-AQUA-GRO FAIRWAY wetting out PROGRAM

Stoma-SEAL PROGRAM
Spray 16-oz. 10% PMA plus 22-oz. Aqua-GRO in 50 gals. water per acre weekly on irrigated fairways, and every other week on non-irrigated areas. Start the program in mid-June to July 1, and continue thru Labor Day to Sept. 15th-

AQUA-GRO PROGRAM (Weekly)

Spray 44-oz. Aqua-GRO in 50 gals. water per acre weekly or bi-weekly for 6 to 8 applications. Start sprays as early in season as weather permits. Retreatments should not be necessary until the following season. On real trouble areas continue weekly sprays as long as necessary. There is no danger of accumulating a toxic level.

AQUA-GRO PROGRAM (One Shot)

Spray 8 to 10 quarts of Aqua-GRO in 80 to 100 gals. water per acre. Water treatment into profile IMMEDIATELY with 10 to 15 minutes irrigation. Do not make application to stressed grass. If necessary irrigate area for 5 minutes to "freshen" grass before spraying - or spray during a steady rain. The ONE-SHOT application affords a quick and efflicient means to treat fairways that are not up to par during the height of the golfing season.

COMBINED AQUA-GRO & STOMA-SEAL PROGRAM

(A) Spray 44-oz. Aqua-GRO in 50-gals. water per acre weekly for 3 to 4 weeks as early in the season as weather permits. In mid-June add 16-oz. 10% PMA plus 44-oz. Aqua-GRO in 50-gals. water per acre weekly. Continue this spray for 3 to 4 more weeks. Then finish season with weekly sprays of 16-oz. 10% PMA plus 22-oz. Aqua-GRO in 50-gals. water per acre.

(B) Make a ONE-SHOT Aqua-GRO application in Spring, and start normal Stomaseal program in mid-June. If season has started and Stoma-Seal is being applied. make a ONE-SHOT application in mid-week when the irrigation can be done - or during steady rain.

SPREADER

Use 2-oz. Aqua-GRO per 100 gals. spray solution for improved effectiveness. For superior wetting use 16-oz. Aqua-GRO per 100 gals. spray.

KEEP GOLF CARTS ON THE GO

AQUATROLS CORP. OF AMERICA, BOX 385, DELAIR, N. J. 08110



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for information. Then consider the various state-oriented turfgrass councils, associations and foundations. I've said nothing so far about seed companies which grow, process and distribute seeds designated to produce better turf. Some promote items which have not had adequate field trials to support claims of superiority. If it were possible to bring together these widely diverse interests in turf into a nationally or internationally coordinated source of unbiased information, perhaps we might be able to avoid some of the pitfalls of poorly-prepared, inadequate specifications and faulty recommendations which have been the nemesis of natural turf while encouraging the use of artificial turf.

Can we find or develop the kind of international organization that could function as a coordinator? Would the several groups mentioned be willing to lend moral and fianancial support?

It would seem inappropriate for this writer to suggest that any one group might be best qualified to serve. Hopefully, these editorial meanderings may elicit a series of responses that would give direction to the idea.

O—The large number of bluegrass varieties has created confusion. but now we seem to have a similar situation developing with turftype perennial ryegrasses. Are the ryegrasses being recommended as blends the same as are the bluegrasses? (Maryland) A-Yes. There are ryegrass blends on the market. One that came to my attention last year at the Tifton conference was Medalist II, which is used for overseeding dormant warm season turf. Regretfully no one could tell me anything about the varieties that made up the blend. Another that has become very popular both in the North and in the South is PaLaMoRa. It is a blend of Pelo (from Holland), Manhattan (bred and released by Rutgers University) and Pennfine (bred and released by Penn State). Each one is superior in its own right. Combined they provide excellent diversity to overcome temporary weaknesses due to disease, climate or stress.