Meeting Dates

Helicopter Association Annual, Stardust Hotel, Las Vegas, Nev., Jan. 21-24.

Associated Landscape Contractors of America, Annual Meeting, Conference Center, Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 21-24.

California Weed Conference, 20th Annual, El Rancho Hotel, Sacramento, Calif., Jan. 22-24.

Virginia Turfgrass Conference, Virginia Turfgrass Council and V.P.I., Golden Triangle Motel, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 23-24.

California Weed Conference, El Rancho Hotel, Sacramento, Calif., Jan. 22-24.

California Agricultural Aircraft Association, Annual Meeting, Sahara Tahoe Hotel, Lake Tahoe, Calif., Jan. 24-27.

Arizona Aerial Applicators Association, Annual Meeting, Francisco Grande, Casa Grande, Ariz., Feb. 1-2.

Weed Society of America, 1968 Meeting, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, La., Feb. 5-8.

Maryland Arborists, Nurserymen, and Florists Days, Center of Adult Education, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. A day for each in order listed, Feb. 13, 14 and 15.

Annual Agricultural Chemical Conference, Oklahoma State University, Student Union, O.S.U., Stilwater, Okla., Feb. 14-15.

National Arborists Association Mid-Winter Meeting, International Inn, Tampa, Fla., Feb. 18-21.

American Sod Producers Association, First Annual Meeting, In conjunction with Golf Course Superintendents Assn. Convention, San Francisco Hilton Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 18-23.

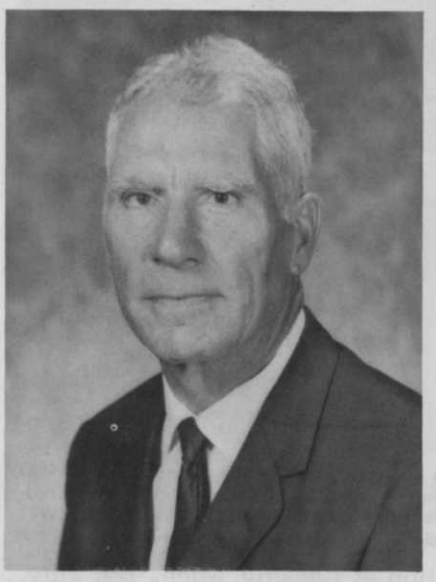
Massachusetts Fine Turf Conference, White House Inn, Chicopee, Mass., Mar. 6-8.

Midwest Regional Turf Conference, Midwest Regional Turf Foundation, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Mar. 4-6.

Western Society of Weed Science, formerly Western Weed Control Conference, Owyhee Hotel, Boise, Idaho, Mar. 19-21.

Michigan Turfgrass Conference, Annual Meeting, Kellogg Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich., Mar. 20-21.

Dr. A. O. Leonard Will Author Feature Know Your Species



O. A. Leonard

Beginning with the January issue, Dr. O. A. Leonard will write the "Know Your Species" feature for WEEDS TREES AND TURF. Miss June McCaskill, Senior Herbarium Botanist, is assisting him.

Dr. Leonard, who holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in botany and chemistry from Washington State College and a Ph.D. from Iowa State College is a native of Washington, the evergreen state. After receiving his Ph.D. from Iowa State College, he taught at Texas A&M. In 1939, he then joined the Agricultural Experiment Station in Mississippi, where he conducted some of the first studies on chemical weed control in cotton.

Since 1950, Dr. Leonard has been with the Botany Department of the University of California at Davis. His main responsibility at Davis has been the conducting of research on chemical control of woody plants; however, other important research has been on weed control in vineyards, which has been cooperative with the Department of Viticulture. He has published numerous papers on weed and brush control, as well as on transport of herbicides in woody plants.

Turf Stand Density Up With Fall Fertilization

Fall application of fertilizer will increase turf density the next year. This is a finding of The Lawn Institute, Marysville, O.

Director of the Institute, Dr. Robert Schery, reports that heavy autumn fertilization increased the bluegrass turf stand by 48% over an untreated check area.

Goal of the tests was to study any burn from over-application of fertilizer. Rates up to 4 times that recommended by the manufacturer were used in the fall of 1966. Mid-summer grass counts in 1967 showed an average of 428 grass culms or shoots per square foot in treated turf. The untreated check strip averaged 288 culms per square foot.

Foreword
Know Your Species

The desirability of native woody plants depends upon the situation under which they occur. There are probably no native woody species which we would desire to have completely eliminated. This is strangely true, even for poison oak (Rhus diversiloba). This shrub adds color to our landscape and need not be controlled except where human contact is likely to be frequent or where its presence is economically detrimental. Woody species may be wanted or unwanted for a variety of reasons. For example, sprouting woody species may be especially detrimental to the establishment of a new coniferous forest after a forest fire; on the other hand, these same species may not be detrimental once the forest has become established. Also, most woody species are troublesome nuisances and create a fire danger when growing beneath utility rights-of-way. Attractive natural landscapes can be developed by the selective removal of unwanted shrubs and trees. Herbicides have become a valuable tool in achieving the above objectives and in shifting the ecology of plants in the directions desired.

O. A. Leonard