

NO UGLY seed heads

with



**FYLKING
KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS**

In spring most lawn grasses sprout green and beautiful turf. Then an ugly problem arises. Seedheads begin to appear with gypsy abandon, turning the green scene into a jungle of wiry straws even sharp mowers fail to sever. This wire-like growth remains an eyesore.

You can always survey your lawns with pride if you grow 0217[®] Fylking Kentucky bluegrass. Fylking shoots up a spring abundance of new green leaves, never produces wiry stems and ugly seedheads. This sensation of the sod and seed industry is low-growing, always mows smooth and thrives on close cutting. Fylking produces thicker, greener turf which is more disease, weed and wear-resistant than any variety yet (proven by 10 years of international testing — rated best obtainable by turf authorities).

Turf-forming qualities make it possible to lift sod in 110 days.

You'll never have ugly seedheads if you specify 0217[®] Fylking Kentucky bluegrass. See your seed distributor. For information or names of authorized distributors, write Jacklin Seed Co., Dishman, Wash. 99213.

For More Details Circle (112) on Reply Card

Potable Water Treatment

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erratic drift towards deeper water despite any visual evidence of water movement. Weed kill within the drift affected lanes was incomplete until approximately 30 days, but clearance of the deep water sections was more rapid.

5. Complete "dieoff" of elodea was not achieved except in the central portion of a large test area treated with Diquat applied at the rate of 1½ gallons per surface acre. Clearance in the central area was attributed more to increased effectiveness of large scale applications than to the use of pure Diquat.
6. Re-infestation of the treated areas within two years can be anticipated if the present phytoplankton population levels decline to the levels of pre-treatment.
7. Coontail (*Ceratophyllum sp.*) may act as a replacement species for elodea, perhaps becoming as much of a nuisance as elodea in previous years.

IT'S RENEWAL TIME !!

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Trimmings

NEW GRASS VARIETIES. A number of new grass varieties are being readied for the market. Several were discussed at the just completed Midwest Turf Conference at Purdue and we'll report fully on them next issue. Among these are Sodco which is being promoted by the Agricultural Alumni Seed Improvement Association of Purdue. Prato was discussed by Howard Kaerwer of Northrup-King, Fylking by Doyle Jacklin of Jacklin Seed Company and Warren's A-series by Ben Warren. Warren announced a new low-cut bluegrass, A-29, which is new to the industry. Besides these, Kentuckians are promoting Kenblue and Washington State has released Couger.

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ALLIGATOR WEED BEETLE. An Argentine beetle is doing a good job to date in checking alligator weed in California. Dr. Richard D. Goeden of the University of California, Riverside, reports that the beetles have kept the weed stripped of leaves at Whittier Narrows dam. Called Agasicles, the beetles were first released in 1967. The original 2000 have now multiplied to hundreds of thousands. Goeden says the beetles do extensive damage and curtail spread but he doubts they can eradicate alligator weed.

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TOUGH TREES. Tree seedlings are being fumigated with air pollution agents at the University of Pennsylvania. The idea is to pick the survivors over a period of generations and multiply them for city street and highway use. They will replace many of the sensitive varieties now in use. Work is being done by Dr. Henry D. Gerhold. He is subjecting the new trees to sulfur dioxide and ozone.

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POISON IVY SEASON. We just read a precaution about how you can pick up poison ivy rash without touching the plant. We who have burned brush have known this for a long time, or since we burned the first brush containing stems, roots, leaves, or berries of the plant. Actually, smoke from the burning plant can be more dangerous than the plant itself. Poisonous oils produced by the plant, according to the technical data, go up in smoke. And if this smoke contacts the skin or is inhaled, there will be irritation. This is usually true even for those lucky people who are resistant. Best bet is to kill it with a herbicide, and then bury the residue.