

Iron Shortage May Cause Yellow Color on Pin Oaks

Pin oak trees having a yellow, anemic appearance, and some die-back of terminal branches may be suffering from a condition due to an iron deficiency. This condition may be more pronounced in areas where the soil pH is high and where extremely dry conditions prevailed in 1963, says Dr. R. E. Partyka, Ohio State University extension plant pathologist.

Inspection will show that principal veins remain green and the tissue between the veins takes on a yellow appearance. In advanced stages, the yellow tissue begins to break down and has a flecked appearance. The dead areas are brown to brown red. Terminal growth of the twigs is small and the trees may be stunted.

When detected soon enough, this condition may be controlled by spraying leaves with an iron chelate or by applying it in the soil according to the manufacturer's directions, Dr. Partyka says. Another method is to spray with ferrous sulfate at 2½ ozs. to 3 gals. of water, plus 1 oz. of soybean flour. The soybean flour acts as a sticker.

For a more lasting treatment apply a 50-50 mixture of ferrous sulfate and sulfur, using 1 lb. for each inch of trunk diameter, or for shrubs 1 to 1½ lbs. of this mixture for each 100 square feet. The material should be placed in holes in the active root zone and watered.

Other plants such as roses, small Chinese elms, gardenias, rhododendrons, azaleas, and maple trees may also show iron chlorosis.

Waverly Has Soil Conditioner

A soil conditioner composed of specially calcined, inorganic mineral earth is particularly recommended for use by greenskeepers and managers of other fine turf areas, Waverly Petroleum Products Co. reports.

The material, named "Soil-Add," is weed free, in stable granular form, and has high water-absorption qualities, Wa-

verly says. It is designed for economical use as a top dressing or as part of the soil mixture during original construction of golf greens, lawns, and other grass surfaces.

Bulletin No. SA-63-1 gives complete data for the use of Soil-Add. For a copy of the bulletin write Waverly Petroleum Products Co., Minerals Div., 3018 Market St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Advice on Cool-Season Grasses

A regular program of watering and mowing the cool-season grasses, bluegrass and fescue, needs to be maintained when rainfall is lacking.

This reminder comes from Claude W. Derting, horticulturist at Kansas State University. He also adds that fertilizer should not be applied to these grasses between June 1 and September 1.

"Bluegrass and fescue grow most luxuriantly during the spring and autumn. The stress of heat and lack of moisture soon slows their growth during hot summer weather. When rainfall is lacking, application of one to two inches of water, preferably two inches, should be made at weekly intervals," Derting suggests.

Another important practice in maintaining bluegrass and fescue lawns, Derting said, is mowing. These grasses should be mowed regularly 2½ inches high or higher. Mowing regularly at least weekly will prevent too much top growth. No more than one-third of the top growth should be removed at each mowing. These practices prevent weakening the stand of grass and retard crabgrass growth.

"In contrast are cultural practices of the warm-season grasses, Bermuda, zoysia and buffalo. Fertilizer should be applied in the summer if growth is poor. The fertilizer must be watered in, and these grasses should be mowed regularly at heights of one inch or less. Twice-a-week mowing of warm-season grasses is recommended for good appearance and growth," Derting added.

Meeting Dates



Alabama-North Florida 5th Annual Turfgrass Short Course, Auburn Univ., Auburn, Ala., Sept. 10-11.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Assn. Annual Meeting, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Quebec, Sept. 13-16.

Midwest Regional Turf Foundation Field Days, Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 14-15.

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Lawn and Ornamentals Day, Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 15.

Illinois Turfgrass Foundation Field Day, University of Illinois, Urbana, Sept. 18.

University of Missouri Lawn and Turf Conference, Columbia, Sept. 23-24.

Society of American Foresters Annual Meeting, Hilton Hotel Denver, Colo., Sept. 27-30.

Mississippi Nurserymen's Assn. Meeting, Hotel Heidelberg, Jackson, Oct. 2-3.

Rutgers University Turfgrass Equipment and Products Field Day, New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 10.

Central Plains Turf Grass Foundation Meeting, Umberger Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Oct. 21-23.

Washington State Weed Conference, Chinook Motel and Tower, Yakima, Nov. 2-3.

National Fertilizer Solutions Assn. Meeting, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas, Nov. 3-5.

Oklahoma Turfgrass Conference, Student Union, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Nov. 4-6.

Oklahoma Turfgrass Association Annual Meeting, Student Union, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Nov. 4.

Horticultural Spraymen's Assn. of Florida Annual Convention, Pier 66 Hotel, Ft. Lauderdale, Nov. 5-6.

National Weed Committee of Canada, Eastern Section Meeting, Quebec City, Nov. 5-6.

Northwest Chemical Applicators Assn. Annual Conference, Chinook Hotel, Yakima, Wash., Nov. 30-Dec. 1.

National Weed Committee of Canada, Western Section Meeting, Royal Alexandria Hotel, Winnipeg, Dec. 1-3.

North Central Weed Conference, Inc. Meeting, Kellogg Center, East Lansing, Mich., Dec. 14-16.