



0217®

RAH! RAH! RAH!

Cheers can be heard all over the north temperate zones of the world for this giant among lawn seeds. Outstanding on all counts, Fylking Kentucky bluegrass is resistant to a wide range of diseases, including leafspot and stripe smut. Drought and winter tough, fine leaves of deepest emerald green grow in unusual density due to abundant sideshoots. Fylking produces no ugly seed-heads, can be cut low as 1/2 inch for home putting greens, 3/4 inch for velvety carpet-like lawn. All facts proven in 12 years of international testing by noted authorities. Next lawn, seed or sod with 0217® Fylking Kentucky bluegrass (U.S. Plant Patent 2887). At your seed distributor. Write Jacklin Seed Co., Dishman, WA 99213 for information.



**FYLKING
KENTUCKY
BLUEGRASS**

For More Details Circle (104) on Reply Card

New England ISTC Lists December Conference Topics

What's your tree problem?

If it is: pesticide substitutes for chlorinated hydrocarbons, Dutch elm disease, the role of shade trees in conservation, roadside salt, waste wood disposal, labor, air pollution damage, downtown street tree planting or botany in the grocery store . . .

You will hear discussion of these subjects at the New England Chapter of the International Shade Tree Conference. The date is Dec. 2 and 3. The place is the Sheraton-Eastland Hotel in Portland, Me.

The conference agenda includes equipment exhibits and demonstrations and a women's program, reports President George W. Goodall.

Speakers include Richard A. Howard, director of Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University; John R. Hansel, executive director of the Elm Research Institute, John J. O'Riely, commissioner of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Dr. Richard J. Campana of the University of Maine; and J. A. Kimmel, director of parks for Toronto and president of the International Shade Tree Conference.

The conference opens at 9 a.m. Dec. 2 and ends with the business meeting beginning at 1:30 p.m. Dec. 3.

Nunes and Jacobsen Merge Turfgrass Nurseries

John F. Nunes, Jr., president of Nunes Turfgrass Nurseries, Inc., Patterson, Calif., and Edward R. Jacobsen, owner of Ed Jacobsen Turfgrass Nurseries, Tehachapi, Calif., announce the formation of Nunes-Jacobsen Sod, Inc., with offices at Tehachapi.

Both Nunes and Jacobsen have been associated with the turfgrass industry for many years, with Nunes pioneering the "instant lawn" industry in Northern California in 1962 and currently the largest producer in that area. Jacobsen has been associated with Jacobsen Brothers Turf Nursery for many years and has recently started his own turfgrass growing operation in Southern California.

Both Nunes and Jacobsen said the formation of Nunes-Jacobsen Sod, Inc., has been developing for the past two years and that an additional source of quality turfgrasses in Southern California is needed to satisfy the demands of this rapidly growing industry.

Edward R. Jacobsen, has been



"If I don't sell a job soon, I'm fired!"

named president, John F. Nunes, Jr., vice-president-treasurer and Edward S. Mutoza, secretary.

Some 2,4,5-T Contaminated, Most Test Okay, Says USDA

Sample lots of 2,4,5-T have been found to be contaminated with excessive amounts of the dioxin TCDD, reports the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Manufacturers and formulators have been warned that regulatory action will be taken if their products are found to be contaminated with toxic chlorodioxins.

Monsanto Company of St. Louis, whose samples yielded relatively high levels of the contaminant, has told USDA it has ceased manufacture of the herbicide and is reprocessing all remaining stock of 2,4,5-T to eliminate the problem.

Industry spokesmen, said USDA, have indicated the remaining manufacturers of the chemical are taking steps to avoid the problem, which is associated with the manufacturing process.

Tests for the presence of the dioxin in 2,4,5-T and 16 other herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides were launched by USDA after the discovery of its presence in a study by Bionetics Research Laboratories. A high level of the contaminant is suspected of causing birth deformities in laboratory animals.

"The majority of the samples tested," reported USDA, "have shown the contaminant to be generally present in 2,4,5-T only at very low levels, which constitutes no known hazard to human health."

The present department action is based on the first report of its scientists studying dioxins. The investigation is continuing on the other polychlorophenolic pesticides.

WEEDS TREES and TURF