

Turf Seminar Scheduled For 17 Cities

A "Turf Disease & Weed Seminar" sponsored by the agricultural chemicals division of Diamond Shamrock Chemical Company will be held in seventeen cities between now and the end of 1972.

The Company held four such seminars in the greater Chicago area last Spring to determine receptivity by golf course superintendents and grounds maintenance managers. Based on the success of the trial seminars, the Company has announced seventeen more seminars, and may add still others before year's end.

The one-day sessions feature a three-part program covering toxicology, fungicides and herbicides. Each topic is covered by an in-depth discussion of current turf problems, treatments, methods and consequences. A variety of products, not only Diamond Shamrock's, are also examined.

Seminars that have been scheduled include: S. Windsor, Connecticut on November 8; New Haven, Connecticut, November 9; Stow, Massachusetts, November 10; Portland, Oregon, November 13; St. Louis, Missouri, November 14; Kansas City, Missouri and Dallas, Texas on November 15; and Wichita, Kansas on November 16.

Seminars will also be held in Concord, Ohio on November 17; Minneapolis, Minnesota, November 28; Sacramento, California, December 5; Redwood City, California, December 6; Los Angeles, California, December 7; Santa Barbara, California, December 8; Denver, Colorado, December 12; and Las Vegas, Nevada, December 15.

Details about the seminars are available from Diamond Shamrock Agricultural Distributors in each location.

Texas Ag. Department Approves Use of Banvel

The Texas Department of Agriculture has approved the use of Banvel® herbicide plus 2,4-D herbicide for control of Macartney rose, according to Velsicol Chemical Corporation.

Recommended rates are 1 to 2 pounds Banvel, 1 to 2 pounds 2,4-D amine plus 1 quart Accutrol spray adjuvant per 100 gallons of water.

The heavy droplets of the Accutrol spray system help penetrate the thick brush and, because the spray is white, enable the applicator to see

where he is spraying and insures the complete coverage necessary for Macartney rose control. If only one side is sprayed, for example, the other half may continue to live.

Planted as a windbreak several decades ago, Macartney rose is now taking over some of the most valuable grazing land in Texas. The density of the plant which made it an effective windbreak, also makes it one of the most difficult species to control.

With Macartney rose, it is best to wait a full year to determine the percentage of control, says Velsicol. Banvel is a slow brush killer, and it usually takes a full year to determine the amount of control obtained.

Warm Weather Speeds Sludge Decomposition

Warm temperatures greatly speed decomposition of sewage sludge applied to soil, according to Dr. Robert H. Miller, professor of agronomy at The Ohio State University. "We can now predict the amount of sludge decomposition under any temperature conditions," Miller told agronomists attending the American Society of Agronomy recently.

Although applying sewage sludge to land as a low-analysis fertilizer is not a new practice, it is currently of great interest in the United States. An ever-increasing number of cities and municipalities of various sizes have been looking at land disposal as an alternative method of sludge disposal, Miller explained. Not only is the practice less expensive than using lagoons, drying beds or incineration, it also can provide a low-cost way to renovate poor soils or strip-mined areas.

Data from recent studies have shown a relationship between the percentage of sewage sludge decomposed and the monthly average minimum and maximum temperatures. This information will be useful in predicting the decomposition of sewage sludge during different seasons and in different climates, the agronomist suggested.

At loading rates greater than 40 tons per acre of dry sludge, soil properties had little influence on sludge decomposition, Miller noted. Fine textured soils irrigated with liquid sludge may become saturated with water, which will reduce decomposition rates but in sandy soils the excess soil moisture had little influence on decomposing rates.

Temperatures used in the studies were those of Columbus, Ohio where Miller did his research.

"CUTRINE absolutely got rid of all my algae before the Greater Milwaukee Open started."



Says Bud Hooper, course superintendent, Tripoli Country Club, Milwaukee, Wis.:

"Less than a week before the GMO, my water was solid with algae. I didn't think there was a chance CUTRINE could get rid of it in time. BUT IT DID!

"The best thing about CUTRINE is its safety. I irrigate my greens from my open water. With CUTRINE, I can draw water right after treatment and won't hurt the grass. We have ducks, too, and they aren't harmed either.

"If CUTRINE worked only half as well as it does I would use it because of the safety factor.

"I wouldn't get other superintendents in a bind by recommending CUTRINE if I wasn't convinced it works, and safely.

"CUTRINE is absolutely the best there is for algae control."

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