

Myers Shows Complete, Versatile Lineup of Spray Equipment

With 175 sprayers, the F. E. Myers and Bro. Co., of Ashland, Ohio, claims to have the broadest lineup of equipment in the power sprayer industry. Both air and boom sprayers, designed for uses from A to Z, from apples to zoysia, were shown at the Myers Sept. 12 Power Sprayer Conference in Ashland.

Several sprayers in the Myers line are constructed largely of the company's own fiberglass, "GlasStran," which is said to reduce sprayer maintenance and weight, and consequently shipping costs and fuel expenses, while still offering structural strength and durability. Other steel tanks and sheet metal parts used in the sprayer line are coated with a baked Epoxy material for corrosion resistance and longer life.

Myers makes air sprayers for crop applications, boom sprayers for golf course and general-purpose use, tree sprayers, small "estate" sprayers, and a line of industrial sprayers. The latter encompasses 30 models, which can be mounted on trucks or railroad cars for highway brush control, railroad right-of-way spraying, and tree and turf maintenance. Myers "Industrial Right-of-Way" Sprayer is said by the company to provide complete and even coverage of steep cuts and hard-to-reach downgrades, and has been approved for appli-



Tall Tree Mist Sprayer, shown here in action, delivers 30,000 cfm air volume. Entire Myers unit swivels through 360°.

cation of MH-30 growth retardant.

Shown here are a utility sprayer designed for mounting on a standard ¾-ton pickup truck, and the TT29 Tall Tree Mist Sprayer, whose air outlet elevates or depresses through 70° for versatility on the ground or in the air.

Florida Spraymen To Talk Industry Trends, Nov. 3-5

New trends in the spray industry and new laws and regulations pertaining to spraymen will be scrutinized when the Horticultural Spraymen's Assn. of Florida meets at the Pier 66 Hotel in Fort Lauderdale, Nov. 3-5. Due for discussion at the Saturday, Nov. 5 business meeting is the proposed formation of a Horticultural Pest Control Association for the Eastern United States.

Technical sessions also are on tap for the meet, with presentations scheduled on lawn grass characteristics, lawn renovation and aerification, and lawn maintenance equipment. On Friday afternoon, a discussion forum will tackle the complex question of weed, fungus, and fertilizer relationships.

More than 200 participants are expected to visit display booths and equipment demonstrations planned for Nov. 3. Registration,

which includes the Nov. 4 banquet, is \$10 for certified owner-operators and \$5 for all others. Contact HSAF president, Larry Nipp, at American Power Spraying, 90 South Vermont Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., for registration and program particulars.

Cal. Scientists Develop Bermuda Variety for Smog

Santa Ana, a new bermudagrass variety bred from a South African grass is about to be made commercially available. Described as "an excellent variety for southern and central California," Santa Ana boasts an inbred resistance to the troublesome smogs of that area.

The new turfgrass, developed by scientists at the University of California, is not easily discolored by smog, as are related types of bermudagrass, Tifway, and Tifgreen. Other advantages of the variety include good resistance to damage by the Eriophyid mite and an extremely high level of salt tolerance.

Expected to be available to the public in 1967, Santa Ana has already been distributed to commercial sod and stolon producers. Nurseries interested in obtaining limited quantities of propagating material should contact the Department of Agronomy, University of California, Riverside, Calif. 92502.

Beautification Aid Available from AAN

In response to the current emphasis on beautification and screening objectionable views from sight, the American Association of Nurserymen has released a new publication, "Living Screens for America" to aid in the beautification battle.

Developed by a panel of expert nurserymen, the booklet describes suitable screening plant materials under four categories based on plant hardiness zones and keyed to a map. Appropriateness for use as plant screens, rapidity of growth, availability, disease resistance, low maintenance, and reasonable cost were considered along with hardiness



Multi-Purpose Myers Industrial Sprayer is designed for mounting on pickup. Remote control nozzle is optional.

BLACK NIGHTSHADE

(*Solanum nigrum*)



Black nightshade, an annual that reproduces only by seeds, is found throughout the United States and southern Canada. Introduced from Europe, some forms of this poisonous plant are probably native to North America.

Sometimes known as deadly nightshade, garden nightshade, and poison berry, the plant is seen in cultivated fields, gardens, waste places, and is frequently found in moist, shady spots.

Black nightshade grows from an erect or spreading stem to a height of 1 to 2 feet and is widely branched (1). Oval leaves are about 1 to 3 inches long with wavy edges. Leaves are attached alternately to the stem.

Berries (2) are green, turning black when ripe. The smooth and round berries are about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter and contain a number of small, round, flattened, yellow seeds. Seeds are about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter and have a pitted surface.

White, 5-lobed flowers (3) are borne in drooping clusters on long stalks occurring between the leaves. Flowers are about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across and look somewhat like tomato blossoms.

Leaves, stems, and green berries of the plant contain a toxic alkaloid which has been known to poison livestock and is regarded as poisonous to man. Though ripe berries and dried plants are less toxic, the best advice is to eradicate the entire plant whenever it is found. Black nightshade appears late in the season, but produces seeds quickly. Plants should be destroyed to prevent birds from spreading the seed.

In some areas, only fair control of black nightshade has resulted from application of 1 pound of 2,4-D per acre, and other areas report the plant resistant to 2,4-D. Silvex, applied at the same rate, may give good control. Also, simazine at $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pound per acre as a preemergence will give good control.

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

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in formulating the recommendations.

The booklet provides such information as eventual growth of the plant, method of planting, recommended sites, and advisable trimming practices. "Living Screens for America" can be obtained from the American Association of Nurserymen, 835 Southern Building, 15th & H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Cost is 50c each, or 25c in quantities of 25 or more.

Rain Bird Has New Sprinkler Heads

A new line of spray head sprinklers is now being marketed by Rain Bird, which claims its "Space 15" sprinklers can be set 15 ft. apart, reducing the number of sprinkler heads required and saving up to 40% in pipe, sprinklers, trenching, and labor costs.

Three models make up the line: model 2800 pop-up sprinklers; model 2600 surface spray heads; and model 2400 shrubbery spray heads. All models are available in square sprinkling patterns as well as full, half, and quarter-circle patterns. Special nozzle design to eliminate burred edges and insure precise part-circle patterns with wider sprinkler spacings, all-brass construction, adjusting screw to regulate pressure and radius of water flow, and clog-resistant swirl plates are features of the new Rain Bird line.

Literature on "Space 15" sprinklers is available from Rain Bird, Glendora, Calif. 97140.



Model 2600 surface spray head is one of three new "Space 15" Rain Bird sprinklers.