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The Village of Woodridge closed the deal with John S. Henry on the purchase of Maplecrest Lake Country Club on January 4, 1973. The new name for the 121-acre golf course is "Village Greens of Woodridge Country Club." There are plans for a \$70,000 remodeling program. A complete new pro shop will replace the old one, and for the golf course, we will have updated the turf equipment. Fertilization, weed control, and soil conditioning programs are being set up to better our turf. When the beginning of our golfing season starts, there will be a brand new image at our country club.

Leonard H. Berg, Jr.
Golf Course Superintendent

FOR SALE

1964 model F8, seven gang Worthington; 10 blade reels — reels two years old. Contact Mike Bavier, superintendent at Inverness Golf Club — 358-7030.

17-YEAR LOCUST

by Stanley Rachesky
Entomologist — University of Illinois

Most interest has been generated lately in regard to the coming emergence this June of the periodical cicada, commonly known as the locust.

Somewhere, someplace in the United States locusts do emerge each year. In order to record these emergences, numbers have been assigned to two species of locusts, the 13- and 17- year broods. According to our records, Chicago is in for a heavy emergence of Brood No. 13 of the 17-year locust. This emergence will occur north of a line from Rock Island to Peoria to Shelby to Edgar County. You almost could say that the emergence in Illinois will be north of I-74.

In the last Chicago area emergence of 1956, cicadas emerged at the rate of 133,000 per acre (an area equal to about 200 by 200 feet). In some areas of Chicagoland counts ranged as high as 1½ million an acre.

Periodical cicadas are orange to black, and about 1½ inch long with large transparent wings, and appear from May to July.

Annual or dog-day cicadas are larger, green to black, and appear each year from July to September. Ordinarily, the annual cicadas do not cause much damage. Cicada males announce their presence to the voiceless females by making a continuous, high-pitched shrill sound. The sound is produced by vibrating membranes on the underside of the first abdominal segment.

The total life cycle of the periodical cicada takes either 13 or 17 years. Otherwise, the two types have similar habits.

The adult females lay eggs in rows in pockets that they cut in small branches and twigs of trees with their long, knife like egg layer. Each female will make from 5 to 20 of these pockets, laying 24 to 28 eggs in two rows in each pocket. The eggs hatch in 6 to 7 weeks; the newly hatched nymphs fall to the ground and burrow until they find suitable roots, usually 1½ to 2 feet beneath the soil. With their sucking mouth parts, they immediately begin to suck juices from the root.

During the spring of the 13th or 17th year, depending on which brood is involved, the cicadas burrow upward until they are about an inch below the surface. When the proper night comes, they leave the ground in large numbers and head for the nearest upright object, preferably a tree. The nymph attaches itself firmly to this object. By splitting its skin down the middle of the back, it emerges as a winged adult. At first, the adults are soft and white, but they become harder and darker as the tissues dry. Mating takes place within a few weeks, and eggs are laid for the next brood.

The females prefer oak, hickory, apple, peach, and pear trees and grape vines for laying eggs. Damage occurs when the female make slits in branches and twigs in which to deposit the eggs. These small twigs and branches turn brown and die, sometimes breaking off. The damage may be severe in newly planted orchards, or on new plantings of shade trees or shrubs. Heavy population of nymphs in the soil also may affect the growth and vigor of certain trees.

The insecticide Sevin is effective in controlling cicadas. It should be applied when egg laying begins and repeated 7 to 10 days later. Read the label carefully for application rates.