Borax Releases New Herbicide

Monobor-chlorate, a sodium borate-sodium chlorate herbicide, new from U.S. Borax, is characterized by quick-killing action and safety, the firm announces.

"Because of these two factors, the product is universally useful in knocking out a wide range of weeds and grasses around suburban homes, and in and around industrial sites, with utmost safety," J. F. Corkill, vice president of U.S. Borax's Marketing Development, claims.

The granulated weed killer can be applied dry by conventional hand spreaders, or as a spray when dissolved in water, the company reports. When used according to directions, the product is harmless to persons or pets either during or following application, and does not create a fire hazard when being used, Borax claims.

For more information on Monobor-chlorate, write to U.S. Borax, 630 Shatto Place, Los Angeles 5, Calif.

USDA Has Guide for Flowers

New bulletin from the U.S. Department of Agriculture lists pests that attack most common flowers, and the control measures for each. Also contained in the 80-page guide is a section on general feeders, and a large list of specific feeders.

Agricultural Information Bulletin No. 237, "Controlling Insects on Flowers," is available for 40 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

Harder Opens Arborist Firm

Harder Arborist Supply Co., Hempstead, N.Y., has been formed as a division of the Harder Tree Service, Inc., Frank K. Harder, president of the new venture, announces.

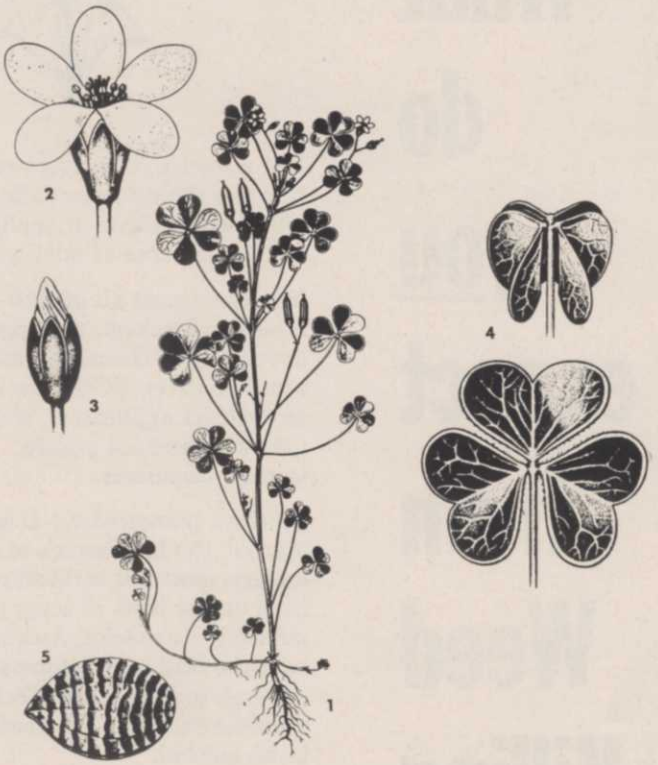
"We hope to satisfy the needs of tree specialists with the finest products and best service available anywhere," Harder stated.

A complete arborist catalog is available by writing to Harder Arborist Supply Co., P.O. Box 111, Hempstead, N.Y.

Know Your Species

YELLOW WOODSORREL

(Oxalis stricta)



Yellow woodsorrel is a perennial, reproducing by seeds. It is plentiful in gardens, lawn edges, roadsides, and gravelly or stony uncultivated places. Oxalis is native to and widespread throughout North America. Two other species closely related to *Oxalis stricta* and commonly called woodsorrel are O. *europea* and O. *florida*. These differ only in minor detail and are easily recognized as woodsorrel from the description of O. *stricta*.

Stems are weak and branched near the base of the plant; they are hairy and sometimes root at the joints (1). Oxalis may stand 4 to 18 inches high. Pale green leaves (4) have very long petioles (stalks), and are sour tasting due to the oxalic acid in their tissues. The slightly hairy leaves are divided into three heart-shaped, partially folded leaflets, looking somewhat like a clover leaf.

Flowers (2, 3) are 5-petaled, yellow, and occur in groups of two and four. Seed capsules (5) are ½ to 1 inch long, slender, with five longitudinal ridges, and a pointed beak. The capsules burst and shed numerous seeds which are flattened, elliptic, and conspicuously cross-ridged.

Rootstock in yellow woodsorrel is absent as contrasted with the other species of *Oxalis* which are able to give off new plants by sprouting of the rootstock.

Control of yellow woodsorrel is restricted to post-emergent treatment of turf. Silvex applied as a foliage spray has shown very good control without injury to turf grasses.

Prepared in cooperation with Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland.

(DRAWING FROM NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL PUBLICATION NO. 36, USDA EXTENSION SERVICE)