

The great dwarf Bluegrass that stands below the rest.

NUGGET BLUEGRASS

Nugget Kentucky Bluegrass was discovered in Alaska near the old mining town of Hope on Cook Inlet.

In tests by leading turf research workers, characteristics of Nugget have proven to be outstanding, with exceptionally uniform performance over a broad area.

DWARF CHARACTERISTICS

Nugget is a decumbent, dwarf type cultivar of Kentucky Bluegrass. Its leaves grow close to the ground and at cuts as low as 3/4 inch Nugget still displays excellent turf quality in both appearance and strength. Nugget has exceptionally uniform regrowth, remaining neat and even if left uncut for longer than usual lengths of time.

SHADE ADAPTABILITY

Nugget's tolerance to powdery mildew contributes to its superior performance in shade as compared to other bluegrass varieties.

DISEASE RESISTANCE

In broad tests, Nugget has consistently ranked **outstanding** in resistance to Helminthosporium Leafspot. Nugget also shows good tolerance to Stripe Smut. It has also shown resistance to leaf rust, powdery mildew, and snow mold.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR

Along with its uniform growth, Nugget's appearance is enhanced by its fine leaf texture and unusually deep, dark green color.

SEED QUALITY

Only Certified Blue Tag Nugget Kentucky Bluegrass, free of poa annua and bentgrass, is marketed. Only Certified Nugget is a direct progeny of the Alaska-grown seed.

Nugget... The Kentucky Bluegrass that survived Alaska. Try it where you live.

Write today for more information on Nugget, the dwarf grass that stands below the rest.

Name _____
Address _____ Zip _____
City _____ State _____

Nugget

Box 217, Albany, Ore. 97321

Safety and Health Act Audio-Visual Now Available

A 20-minute audio-visual analysis of the Occupational Safety and Health Act is now available for employers and insurance carriers.

"OSHA MADE CLEAR," consists of 80 color slides, packed, ready to show, in a Kodak carousel, with a 20-minute tape cassette. It is offered for purchase or weekly rental exclusively by The Film Library of the Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the National Safety Council.

Produced with the technical assistance of the U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA Enforcement Division, and the California Division of Industrial Safety, with special industry consultants, Marsh and McLennan, Los Angeles, this very latest update on the Occupational Safety and Health Act is concisely narrated by Joseph M. Kaplan, CAE, executive vice president of the Greater Los Angeles Chapter.

"OSHA MADE CLEAR" is a MUST for executives, management, supervisors, arborists, workmen's compensation personnel, industrial, employee relations, labor relations staff... in short, for each and every individual who has responsibility for meeting requirements of the Act.

Inquiries regarding "OSHA MADE CLEAR," as well as requests for The Film Library's new catalog of safety and training films, should be directed to: THE FILM LIBRARY, Greater Los Angeles Chapter, National Safety Council, 3388 West 8th St., Los Angeles, CA. 90005.

Trees Can Kill Themselves Says Purdue Horticulturist

Can trees commit suicide?

Literally yes, says John A. Wott, Purdue University extension home environment horticulturist, for many trees kill themselves by strangulation.

One or more big fleshy roots, called girdling roots, grow in a winding fashion around the stem. These roots restrict sap flow, kill one limb after another, and finally destroy the trunk area above the girdled point.

Maples, especially Norway and red maples, elms, oaks, and pines are prone to develop girdling roots, notes Wott. Frequently, man is an accessory when he carelessly transplants trees by stuffing the roots into a small hole or failing to cut or

straighten roots of container-grown plants.

Sometimes girdling roots grow at the soil line and are quite noticeable. But usually you must dig away the soil a few inches around the trunk to see them. You can generally tell on which side the girdling root is located adds Wott. A healthy tree develops buttress roots which flare out as the trunk enters the soil. If the side of the tree is straight as a pole, the tree may have a girdling root.

Fall is the ideal time to look for girdling roots. Often the lower half of the tree's foliage will color before the tree's more healthy top half does. Or, leaves at the ends of certain branches will turn yellow before general coloration begins.

The best method to correct girdling is with a chisel and mallet. Cut the offending roots and paint the cut areas with antiseptic wound dressing. Then feed the tree to restore lost vigor to the plant.

Wayne Manufacturing Co. To Merge With FMC Corp.

FMC Corporation and Wayne Manufacturing Co. have reached an agreement in principal for the merger of the two companies whereby the latter firm will become an operating division of FMC. The announcement has been made jointly by FMC President Robert H. Malott and Wayne Board Chairman Gil M. Wayne.

The merger requires approval by Wayne stockholders. Principal terms, however, have been approved unanimously by Wayne's Board of Directors.

FMC Corporation, with headquarters at San Jose, California, is a multinational producer of diversified mechanical products, chemicals, textile fibers, and packaging film. Sales in 1971 totaled \$1.35 billion.

Wayne is a major manufacturer of mechanized municipal and industrial sweeper equipment. The company, located in Pomona, California had 1971 sales of \$28 million.

In commenting on FMC's interest in acquiring Wayne, Mr. Malott said that the increasing emphasis on cleaner cities and safer working conditions in industrial plants is creating an expanding market for sweeper equipment. He also referred to Wayne's position in overseas markets, with operations in seven countries, as a further basis for growth.