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This slope was cleared with Roundup—then planted with a ground cover.
"ROUNDUP® SAVED ME ABOUT 6 DAYS ON THIS RENOVATION."

"WITH ROUNDUP, I NOT ONLY SAVE TIME, I CAN ALSO DO A BETTER JOB. BIG JOBS OR SMALL ONES. EXTENSIVE RENOVATIONS—OR JUST AN AREA UPGRADE. THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS, I COULDN'T BE AS COMPETITIVE WITHOUT ROUNDUP."

CARL SCHIEFER OF CARL'S LANDSCAPING, INC., LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA

Carl Schiefer runs an award-winning landscaping business in Orange county, California. In that part of the country bermudagrass is an extremely tough perennial weed problem in lawn and shrub areas. Carl solves that problem with Roundup herbicide.

"We spray Roundup, and 7 days later we can plant. That's because Roundup has no residual soil activity. With conventional methods, we'd have to spend days digging up the rhizomes. In some areas, that means going down at least 12 inches if you're going to do an honest job. With Roundup, we can destroy the weeds, roots and all. On this particular site, I figure I saved about 6 days with Roundup."

When you renovate a lawn or slope with Roundup you won't have to dig, disc or use a sod cutter. Just apply Roundup when the old lawn is actively growing and at the proper stage of growth. Then come back 7 or more days later to power rake, till or slice—then plant. Your customers will like Roundup too, because the work site can hold up to light foot traffic during renovation.

Roundup can help make your workforce more efficient and your bidding more competitive. When you add it all up, that's the kind of edge you need to be successful today. Just ask Carl.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT MAKING LAWN RENOVATION MORE PROFITABLE WITH ROUNDUP, CALL 1-800-621-5800 TOLL FREE. IN ILLINOIS, CALL 1-800-972-5858.
ALCA management conference packed with facts

The Associated Landscape Contractors of America's Management Division has developed an information packed program for its two-day conference in Denver, Nov. 13-15.

The Division attracted more than 400 for its first conference last fall in Dallas. The content of the second conference has been increased to provide both technical and management help for middle to upper management of landscape companies of all specialties. All sessions are concentrated into two days to reduce time away from the job.

Sales and marketing sessions will be led by the Sales Management Institute of Raleigh, NC, and include sales training, scheduling, manpower utilization, pricing strategies, management trends in the 80's, and market planning.

Technical sessions are led by university specialists and include use of growth regulators, cool and warm season weed control, and application techniques. Speakers include Jack Butler and Bob Zindhl of Colorado State University, Clyde Elmore of the University of California, Davis, B.J. Johnson of the University of Georgia, and Ray Freeborg of Purdue.

The Management Division is giving the lawn care association a run for its money with this conference. The site of the conference is the Marriott Southeast, Denver. Early registration discounts apply until October 20. Prices range from $25 for students to $175 for non-members. You can register by contacting ALCA, 1750 Old Meadow Rd., McLean, Va. 22102, (703) 821-8611.

Housing nears pre-recession level

Despite the slight rise in interest rates this spring, single-family and multi-family housing starts were up nearly 75 percent from the year before, nearing a level not achieved since September 1979.

The Commerce Department reported May housing starts were close to 1.8 million units, up from 1.03 million a year earlier. Multi-family housing starts increased twice as much as single-family starts from the prior month, 28 percent and 14 percent respectively.

The South, West and North Central parts of the country shared the increase. The Northeast declined slightly.

Building permits for housing also rose in May to a 44-month high signalling future starts.

Opportunities in landscape construction should begin this fall and surge in 1984. Landscape maintenance work should start rising due to new construction by next summer.

ILCA awards entry deadline set

The Illinois Landscape Contractors Association is accepting entries for its 1984 awards program.

Any landscape architect, landscape designer, firm, property owner or professional individual representing a landscape installation may enter. All entries must be received by Nov. 1. Awards will be presented at the ILCA Awards Luncheon during the Mid-America Horticulture Trade Show in January 1984. For entry particulars, contact ILCA, 4 A East Wilston St., Batavia, IL 60510, (312) 879-5566.
Is anyone as knowledgeable about disease as a turf manager is?

Maybe.

Pennfine Perennial Ryegrass covers more ground than any other turfgrass variety in the world. This message recognizes the people who made it happen.

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Pennfine Poster #3, PO. Box 923, Minneapolis, MN 55440. (Watch for the other five ads in this series.)

Circle No. 143 on Reader Inquiry Card
Arborists file suit over noise rules

The National Arborist Association (NAA) filed suit in June against The U.S. Department of Labor for “arbitrary, capricious, discriminatory, and unconstitutional” regulation under the Hearing Conservation Amendment.

The suit, filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals, claims the Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulation adversely impacts, harms and prejudices the membership of the Association. The Amendment, to take effect March 1, 1984, requires employers to monitor noise levels in employee work areas. Noise levels are not to average more than 85 decibels (dB) over an eight-hour period. OSHA has allowed exemptions to agriculture, oil and gas drilling, and the construction industry.

“The ominous aspect of this regulation is it makes an employer responsible for hearing loss, regardless of the cause,” says NAA Executive Vice-President Robert Felix.

“Although chippers, stump cutters and chain saws exceed the decibel level, hearing protection required by other legislation reduces noise levels to well below the required level,” Felix points out.

The NAA suit was filed in the US Court of Appeals naming US Department of Labor and Occupational Safety and Health Administration officials as defendants. NAA pointed out the sound level of a typical disco is 127 decibels. The organization seeks to resolve the matter before the compliance date of March 1, 1984.

Nursery lab saved from budget cuts

A broad-based plea to save the Delaware, Ohio, Nursery Crops Research Laboratory from the budget ax has succeeded. The appeal, led by the American Association of Nurserymen, was initiated after word leaked from various budget committees the Delaware facility and two others were in jeopardy.

The present level of funding, more than $5 million, will be retained and “Research work will be continued,” said Orville Bently, USDA Assistant Secretary for Science and Education.

Monsanto exec urges joint R and D

Testifying before a U.S. House subcommittee on agriculture in June, Dr. John Marvel, general manager of Agricultural Products Research for Monsanto, called for more government effort to encourage joint research programs in agriculture.

Marvel emphasized the need for protection of current research data and “a growing erosion of national and international property rights.”

“For decades our agricultural productivity has been sustained by scientific and technical advances and the quick application of these technologies. Now this momentum is threatened.

“The role of government should be to focus on setting national policies and priorities for publicly funded programs and research. New research efforts must reach across campus disciplines, federal research organizations, and private industry to create new types of research teams which will help each other and bring new scientific disciplines into agriculture.”

range plan, the reorganization of the research program and $1.5 million building expansion. He has also authored more than 200 articles and journals.

“We are very excited about having Dr. Turgeon join us,” said Ross Pechto, vice president of operations for Tru Green. “We feel he is the undisputed expert in the country regarding turf research and turf management. He will bring the kind of knowledge and expertise to Tru Green that every company needs in order to succeed.”

In his new position, Turgeon will coordinate corporate research and act as liaison between the company and the academic world. Tru Green has offices throughout the eastern United States.

Dr. James Gardenhire will take over Turgeon’s duties at Texas A&M Research and Extension Center until a full-time successor is named.

STAFF

Third editor joins

Weeds Trees & Turf

Kevin Cooney, a news journalist trained at Colorado State University and raised in New Jersey, was named assistant editor of Weeds Trees & Turf, Lawn Care Industry and Pest Control magazine in July. He becomes the third member of the editorial staff, including Associate Editor Maureen Hrehocik and Executive Editor Bruce Shank.

Kevin Michael Cooney, new assistant editor

Cooney’s experience ranges from newspaper reporter to public relations for the Colorado Extension Service.

This is the first time Weeds Trees & Turf has had an editorial staff larger than two. “We are putting great emphasis on news and personal interviews with readers,” said Shank. “To do this well, we needed a third editor.”

Sales changes made for WT&T and LCI

Group Publisher Bob Earley announced changes in the sales staff for Weeds Trees & Turf and Lawn Care Industry magazines in July following...
Inquiries serviced for 90 days from date of issue. For those countries outside the U.S., please apply appropriate postage before mailing.

**READER SERVICE INFORMATION CARD 9-83**

For more information on products or services mentioned in this issue, circle the corresponding numbers below, fill in appropriate information and mail today.

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(Please check one only in either A, B or C)

**A. LANDSCAPING/GROUND CARE AT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF FACILITIES:**

- [ ] 0005 Golf courses
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- [ ] 0015 Parks
- [ ] 0020 Rights-of-way maintenance for highways, railroads & utilities
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- [ ] 0030 Industrial & office parks/plants
- [ ] 0045 Condominiums/apartments/housing developments/hotels/resorts
- [ ] 0050 Cemeteries/memorial gardens
- [ ] 0060 Military installations & prisons
- [ ] 0065 Airports
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**B. CONTRACTORS/SERVICE COMPANIES/CONSULTANTS:**

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Approximately how many acres of vegetation do you maintain or manage? ________

What is your title? (please specify) ________

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CITY ________ STATE ________ ZIP ________ TELEPHONE (______)  ________ AREA CODE ________

I WISH TO RECEIVE (CONTINUE RECEIVING) WEEDS, TREES & TURF EACH MONTH □ YES □ NO

SIGNATURE ________ DATE ________
the departure of Jim Brooks to be executive director of the Professional Lawn Care Association of America.

Ron Kempner, Atlanta, was promoted to national sales manager of both Weeds Trees & Turf and Lawn Care Industry. Kempner has served as regional sales manager for three years.

With the Lancer 350, 2 men can cover a lot of ground.

The only thing small about the Lancer 350 Hydro-Mulcher is its size. On the job, this 350-gallon unit is a giant.

In a normal work day, a two-man crew can cover:
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The Lancer 350, mounted on a single-axle trailer, handles seed, sprig, fertilizer and/or mulch operations. It comes with four nozzles and a 50’ extension hose. Optional is a high-pressure pump for herbicide and fungicide application.

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Circle No. 102 on Reader Inquiry Card

SEPTEMBER 1983/WEEDS TREES & TURF 19
**PROBLEM SOLVERS**

By Balakrishna Rao, Ph.D., and Thomas P. Mog, Ph.D.

Q: We were told that our arborvitae, which were beautiful last fall but look terrible this spring, have "winter injury." What exactly is winter injury and what can be done to save our trees? (Iowa)

A: Winter injury is a catchall for various kinds of injury which show up after the winter. Most so-called "winter injury" results from low temperatures, desiccation or sunscald.

Any time nondormant plant tissue is subjected to abnormally low temperatures it may be damaged or killed. Damage caused by low temperatures occurs in early fall, late spring or in winter when the temperature fluctuates enough to break dormancy.

Desiccation means to drying up of something; in this case, plant tissue. When above-ground parts are getting less water from the roots than they are losing, desiccation occurs. Water loss from dormant plants, while less than that of actively growing plants, still goes on in the winter. If the soil is frozen or very dry, the lost moisture is not replaced by water entering the plant via the roots. The result is dead foliage, buds and branches.

Winter sunscald is damage to the trunk where bark or cambium is killed. High temperatures on a sunny, bright winter's day followed by low temperatures after sunset lead to this kind of injury. In this instance it is not simply the cold but the rapid change in temperature which destroys tissue. Winter sunscald is more often seen on thin-barked and transplanted trees, being more prevalent on the south and west sides of the tree.

To improve the appearance of the injured plant and to increase the chances of survival, prune out the dead branches, protect what is still alive and increase overall vigor. Wait until this year's foliage is smaller before pruning. This makes decisions as to what branches are truly dead and should be removed easier. If defoliating agents such as insects or fungi attack the winter-injured plant, control them quickly. Fertilizing and watering the damaged trees or shrubs will improve vitality and maximize growth. Be aware that additional mortality may show up after the spring flush. This is because the cambium and the vascular tissues, produced by the cambium, were injured or killed and cannot supply enough water and nutrients to the new growth. These branches should also be removed as the damage becomes apparent.

Q: What is your opinion of tree injections? (Missouri)

A: If for no other reason than to get others to send in their comments and data, let's toss out a few thoughts on the subject.

Wounds of any origin are harmful to the tree and should be avoided. The smaller the wound, the smaller the chances are of doing permanent damage to or killing the tree. Injections/implants should be used only when established treatments fail. Why? Because we know the strengths and weaknesses of sprays and soil treatments. To date, we have not acquired enough information, i.e., efficacy tests with controls to evaluate injections/implants.

The concept of injections is appealing from several standpoints—ease of application, lack of drift and client acceptability to name a few. We've all gotten a "shot" from the doctor. I am for innovation, and the tree injection technique has merit in certain situations; however, my major reservations lie with the materials being injected and the benefits attributed to the injections.

A consensus of opinion, either for or against, does not exist among tree care people. We simply need more research on tree injections before we can judge their performance and cost effectiveness as compared with what we are using now.

Q: We like grass as opposed to mulch under our trees. Does turf really hurt the tree? (Ohio)

A: Experience has shown that trees and other woody ornamentals do better when grass is kept away from the trunk or stem(s). Grass takes moisture and nutrients from the soil so there has to be less available to the tree. Experiments at the University of Rhode Island have shown allelopathy may be involved. Allelopathy is any direct or indirect harmful effect of one plant on another through production and liberation of chemicals into the environment.

Dogwoods and forsythia were grown in plots with and without turf. The "turfless" plants grew better. When water and fertilizer did not improve the growth of the species of grass were soaked in water and this water was then applied to potted forsythia plants. Shortly thereafter the rate of growth decreased. Apparently something from the grass roots leached into the water and inhibited the growth of the forsythia.

Possibly the biggest problem associated with having grass extend to the tree trunk is wounds caused by lawn mowers. Wounds can lead to decay and/or wood boring insects.

Proper mulching will inhibit the growth of weeds and grasses. Mulching also reduces the need for mowing close to the trunk. Mulching provides a barrier which may keep people and machines away from the basal portion of the trunk. For all of these reasons, mulching about the base of woody ornamentals in lawns makes sense.

Continued on page 105

Balakrishna Rao is plant pathologist and Thomas Mog is pest management specialist for Davey Tree Expert Co., Kent, OH. Questions should be mailed to Problem Solver, Weed Trees & Turf, 7500 Old Oak Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio 44130. Please allow 2-3 months for an answer to appear in the magazine.