

FEEDER ROOTS—The hair-like roots through which the plants obtain water and nutrients.

FERTILE—Capable of being reproductive.

FERTILIZER—Any natural or artificial material added to the soil to supply one or more of the plant nutrients.

FERTILIZER BURN—Death or damage to plant tissues sometimes resulting from the direct application of dry fertilizer to the plant foliage or roots or from excessive application of fertilizer.

FIBROUS ROOT SYSTEM—Systems composed of profusely branched roots with many lateral rootlets, and often with no main or taproot development.

FIELD CAPACITY—1. The ultimate amount of plant materials which can be grown upon a plot of land. 2. Amount of water soil can hold after gravitational water has moved downward.

FIELD SOD—See pasture sod.

FINE GRADING—Refer to finish grade.

FINE LEAVED—Having narrow leaves in comparison with common types.

FINISH GRADE—The final earth work which leaves the terrain at the designated elevation as required by the site grading plans.

FRENCH DRAINS—A porous media below grade to aid in water absorption, usually dug and filled.

FRIABLE SOIL—A granular soil, easily crumbled by cultivation.

FROST—Frozen dew.

FROST ACTION—The formation of expanding ice crystals between particles, with heaving and lifting resulting.

FUMIGANT—A chemical used in the form of a volatile liquid or gas to kill insects, nematodes, fungi, bacteria, seeds, roots, rhizomes, or entire plants; usually employed within an enclosure or the soil.

FUMIGATION—Treatment of the soil, plants, or a greenhouse with a gas, smoke, or vapor to rid it of pests.

FUNGICIDE—A material used to destroy fungi or protect plants against their attack.

FUNGUS—A parasitic or saprophytic plant organism.

GENUS—A category of closely related organisms below the family in scope and above a species in scope.

GERMINATION—1. The process of sprouting or

coming into active growth. 2. The starting of plants from seed.

GERMINATION COUNT—Specific tests used to determine what percentage of the seeds are capable of growth.

GRADING—The modification of the ground surface by either cuts and/or fills.

GRADING PLAN—A plan showing existing and proposed elevations, which establishes levels for buildings, roads, retaining walls, outside steps or ramps, and other ground surface areas.

GRADING TOLERANCE—1. Variances in size or quality allowed plant materials due to conditions beyond the control of the grower. 2. Variations allowed in site grading.

GRASS—A large and important family of monoecious flowering plants with simple leaves.

GRAVEL—Hard rock particles larger than 2.0 mm in diameter, sometimes broken or angular but usually rounded. Aggregates larger than three inches are commonly called stones.

GROUND LIMESTONE—Particles of crushed rock selected for spreading into soil. (The finer the more quickly soluble.)

GROUND WATER—Subsurface water occupying the zone of saturation, the gravitational water below the water table.

HARDINESS—The adaption of a plant or other organisms to the rigors of a climate, particularly to the occurrence of freezing, although conditions of moisture, extreme heat, etc. may influence the ability of a plant to survive.

HERBICIDE—A material used to destroy weeds or other herbaceous plants.

HUMUS—1. A material formed by the partial decomposition of organic material in or on the soil. 2. The organic portion of soil.

HYDRATED LIME—Calcium hydroxide: results from adding water to burnt lime (CaO). Slaked lime. (Reacts faster than ground limestone.)

INORGANIC—All chemical compounds in nature, except the compounds of carbon, but including the carbonates.

INSECTICIDE—A material used to kill insects or protect against their attack.

IRRIGATION—The artificial distribution of water onto land to promote the growth of vegetation.

LAND LEVELING—The reshaping of a land surface to smooth level planes.

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American Sod Producers Assn. Plan Canadian Summer Gala

Plans are being finalized for the annual meeting of the American Sod Producers Association, Skyline Hotel, Toronto, Canada, July 10-12.

The schedule of events includes registration and get-acquainted party on the first day, compliments of the Ontario Nursery Sod Growers.

On Tuesday, July 11, ASPA members will visit the Smilsky sod farm where loading and transporting equipment will be on display. A discussion on sod marketing is also slated. Next stop will be the Mc-

Cague mink and fox ranch and cattle farm. At the McCague sod farm harvesting equipment, pre-marking tillage equipment, transporting equipment and sweeper and marketing techniques will be featured.

The annual meeting will be conducted during the evening.

The following day, members will tour the Evans turf farm where a hauling fork lift will be featured. Guests will then visit the Belhaven turf farm, an excellent example of muck sod production and irrigation. Bentgrass sod will be featured on the next stop of the tour at the Bluegrass turf farm.

The entire afternoon will be devoted to field demonstrations of various makes of sod harvesting equipment. Site of these demonstrations will be the Brouwer sod farm where members will tour a pallet plant and sod harvester manufacturing facilities.

The meeting promises an opportunity not only to observe the featured attractions at each stop but also to get a first hand view of sod production in Canada.

For more details, call or write Dr. Henry Indyk, Executive Secretary, ASPA, New Brunswick, N. J. 08903. Tel. (201) 247-1766, Ext. 1453.