

Meeting Dates



American Association of Nurserymen, Annual Convention, Americana Hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla., July 8-13.

National Fertilizer Solutions Association, Liquid Fertilizer Round-Up, Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., July 11-12.

Third National Grassland Field Day and Conference, University of Nebraska, Mead, July 12-14.

Southwestern Fertilizer Conference and Grade Hearing, Annual Meeting, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla., July 19-21.

West Virginia Turfgrass Conference, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. V., August 2-3.

USDA Turfgrass Field Day, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., Aug. 3.

Joint Convention and Trade Show of Nurserymen's Associations for Southern, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, and South Carolina, Marriott Motor Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6-8.

Miss Lark Trade Show and Convention, Convention Auditorium, Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 10-12.

Penn State 1967 Field Day, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Aug. 16-17.

Nursery and Garden Supply Show, Texas Association of Nurserymen Annual Convention, City Auditorium, Austin, Aug. 20-23.

International Shade Tree Conference, 43rd Annual Convention, Marriott Motor Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27-31.

National Arborists Association Annual Meeting, Marriott Motor Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27-31.

American Society for Horticultural Science, Annual Meeting, Texas A. & M. University, College Station, Aug. 27-Sept. 1.

Annual Turfgrass Short Course, Ala.-Northwest Florida Turfgrass Association, Auburn University, Auburn, Ala., Sept. 7-8.

Pacific Northwest Spraymen's Association, Annual Conference, Seattle Center, Seattle, Wash., Sept. 15-16.

Northwest Turfgrass Conference, Annual Meeting, Harrison Hot Springs, British Columbia, Sept. 19-21.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Annual Meeting, Holiday Inn, Palm Springs, Calif., Nov. 5-8.

American Society of Agronomy, Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D. C., Nov. 5-10.

Texas Fertilizer Association's 1967 Agricultural Exposition, KoKo Inn, Lubbock, Nov. 9-10.

Joint Meeting Deals With Highway Landscaping

States need to put landscaping under separate bids in highway construction. Because this has seldom been done, problems of execution and survival of plants have been common.

This specific problem and others related to highway beautification were recently discussed at a Washington, D. C., meeting of officials associated with the landscape and highway construction industries plus government representatives. Represented at an April 26 meeting were the American Association of State Highway Officials, American Association of Nurserymen, Associated Landscape Contractors of America, Highway Research Board, and Bureau of Public Roads. Officials agreed that landscaping bids need to be separate from construction bids and that firms chosen to do the landscape work must be qualified by prior experience and reputation.

Also, the group felt that highway departments need to project

their plant material needs three to five years in advance. Some states are already projecting two to three years in advance of need but more lead time is needed. With advance notice, growers will know the potential market.

Robert F. Lederer, president of AAN, pointed out that superior, patented strains of plant material are both desirable and either available or may be made available for highway use. However, many of these strains which are worthy because of drought, insect and disease resistance, tolerance to air pollutants and other features are not used because federal regulations relating to bids make it difficult to specify patented plant material. By eliminating red tape, Lederer believes many improved varieties could become available.

Roy Gustin, Jr., Gustin Gardens, Gaithersburg, Md., represented ALCA and discussed the problem of shock to transplanted material. He recommended that special care and attention be given plantings during the first

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Joint Meeting

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two or three years to aid establishment and adjustment to the new environment. Gustin further recommended that this type care be specified as a separate item in highway landscape contracts.

More states need to hold conferences and open communications between highway officials, nurserymen, and landscape contractors. Thomas Gilmore, Jr., Gilmore Plant and Bulb Co., Julian, N. C., whose firm handles numerous highway contracts in nine states, said that those states holding such meetings have been able to resolve many of the more serious problems. Gilmore also noted that there is a need for national uniform standards and specifications.

Velsicol Has Banvel D, PMA-10 Registrations

Registration of its PMA-10 (phenylmercuric acetate) fungicide for use on golf courses has been announced by Velsicol Chemical Corp., Chicago, Ill. The chemical is approved for prevention of snow mold and for prevention and control of dollar spot, copper spot, brown patch, pink patch, helminthosporium leafspot, bluegrass blight, and Curvularia blight.

As a snow mold preventative, PMA-10 is recommended at rates of 1 to 2 ozs. per 1,000 sq. ft. in 5 gals. of water. About November is the proper time to apply the chemical, Velsicol says. For prevention and control of other specified turf diseases, recommended applications are: 1 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. for bentgrass greens and tees, beginning in early spring and continuing at weekly intervals through the warm season; 1¼ oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. for bermuda putting greens; 1½ oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. for bermuda tees; and 1 qt. per acre, every 7 to 10 days, for routine preventive treatment of fairways during mild disease conditions.

Approval of Banvel D 4S (dicamba) for additional golf course

weeds was also recently made known by Velsicol. Suggested application is 1 to 2 pts. per acre for control of henbit, English daisy, spurge, purslane, hawkweed, lawn burweed, carpetweed, pepperweed, chicory and spurry. "Apply as a foliar spray to active-growing weeds with sufficient water to give good coverage," Velsicol recommends. "Fall germinating weeds may be controlled more effectively when treated in the fall or early winter. Make only one application per year." Write Velsicol Chemical Corp., at 341 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611, for more information.

Stop Japanese Beetle Damage On Turf

Turf can be protected from Japanese beetle damage, according to William F. Lyon, Extension entomologist at The Ohio State University, Columbus.

During the grub stage, which lasts some 10 months of the year, insects feed on roots of grass or other plants. Damaged turf then dies out in patches or large areas. With roots gone, dead turf can be rolled up like a carpet. When rolled back in this manner, grubs are easily spotted. They have off-white bodies and browned heads.

Once the Japanese beetle is in the adult stage, which is from about mid-June until early August, they cluster on bright sunny days on the upper parts of plants. Leaves become similar in appearance to lacework. At this time they also attack rose buds, blooms, and early ripening fruit. They are easily identified by their metallic green forepart and coppery brown wings.

Control is possible while the insect is in either the adult or grub stage. But Lyon believes best protection is by using grub controls. Aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, and heptachlor are effective. Follow directions of the manufacturer. Apply insecticide to the surface of the turf area at any time of the year, except, of course, when the ground is frozen. Application at any time between now and August should give complete control by September, Lyon says. And, beetles should be eliminated for 10 years or more.

Trimming

Don't look back. President William M. Latta, Princeton Turf Farms, Kansas City, Mo., believes the turf industry has arrived. He says, "All phases of the turf industry are expanding at a rate undreamed of 10 years ago. More golf courses, parks and playgrounds, athletic complexes and the desire for instant lawns, coupled with more and larger turf-grass nurseries, have contributed to this growth. The irrigation industry recognizes turf irrigation as the largest single phase in dollar volume irrigation sales. If this rate of expansion in the turf industry continues, it will soon be the largest economic segment of the entire agricultural industry in the United States. Anyone who earns his livelihood in any of the many segments of this industry cannot afford to lag behind."

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I.S.T.C. Conventioneers. Members of the tree industry attending their annual meeting this year should be happy with the cuisine served by Philadelphia restaurants. The Chamber of Commerce reports that Italian, German, French, Viennese, Polynesian, Chinese, Cantonese, Arabic, Indian, Pakistani, and Kosher dishes are featured. On occasion, southern fried chicken and Kansas City steaks may also be found. The Chamber also states that these dishes are superbly served in satisfying portions at reasonable prices.

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Leech Turf Answers SOS. Cold weather and snow kept Warren Turf Nursery of Chicago from supplying sod for the Windy City's annual flower show this year. An SOS to Ivan Leech, Leech Turf Nursery, Denver, prevented a catastrophe and the show went on as scheduled with plenty of fresh turf. Leech says that folks of the Midwest and East Coast are mistaken in the belief that Denver is in a deep freeze for half the year. Except for a few "fast-melters," Leech says they had been basking in the sun when the call came for help.

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Weeds Gulp Water. Harold Harper, Kansas soil specialist, says weeds are very extravagant in their use of water. For example, Kansas tests have shown that a 6-inch Russian thistle has already used ½ inch of moisture from the soil around it. A 6-inch Kochia plant has used 0.6 inch and a pigweed the same size about 0.9 inch of water. At the same time a 6-inch green foxtail will have used 1.4 inches of soil water.

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Leased Landscapes. Expect corporations and others to turn to landscape leasing. The practice is practical and fits the financial patterns now popular with corporations. With a leased landscape, the contractor would provide landscaping materials, knowledge, and maintenance. Corporations would pay monthly over a 5-year period and use the tax advantage gained by showing an expense item rather than a capital improvement. Dr. J. H. Tinga, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, in suggesting the plan, says a 5-year lease arrangement is reasonable.