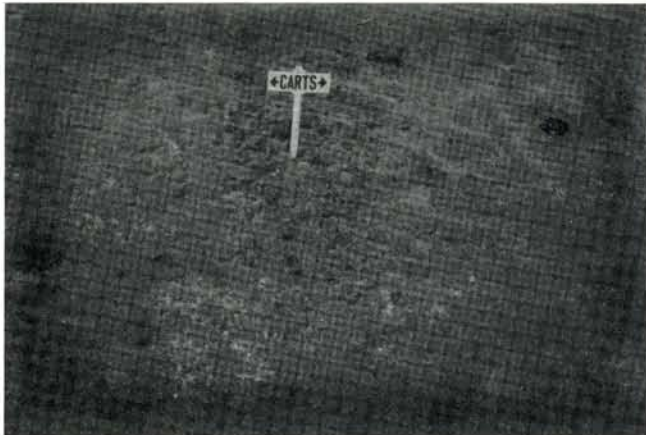


to protect against such local legislation?

A few new groups have been formed to protect our industry against anti-pesticide forces: the 2,4-D Coalition, headed by Dr. Robert Miller, Vice-President of Chemlawn Corporation, Columbus, Ohio, and the National Environment Law Foundation (NELF) headed by John Kenney, President, Turf Doctor Inc., Framingham, Massachusetts. Although the lawn care industry is directly affected by anti-pesticide laws, and we are working to fight against them, we need your support in the golf course industry to help protect your needs and interests. You will be hearing more about the 2,4-D Coalition and NELF. Please join and support these organizations to help maintain reasonable pesticide policies.

Jim Mello, Agronomist
Nice'n Green Plant Foods, Romeoville, IL



The job of greenkeeping pictured above shows pythium and cart damage during the July and August stress. If it hasn't been wilt, it's wet wilt, if not that, it's been grubs, or a pump that went out, or pythium. This past summer it has been all of the above and more. But as you read this it will be all past history and all we will have to do is grow grass, and LOTS of it with this past season.

OAKS: OAK WILT

This disease appears during drought or other stressful conditions. Red and black oaks (the ones with sharp-pointed leaves) wilt, curl slightly, and drop leaves in large numbers starting in the upper crown of the tree. The leaves turn pale green, bronze, or tan, starting at the margins. Red and black oaks will wilt and die within several weeks. Brown to black streaks usually develop in the young sapwood of wilting branches. White and bur oak (the ones with rounded or lobed leaf edges) symptoms are brown, curling, and dying leaves that remain attached to the branches. Infection generally occurs in scattered branches of the crown. Infected trees may die in one year but usually die back slowly over a period of several years or more (becoming "stagheaded"). Sapwood discoloration, which is common in red and black oaks, is rare in white and bur oaks. CONTROL: There is no cure for oak wilt. All we can suggest is: (1) avoid pruning or otherwise wounding trees during the growing season when the sap is flowing; (2) promptly cover all wounds with a tree-wound dressing; (3) break root grafts by cutting the roots mechanically or by applying Stauffer's Vapam Soil Fumigant in a series of holes midway between the healthy trees and those that are actively wilting or are suspected of being diseased; (4) in forests and woodlands, poison all oak trees that are within 50 feet of trees infected with oak wilt.

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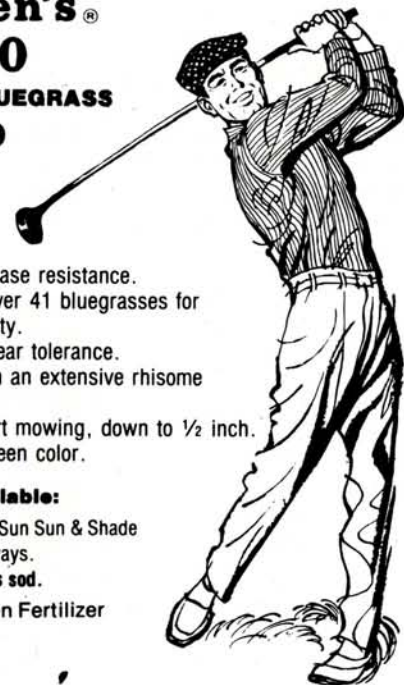
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