

Brown Patch

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best were checked for only a few days. As the reports filtered in, we were about to blame the disease on fungicide resistant low temperature strains of *Rhizoctonia solani* and we were going to publish a note about the resistance problem. Fortunately, Dr. Robert Sherwood of the U.S.D.A. Pasture Research Laboratory asked a most important question: How do you know the fungus is *Rhizoctonia solani*, the cause of the common warm temperature Brown Patch? To make a long story short, we didn't and it wasn't. The fungus superficially looked like *R. solani*, but there the relationship stopped. After much literature and laboratory searching the fungus turned out to be a *Ceratobasidium* sp., a *Rhizoctonia* relative to *R. solani* but completely different in temperature requirements and fungicide sensitivity.

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People have a built-in hunger for genuine friendship and enduring relationships.

In our mobile society it seems more difficult to establish the finest, deepest friendships for they require time—considerable time. Being a friend means making one's self available to another. Really good friends work out reasonable ways of coping with each other's supply and demand.

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Sulfur

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would require 1 lb. of phosphorous; 2 lbs. of potash and 1 lb. of sulfur. Sandy soils would require more sulfur because of leaching tendencies.

CAN SULFUR BE TOXIC TO GRASS?

The major sulfur villain is sulfur dioxide usually produced by smelters. This atmospheric contamination can completely kill plants. It is rare that sulfur added to the soil will harm plants. However, in arid or poorly drained soils, high concentrations of sulfates can cause problems by making calcium unavailable.

SULFUR DEFICIENCIES

Plants deficient in sulfur have very similar symptoms to those with a nitrogen deficiency; yellowing of leaves, faint scorching of leaf tip continuously until the whole leaf withers and dies.

SULFUR IS NEEDED TO LOWER pH OR INCREASE SOIL ACIDITY

If your pH is 7 add 2 lbs. of sulfur per 100 sq. ft. for every $\frac{3}{4}$ degree of pH you want to decrease. For example, if your pH is 7, 2 lbs. of sulfur per 100 sq. ft. will bring your pH down to 6.5 and 4 lbs. of sulfur per 100 sq. ft. will bring the pH down to 6.0. In sand, cut these amounts by one third.

Never add sulfur or lime to correct pH until you have tested your soil and known what the pH is.

Robert A. Brown

Reprinted from the New Hampshire Turf Talk, Vol. 7, No. 1, Jan/Feb, 1977. Mr. Brown is Sales Manager with The Andersons, Lawn Fertilizer Section, Maumee, Ohio.

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8 TIPS TO MAKING NEW FRIENDS

1. **REMEMBER** that the time to make friends is before you need them.
2. **BROADEN** your friendship base (including all age groups) so that when you lose friends through death or geographical separation others will remain to take their place.
3. **REGULATE** your routine and business affairs so that friendships receive proper attention.
4. **MAINTAIN** good listening habits (which means active listening and thoughtful responding) so people will look upon you as a friend.
5. **RENEW** past acquaintances with a willingness to fade in or out as the vibes indicate.
6. **MINIMIZE** little inconsistencies and oddities that you notice in your friends, for you too have your share.
7. **COMMUNICATE** by brief, thoughtful gestures such as phone calls or notes. I'm not talking about writing long letters; instead send clippings, snapshots, or a pressed flower with "Hi! Thinking of you."
8. **DARE** to tell your friends that you love them and that they matter to your life.

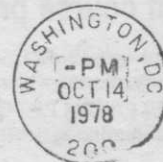
Boswell in The Life of Samuel Johnson says, "If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man, sir, should keep his friendship in a constant repair."

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