

George Hammond, left, secretary-treasurer of the American Sod Producers Association, Columbus, O., and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Warren, Warren's Turf Nursery, Palos Park, Ill., discuss proceedings at ASPA luncheon held during the Ohio Turf Foundation Conference at Cleveland, O. (WTT will carry a complete report on the Ohio Turf Foundation Conference in the February issue).

American Sod Producers Hold Luncheon Conference Dec. 12 At Cleveland

Sod producers attending the Ohio Turf Foundation Conference and Show met for a luncheon session Dec. 12. Bringing the 80 producers up to date on activities of the American Sod Producers Association were Ben Warren, ASPA president, and George B. Hammond, ASPA secretary-treasurer.

Warren told the group, which represented 6 sod producing states, that among plans of the new national sod association was varietal testing. This program will be carried out with leading seed breeders and distributors and at university research stations across the nation.

Warren believes that a varietal testing program will answer the current problem which producers face in selecting the best grass seed for their own future production. He emphasized that the chief value of the seed testing program will be that variety tests can be conducted under actual field conditions on sod farms, and over broad areas of the nation. This will produce results, Warren said, of value to both producers and breeders.

Hammond reported on the substantial progress made by the ASPA since its initial organization at Lansing, Mich., last July. He told the group that ASPA now has producer members in 17 states, plus a growing list of associate memberships among material and equipment suppliers.

Also discussed by Hammond were plans for the first annual meeting of the national sod association. This is being held in conjunction with the Golf Course Superintendents conference at San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 18-23. Hammond reported that the ASPA section of the program is being directed to practical sod production and marketing problems. The ASPA, he said, will have a booth at the GCSA exhibit area.

South Dakota Growers Are Now Marketing Own State Certified Seed

A new source of Certified Kentucky Bluegrass has been established on the plains of South Dakota where extreme environmental stresses and a vigorous natural selection process have combined to produce a rugged, hardy grass.

South Dakota Certified Kentucky Bluegrass is harvested from stands which are at least 10 years old—some of them nearly 50 years old—containing thousands of genetically different types. The seed is hardy and has a wide genetic base, available only in South Dakota.

J. Duane Colburn, manager of the Seed Certification Service, points out that the planters of South Dakota Certified Kentucky Bluegrass will be assured that all seed has met rigid standards as follows: Inspection of all fields which have been into native Kentucky Bluegrass sod for at least 10 years with proper isolation; Yard and plant inspection of both uncleaned seed lots and final cleaned lots; Careful processing by one of seven seed plants approved for processing Kentucky Bluegrass seed by the South Dakota Crop Improvement Association; and Laboratory Inspection, where minimum standards require 95 per cent pure seed, 85 per cent germination, no noxious or objectionable weed seeds, 0.1 per cent weed seed, 0.1

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Raymond C. Kinch, professor of agronomy at South Dakota State University, conducts a field inspection of a stand of South Dakota Certified Kentucky Bluegrass. Fields producing certified seed must be at least 10 years old.



Classifieds-

When answering ads where box number only is given, please address as follows: Box number, c/o Weeds Trees and Turf, 9800 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44102.

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FOR SALE

For Sale: Daymon Sod Roller, used, 24inch, excellent condition, \$3000.00. Green Acres Turf Farm, Inc., 1663 Holt Rd., Mason, Michigan 48854. Phone 517 676-2362.

NEW AND USED HOMELITE chain saws and John Bean sprayers. Hardie 50 gallon sprayer, \$200.00; Bean 55-GPM pump, \$200.00; Homelite XL-12, \$100.00; KWH Mistblower-duster, \$125.00. Write for current bargains. Lanphear Supply, 1884 S. Green Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44121. 216 381-1700.

WANTED TO BUY

SPRAYING COMPANY in Ohio, now doing utility, highways, railways and industrial work wants to buy or merge with established company. Box 29, Weeds, Trees and Turf, 9800 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44102.

South Dakota Growers

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per cent other native species and 5 per cent inert material.

However, Colburn reports, samples collected during late summer are being reported out of the laboratory well above these minimums. These have a test weight of 26 to 28 pounds per bushelindicating a heavy plump seed which should have good seedling

For instance, one large lot carried an inspection report of 98.99 per cent purity, 1.01 per cent inert matter, 95 per cent germination, with no other crop or weed

seeds present.

"Our producers intend to maintain this high standard," Colburn adds, pointing out that the upper Great Plains' climate and environmental conditions (including temperatures ranging from 38 degrees below zero to 118 degrees above) prevent non-hardy types from surviving. Annual Bluegrass (Poa Annua) is not found in the South Dakota plains area. A vigorous natural selection process that goes on all the time keeps annual bluegrass out of this hardy Kentucky bluegrass sod.

Poa annua, an annual reseeding bluegrass declared noxious by several states, is a troublesome weed in lawns and turfs. It has very erratic growing habits (rapid growth in cool weather and quick disappearance in hot weather). Scattered infestations show up as rough dry patches of dead grass by middle summer in otherwise green lawns and golf courses. All of the new South Dakota certified seed is guaranteed free of noxious weed seeds.

Cleaned seed will not be tagged until each lot is completely processed, Colburn says. During the cleaning process, pint or 200gram representative samples are taken. Lot volume is restricted to a maximum of 10,000 pounds. The lots will also be spot sampled before the South Dakota Crop Improvement Association seal and tag are affixed. Approximately 8,451 acres were certified in South Dakota this year, Colburn says. Seed may be obtained from the S.D. Bluegrass Assn., Box 873, Huron, S. Dak.

New Bermudagrass Released By Clemson University

A new bermudagrass has been released by Clemson University, Clemson, S.C. Known as Pee Dee 102, the new grass is a fine stemmed type which is expected to be useful on lawns and golf greens.

John B. Pitner, Clemson agronomist who did the selection and testing, reports that the grass is a mutation from an early South Carolina planting of Tifton 328. He made the selection from turf on a Florence, S. C. golf course.

Pitner says that the new bermudagrass is darker green in color, gives coverage more quickly, and has added disease resistance. It has fewer seed heads following stress conditions, and less upright growth than the parent Tifton 328 variety. Pee Dee 102 is completely male-sterile and does not produce viable seed. Grass is increased by sprigs.

Vegetation propagating sod is available at the Pee Dee Experiment Station, Florence, S.C., and at the Sandhill Experiment Station, Pontiac, S.C. Application to receive this sod must be made to the South Carolina Foundation Seed Association, Clemson, S.C.

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Shade Tree Symposium Set For Penn State University

A 3-day symposium on shade trees has been set for Feb. 7-9 at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. This will be the third annual event of this type held by the University and the Pennsylvania-Delaware Chapter of the International Shade Tree Conference.

Dr. J. Robert Nuss, Extension Ornamental Horticulturist at Penn State, says formal sessions will include plant selection, air pollution, shade tree commission problems, and tree care. Program plans center on problems of community officials, shade tree commissioners, civic groups, garden clubs, nurserymen, arborists and citizens interested in trees.

Reflector Landing System

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the plane is normally adequate for use with the system. The 100 watts at 12 volts which is considered the minimum needed for aircraft will pick up the reflectors well over 1 mile from the strip. The 200-watt units which are found on most aircraft pick up the reflectors 2 to 2½ miles out. Slight fanning of the rudder enables the plane light, once the pilot is in the approach zone and within range, to pick up the reflector lanes.

Lights on the plane have to be of the clear lens type, rather than the prism lens found on some planes. Lights also need to be set at a 7°-approach angle to match the 7° angle of the marker mountings. This angle is standard on most planes, but adjustments must be made on the Cherokee and Piper Tri-Pacer, as well as a few other types.