

## SPRAYING TO KILL

### WOODY PLANTS

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Spraying with 2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid) or with equal parts of 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) and 2,4,5-T is recommended for killing undesired woody plants. Both foliage sprays applied during the summer, and dormant sprays applied during the winter months, are effective on many species.

#### Materials to Use

Mixtures of equal parts of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, sold as "Brush Killers," are satisfactory for ordinary mixed vegetation found in fence rows, on ditch banks, along right-of-ways of highways and utility lines, and for cleaning land. For species known to be difficult to kill, 2,4,5-T should be used. It is more costly to use than the mixture, but it is more effective on such plants as osage orange, briars, oak, hickory and other hard wood species. 2,4,5-T should be used on all species when applied as a dormant spray or as basal and stump treatments. (See paragraphs on dormant spraying basal and stump treatments.)

#### How to Apply Foliage Sprays

When foliage sprays are applied, during the summer months, the spray should be applied to the leaves. The amount necessary to produce a good kill will vary with the density of the infestation. Sufficient spray should be applied to moisten most of the leaves. The spray should be made by using 1 gallon of 40 per cent material in 80 to 100 gallons of water. Sprays should be applied with sufficient pressure (from 80 to 100 pounds) to penetrate the foliage and thereby assure good coverage.

#### How to Apply Dormant Sprays

When sprays are applied during the winter months, fuel oil or kerosene should be used in place of water. For over-all spraying of low vegetation, up to 6 or 8 feet in height, 1 gallon of 2,4,5T should be diluted with 25 gallons of fuel oil or kerosene. Sufficient spray should be applied to moisten lower twigs and branches as well as the stems.

#### How to Apply Basal Spraying

Sprays can be applied to the base of trees and shrubs to produce a kill and prevent resprouting. 2,4,5-T is recommended for this purpose. The spray should be made by mixing 1 gallon of 40 percent material with 25 gallons of fuel oil or kerosene. Spray the trunk of the tree or shrub to be killed from the ground level upward some three to four feet. Spray should be applied to all sides of the trunk in quantity to a point of run-off. A spray nozzle producing a narrow spray pattern is best suited for this purpose. The material can also be applied with a large paint brush in place of a sprayer, although this method is slow compared to spraying. Basal spray can be effectively applied at any time during the year.

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### SELECT TREES THAT THRIVE IN LOCAL AREA

Buying trees and shrubs without regard to local growing conditions can be expensive as well as disappointing. Often the ornamentals which look so attractive in gayly colored photographs or around a friend's home in another city will not necessarily thrive here.

The Ornamental Growers Association of Northern Illinois lists the big factors that determine success in planting as climate, soil, a wise selection and care. Variations of sunlight, temperature and rainfall cause soils to differ greatly from one climate to another.

Even within a single climatic area, there are soil variations caused by differences in vegetation, degree of slope, and the nature of the parent rock. For this reason, no list of plants for an area can be completely foolproof.

Some trees easily grown in the Chicago area may not do as well in the hot plains of western Illinois, and certain ornamentals common in southern Illinois might not survive a Great Lakes winter, the association reports. Even within a family of trees or shrubs, various species may require different soil conditions. The silver maple, for example, prefers rich, moist soil; the Norway Schwedleri maple requires well drained, open fields, and the sugar maple thrives in rocky places and poor soil.

Altho failure to select plants capable of thriving in local soil and climate is one of the commonest planting mistakes it is one of the easiest to avoid when guided by experts. Careful observation of the varieties that grow in the neighborhood is wise, for those that appear attractive and thrive from year to year should be good choices.

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### GRASS

"Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than those minute tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass, and when the fitful fever is ended, and the foolish wrangle of the market and the forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bottom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead.

Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass grown, like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleguered by the sullen hosts of winter it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the solicitation of spring. Sown by winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outlines of the world. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and pinnacles of mountains, and modifies the history, character, and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfares and fields, it bides its time to return, and when the vigilance is relaxed or the dynasty has perished it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its namey hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, yet should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world."

-Reprinted by request

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RESERVATIONS FOR LUNCH AT WOOD-  
RIDGE, MARCH 14, MUST BE IN BY  
MARCH 10.