

INTRODUCING

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FYLKING KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS*

After 5 years and one of the most rigid and thorough nation-wide testing programs, this great new bluegrass is being released. The many advantages are thoroughly documented:

- Vigorous rhizome growth produces sod faster than other Kentucky bluegrass varieties!
- Overall turf quality rated "best obtainable" by noted authorities!
- Dense turf with deep, rich green color—even under close cutting, summer heat, drought, and hard usage.
- Proven resistance to stripe smut.
- Resistant to Leafspot, Stem rust, Leaf rust, and Fusarium roseum.
- Adapted to close cutting heights commonly used on tees and aprons of greens. Recommended cutting height, 1/2 to 3/4 inch.

For additional information and names of authorized distributors, write Jacklin Seed Co., Inc., Dishman, Wash., 99213.

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be from 18 to 36 in. or more deep, depending on plant size and possible depth of rooting. Holes should be slanted inwards toward the tree trunk. Do not drill holes within a few feet of large tree trunks, since care must be taken to avoid damage to larger roots.

Holes can be hand drilled with barrel augers, or mechanically drilled with tractor-mounted, generator-powered, or gasoline-powered augers. Some grounds managers use water as a source of power, with threaded pipe attached to a hose.

Fill holes with a soil mix consisting of approximately 60% of the soil at the site, 10% of a partially decomposed humus, 10% peat moss or similar material such as fir bark, and 20% of a long-lasting wood waste.

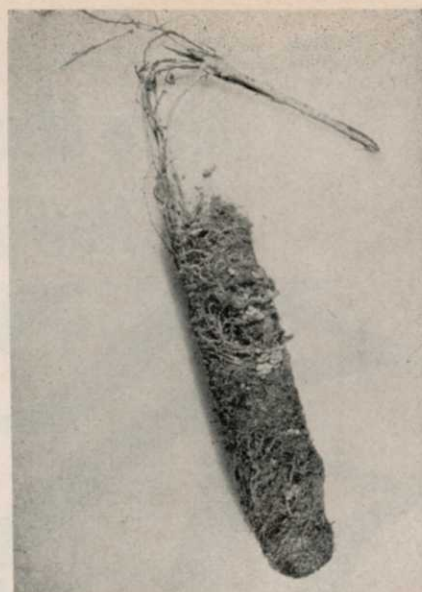
Humus provides conditions favorable to continued activity of soil microorganisms, which help to improve soil structure and nutritional benefits. Peat moss or fir bark is excellent for rooting but cannot withstand compaction.

Soil Must Be Kept Open to Air, Water

The long-lasting wood waste serves to physically hold the soil open. This permits easier water entry into and through soil and exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide gases between the atmosphere and soil environment.

It has been suggested that sand or gravel be used to fill the holes. Though it is true that such materials will allow better air and water movement into the soil, the mix suggested here will fulfill the same basic function and also provide a favorable medium for root growth. In such coarse-texture soils as sands and decomposed granite, the soil mix will also add to moisture-holding capacity.

These holes must be left open to the soil surface. If they aren't, water movement in the soil may be restricted. Holes must also be within the plant's root area. Roots do not seek favorable air and moisture conditions; they only grow where such an environment exists.



Dramatic evidence that vertical mulching boosts root growth. Picture shows roots exhumed from a mulching cavity.

When the great value of landscape trees and shrubs is considered, it is apparent that they deserve the low-cost help vertical mulching can provide when poor soil conditions limit development.

Coming in March: "Can Trees Be Fertilized Economically?" by Drs. Dan Neely and E. B. Himelick. Part of a Special Fertilization Issue.

USDA Tests Show Greater Washoff of 2,4-D Ester

Recent Georgia tests conducted by scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service show that 2,4-D in the ester form is more easily washed from soil than amine formulations.

Using simulated rainfall, runoff from test plots was trapped and tested for herbicide content. Results showed that up to 27% of 2,4-D ester was washed off, but only 3% of the amine, indicating a close connection between herbicide form and loss from rainfall.

Lower amine loss was attributed to its much greater water solubility, which enables it to penetrate soil more readily than ester forms. Tests were conducted at experimental plots in Watkinsville, Ga., with cooperation of the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station.