of inhibi-
tion. Hunt (1978) has described the moisture conditions
which limit decomposition. Peak levels for decompos-
tion are narrow (ca. -1 to -5 bars). These limits are
stated in terms of water energy levels, and are
therefore difficult to portray in readily understood
terms. Suffice it to say that thatch that appears even
slightly dry will probably be in the -15 to -100 bar
range, and thatch which glistens with moisture when
squeezed tightly will be in the 0 to -1 bar range. Turf is
fully capable of growth when thatch is extremely dry,
because the roots extract water from lower in the soil
profile. Moisture can therefore limit thatch decompos-
tion in turf during wet or dry periods.

Summary
Thatch is commonly associated with the use of in-
tensive management practices on turfgrasses. But most
of us have also had to address thatch accumulations on
turfs that receive very low levels of management.
These turf areas are seldom irrigated, limed or
fertilized, and are therefore often inhospitable to the
activities of microorganisms in the thatch layer.

Furthermore, low management turfs often have
lower levels of leaf, stem and root production than
found in high management turfs. Smith (1979) pre-
pdicted that at tissue production rates below a certain
broad minimum, the amounts of decomposer microor-
ganisms will become restricted by a lack of available
carbon, and that plant litter will begin to accumulate.
At production levels above the minimum the amounts
of tissues produced simply outstrips the ability of mi-
croorganisms to keep it decomposed. These principles
indicate that a moderate level of management may be
best adapted for control of turfgrass thatch. More re-
search is obviously necessary, but there appears to be
no reason to believe that thatch is only a high manage-
ment problem.

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