Cuts Heavy Growth, Weeds 2-3 Feet High, With Enclosed Blade!

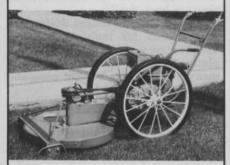
MOWS LAWNS VELVET SMOOTH



ROOF VP-75 cuts tall weeds, heavy growth 2 to 3 feet high, with covered cutting blade. Without clogging blade housing. Exclusive, patented Variable Pitch makes it possible. Variable Pitch enables you to change the angle at which blade strikes growth. Go from cutting tall weeds to mowing show place lawns by simply changing blade angle.



tipping front of blade downward (crank furnished), trailing end of blade tips upward over cut debris. Blade housing won't clog, growth is cut clean, not trampled.



Flatten angle of blade for mowing fine lawns. Cutting height adjustments from to 4".

Rugged construction, simple mainte-nance, easy operation. Choice of swivel caster front wheels (top photo), or runners. Operators cart optional.

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PUBLIC VIEW (from page 25)

surprise, and Theodor D. Sterling⁶ pointed out that the questions of 2,4,5-T's toxicity and teratogenicity will not be soon settled because no one has yet put together a satisfactory experimental design to assess the effects of 2,4,5-T at low doses. This is certainly something you practitioners should have insisted the chemical companies do for you.

Perhaps the worst effect of past right - of - way management with herbicides has been the wasted opportunity to create environmental diversity by encouraging the growth of a variety of low shrubs by spot treatment with judicious herbicide applications instead of the wasteful blanket spraying that has been the rule. The electric utilities are even more to blame here for having allowed you to waste company funds that should have gone into environmental protection. This is where the real opportunities exist.

For over a decade, beginning in 1946, Frank E. Egler' published a long series of scientfic and popular articles advocating spot control of woody vegetation by 2,4,-D and 2,4,5-T, a methodology completely rationalized in his 1953 Smithsonian Institution Report, "Vegetation Management for Right-of-ways and Roadsides". William A. Niering of the Connecticut Arboretum repeated many of these studies and spoke to early Northeastern Weed Control Conferences about them.

In 1963 Niering and Richard H. Goodwin produced a homeowner's guide, "Creating New Landscapes with Herbicides8"

In 1961 the U. S. Forest Service9 accepted Egler's vegetation management concepts in a publication of its own. And in 1966 the methodology was put into a popular book, THE WILD GARDENER IN THE WILD LANDSCAPE, by Warren G. Kenfield10.

The crux of my message is that the science of right-of-way management is in print, but that few of you have used it.

I acknowledge that some of you have accepted some of these ideas and tried to apply them, with more or less success; but I feel safe in saying that blanket spraying has been the rule. Too many of you have been concerned with "killing brush" rather than manipulating vegetation. The first approach is negative, the second both positive and dynamic.

The times call for working with Nature by adapting our technology to environmental dynamics. Herbicides, properly used, are an ingenious tool for molding the landscape by selecting out those few species that have a tendency to get in the way of growing into overhead wires, or otherwise interfering with our objectives.

There is no need to condemn all woody vegetation as "brush," as too many chemical company advertisements have done. There is no need to oversell herbicids; it is time to use them rationally, as the valuable tool they are when used sparingly and intelligently. This is all the future asks of you and me.

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Grounds Management Society Schedules September Meeting

The Professional Grounds Management Society has announced the dates of their 1972 annual meeting. The Society will meet at the Twin Bridges Marriott Hotel, Washington, D. C., September 13-16. Registration will begin on the morning of the 13th. Members and non-members of the Society and all people interested in gardening and grounds management are urged to attend.