

Industry People On the Move



International Harvester Company has named John J. Dierbeck, Jr., as public relations manager for farm and industrial equipment.

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Frank E. Gardner, retired horticulturist from USDA's field laboratory in Orlando, will head the Florida State Horticultural Society during 1970.

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Chipman Division, the agricultural-chemical arm of Rhodia, Inc., announces that Dr. Elton L. Clark has been appointed assistant general manager. Clark came from W. R. Grace and Co., where he had directed the company's technical-sales effort in certain pesticides. His doctorate is in entomology from Cornell.

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The Davey Tree Expert Company, Kent, Ohio, announces the addition of Charles F. Walton to its technical service department.

Walton is responsible for soils, transplanting, and tree

fertilization improvement studies. He also is an instructor at the Davey Institute of Tree Service.

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DESA Industries, Inc., Park Forrest, Ill., has named Charles E. Brinly vice-president in charge of sales for its power products division.

Brinly formerly was division manager of chain saw products of Remington Arms Company, Inc.'s power tools department.

The power products division was formed as a result of DESA's recent acquisition of Remington's power tools department.

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Toro Manufacturing Corporation, Minneapolis, Minn., has appointed Melvin D. Goetz manager of employee relations, Henry B. Tillotson as facilities planning director for its Canadian and European markets, and Roy W. Simpson as credit manager.

Goetz, formerly was manager of employment and director of labor relations for Continental Air Lines, Inc.

Tillotson had served as assistant director of manufacturing, manager of consumer products in manufacturing and engineering, and director of manufacturing since joining Toro in 1953.

Simpson served as Minnesota area manager for General Electric Credit Corporation prior to joining Toro.

Zoysia Nursery ...

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on the surface parallel to the disc grooves, it may be advisable to use the stolon planter in two directions at right angles to each other.

7. Irrigate as soon as possible and keep the area moist until new leaves appear.

Procedure to Prepare Stolons

The procedure that we used in preparing stolons is as follows:

Our observations indicate it is desirable to wet the sod pads thoroughly before chopping into stolons. We have accomplished this by two methods.

One, where sod pads have been previously cut, we have irrigated—

putting one-half to three-quarters inches of water just prior to lifting the pads. This leaves the pads quite wet, but this is the most desirable. Where the above procedure has been impossible, we have lifted the sod in sod pads and wet them thoroughly by use of a water hose as they were stacked, prior to being chopped into stolons. We have been using a Fox curved-knife chopper for cutting pads into stolons. A straight knife chopper will probably work just as well.

We found that a hammer mill reduces the zoysia into particles too small to use as stolons. The best stolons were produced by the Fox chopper when the bed knife was moved back against the stops. This left about three-quarters of an inch between the rotating knives and the bed knife. This produces stolons with a minimum length of three-quarters of an inch, and most of them are in excess of one inch. Many will be two to three inches long.

There also will be numerous chunks of turf and, occasionally, some large pieces which are the tag ends of the pad that are allowed to go through after they pass the hold-back roll on the feed table. This does not matter, as these can be spread with the stolons. Some will be reduced in size when the aero blade is used after the stolons are spread. These large chunks and pieces will remain on top of the ground, even after being worked

twice with the Rogers stolon planter and will reproduce just as plugs do. The most important fundamental is keeping the stolons from drying out at any time until they have established a new root system in the new nursery soil. Hot, dry soil will sometimes dry out the stolons after they are spread. This can cause severe injury before irrigation water can be applied. If this is the case, it is suggested that the nursery bed be irrigated the day before final preparation for stolonizing so that the soil is moist, but not wet, when the stolons are spread.

We have observed that stolons left lying on top of the ground, with no dirt cover, have an extremely high mortality rate. Very few, if any, survive. Stolons completely covered with dirt have a high mortality rate, also. Keeping the stolons from drying out until such time as they have attached themselves with new roots appears to be vitally important. We found a high mortality rate in areas where the ground was allowed to dry completely for even a very short period of time. Because moisture appeared to be a critical factor, we made every effort to have the process completed with irrigation water running in a maximum of three hours from the time the stolons were chopped. The areas that were planted in June of 1965 developed into completely mature sod and were harvested during the summer of 1967.



"I'll bet you that place even has a creaky lawn."