

**RESIST
TEMPTATION!**



**this is
worth
waiting for.**

ADELPHI KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

(U.S. Patent Pending)

**MAN-CONTROLLED BREEDING
gives it
DARKER GREEN COLOR
and HIGHER TEST RATINGS
for QUALITY & PERFORMANCE
THAN ANY OTHER BLUEGRASS
currently in widespread use!**

Man's hybridization effort has successfully revolutionized agriculture and horticulture but never lawn seed. NOW, for the first time, 10 YEARS OF MAN-CONTROLLED PARENTAGE BREEDING brings to ADELPHI KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS most of the desirable features hoped for in turf... rich dark green color maintained the entire growing season, disease resistance, excellent density, good rhizome & tiller development and tolerance to moderately close mowing.

Developed in the most advanced bluegrass breeding program ever undertaken, ADELPHI KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS was selected from thousands of varieties. Testing by leading universities has proven ADELPHI worth waiting for.

ADELPHI KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

AVAILABLE THIS FALL!

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Comparison of Manhattan perennial ryegrass and annual ryegrass. Note that the Manhattan is finer-leaved and not as tall as the annual ryegrass. The annual variety is generally light green and stands more erect making excellent hay or forage. Photo is by Dr. C. Reed Funk.

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seed of some of the new unprotected strains under conditions much less than desirable, with the end results being the production of noncertified varieties containing contamination from *L. multiflorum* either from crossing because of pollen sources too close to the seed production field, or from physical contamination of *L. multiflorum* actually being produced in the same field.

Although it is not mandatory to express the percentage of fluorescence or non-fluorescence on the purity analysis label, the expression of the percentage of fluorescence may be of value to the seed handler, the dealer, or the ultimate consumer. If contamination exists and is not expressed on the purity analysis label, violations of the various state seed laws or the Federal Seed Act may exist.

Generally, perennial ryegrass, as one of its characteristics, contains a small percentage of fluorescent seedlings; most of the seedlings are non-fluorescent.

When dealing with such perennial ryegrass, do seed law enforcement officials consider the small percentage of fluorescent seedlings to be perennial ryegrass? Yes.

Under Federal Seed Act testing rules, allowance is made for that small percentage of fluorescent seedlings. They are considered to be perennial ryegrass.

But, what if a breeder develops a new variety of perennial ryegrass

which, as one of its characteristics, has totally non-fluorescent seedlings? Manhattan perennial ryegrass is such a variety. None of the seedlings are fluorescent.

What would Federal Seed Act officials do if, in their enforcement work, they tested a sample of seed labeled Manhattan, but found some fluorescent seedlings? Such fluorescent seedlings would not be considered Manhattan. In calculating the percentage of Manhattan perennial ryegrass, all fluorescent seedlings would be excluded. If the percentage of Manhattan, as so calculated, was beyond the tolerance that Federal Seed Act officials must apply, the seed would be falsely labeled.

Revised Tree Ordinance Booklet Now Available

The International Shade Tree Conference, Inc. has recently revised the publication entitled "A Standard Municipal Tree Ordinance".

This fourteen-page booklet contains information of value to persons and municipalities who are interested in creating, revising, and improving municipal ordinances relative to the planting, maintenance, and preservation of shade and ornamental trees.

To obtain the publication, send request and prepayment of \$1.00 per copy to the International Shade Tree Conference, Inc., P. O. Box 71, Urbana, Illinois 61801.