

of Princeton Turf's sod farms, Cranbury, New Jersey.

Besides the Turfgrass Research Field Day and the equipment demonstrations, the day's activities will extend into the evening to include a dinner meeting and an informal round-table discussion of sod production problems.

In conjunction with these activities, the Northeast Branch of the American Society of Agronomy will be holding its annual Conference.

Interested sod producers from the United States and Canada or anyone with a new development in mechanization who may wish to have it demonstrated is welcome to participate. More detailed information on exhibit space or the program may be obtained by contacting Dr. Henry W. Indyk, College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, New Brunswick, N. J.

Watch Trees for Fertilizer Deficiency Signs Snyder Says

Sparse foliage, weak new growth, and light green leaf color are all signs that point to need for more fertilizer, says Dr. Leon C. Snyder, head of the University of Minnesota Dept. of Horticultural Science.

Tree fertilization programs become more important, Snyder explains, when root zone areas are covered with paved driveways and sidewalks, limiting soil area in which tree roots can develop. Another factor which causes trees to require more fertilizer is fallen leaf removal. Normally dead leaves and branches would fall to the ground and decompose, renewing soil fertility. But landscaped areas are deprived of this source of tree food through grounds cleaning programs, Snyder reminded tree service people. He recommends early spring, or late fall tree fertilizing, once every three or four years.

"A complete fertilizer comparatively high in nitrogen such as 10-8-6 is good for evergreens, and a 10-10-10 analysis should be used for deciduous trees," Snyder says. As a general guide he suggests using 2 to 4 lbs. of complete fertilizer for each inch in

diameter of the trunk, measuring trees at breast height. Thus a 12-inch tree might require 24 to 48 lbs. of fertilizer, depending on soil and rate of desired growth.

Punch-bar application gets fertilizer close to feeding roots Snyder points out. Holes about 18 inches deep at intervals of 2 feet, in a band just under outermost branches, with about ¼ cup of fertilizer in each, and then filled with compost, give desired penetration he says.

Entomologist Kerr Says Lawn Caterpillars Crop Up Quickly

Lawn caterpillars are easy kill but quite difficult to control reports associate entomologist Dr. Stratton Kerr of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station.

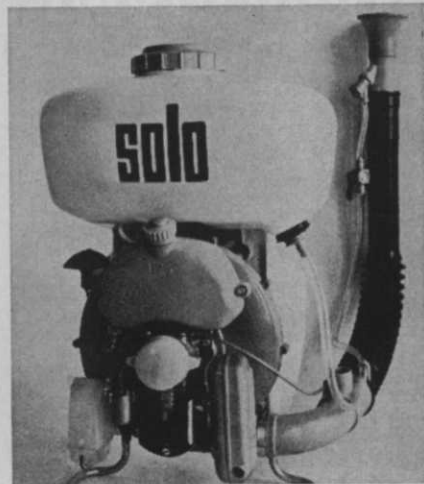
Kerr says the destructive infestations can crop up again as early as 3 weeks after lawn treatment. Lawn damage occurs when the caterpillars chew the blades down so grass has an extremely close-mowed appearance. The pest feeds on almost all common Florida lawn grasses.

Damaged areas appear first along hedges and flower beds. Then injury starts in a patchy distribution across the lawn, with injured spots being only about 2 or 3 feet across. The spots enlarge in heavy infestations, reaching a peak in the summer.

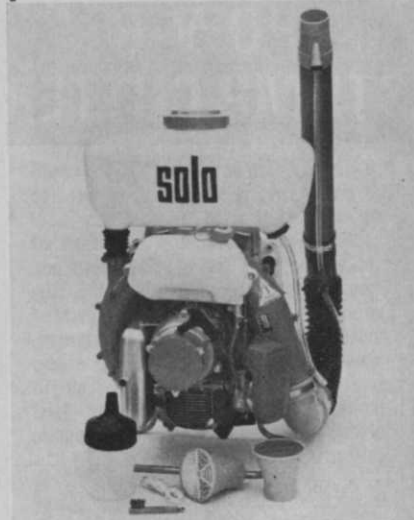
Control is complicated because the bugs feed up the grass blades instead of down on the runners like cinch bugs do. As the lawn is mowed insecticide is chopped off, reducing the total treated area. This means effective control requires applications of insecticide about every 3 to 4 weeks.

Dr. Kerr recommends Sevin and toxaphene as two of the better insecticides for lawn caterpillar control. Other effective controls he suggests are diazinon and DDT. He cautions that applicators should start as soon as an infestation is noticed because 5 or 6 days' delay gives the lawn pest time to do most of its damage. Control efforts will be wasted if they do not catch the lawn caterpillars right away, Kerr notes.

● HERE'S SOLO IN ACTION 2 |||



Year in and out, still the pro for medium duty use. That's the SOLO JR., the knapsack mistblower that weighs only 15 lbs.! Its easy portability and unparalleled efficiency have made it the choice of thousands across the country. Use the coupon on page 43 to get the details. P.S. Did you know SOLO also builds the world's foremost heavy duty self-propelled motorscythe?



Big brother to the SOLO JR., the SOLO MISTBLOWER 423 is the proven knapsack sprayer used the world over by applicators who demand the most efficiency, the most reliability, the greatest accuracy. Weighs a mere 27 lbs., achieves 5 h.p. One unit to apply liquid, dust, or granules with professional accuracy. Did you know you can buy most all of your vegetation maintenance equipment from a single manufacturer, SOLO Industries? Fill out the coupon on page 43 and you'll see how!

■ SOLO ■
INDUSTRIES

P.O. BOX 128, DEPT. 76
WOODSIDE, N. Y.