

CONTROL SOD WEB-WORMS



- *BAYGON insecticide provides effective clean-up, long-lasting residual activity.
- Compatible with most commonly-used non-alkaline insecticides, fungicides.
- Doesn't harm desirable turf grasses when used as directed.

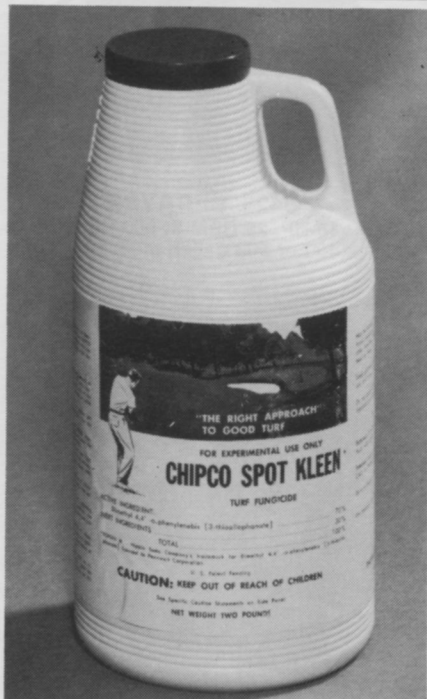


RESPONSEability
to you and nature

Division of Baychem Corporation
Box 4913, Kansas City, Missouri 64120

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Chipman Division of Rhodia, Inc. has announced Chipco Spot Kleen has been registered by EPA. The turf fungicide will control dollarshot, Fusarium blight, large brown patch and stripe smut. It is a long residual, non-mercurial, systemic fungicide that is available as a wettable powder. For more details circle (720) on reply card.

Training Courses For Mauget Products Completed

Twenty meetings, beginning in January and ending in June, have been held by the J. J. Mauget Company, Burbank, Calif. Purpose of the meetings, according to Del Kennedy, vice president, was to expose the commercial arborist to the professional approach of using and marketing Mauget tree injection products.

In all, several hundred tree company owners, landscape contractors, pest control operators, golf course superintendents and Federal, state and local officials were in attendance.

In the meetings Kennedy pointed out that Mauget products are "just another valuable tool that can be added to the services your company is already doing. We're not suggesting that the commercial operator dispose of his spray rig or deeproot feeding machine," he said.

The Mauget executive pointed out that the commercial arborist can use Mauget products on weak and declining trees, trees with restricted roots, trees with blacktop and concrete obstructions and other areas where the use of a spray rig is impractical. The advantages to this method, according to Kennedy are: no tissue removed, no chemicals outside the tree, a uniform disage distributed to all parts of the tree, application in high winds or rain and treatment of large trees which other methods cannot be used.

Among the items discussed at the meetings were the use of the 65 ml cups with Benlate benomyl fungicide as an aid in the control of Dutch Elm Disease. Those in attendance received instruction and training in order to comply with the Federal label.

Kennedy also reviewed the newest registration, Inject-A-Cide B, and its use in the control of aphids, scale insects, elm leaf beetle, red spider mite, southern pine beetle and other leaf chewing and sucking pests.

Several guest speakers were on the program in the various cities where the meetings were held. They included: Dr. W. D. Thomas, Natural Resources Management Corp. who told applicators and arborists that systemic injectors are becoming more commonplace due to environmentalist activity. Dr. Jerold Johnson of Texas A&M University explained the results of his research with Mauget injectors in the Texas area. Dr. R. V. Sturgeon of Oklahoma State University indicated

that he planned to conduct tests this year on the system.

Kennedy concluded the training courses in Boston. He said that if enough interest develops, more training sessions will be held next year.

Hort, Research Institute Studies Root Regeneration

The Horticultural Research Institute's latest project is the study of root regeneration in shade trees.

According to HRI President Evert Asjes, III, Rosehill Gardens, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri, the rate at which a transplanted tree reroots is a factor that limits the range of plant materials available for landscaping use.

"A number of excellent shade trees are difficult to move because they do not form a new root system quickly enough," says Asjes. "Recognizing this problem, HRI has provided a grant to Dr. Charles E. Hess, dean of George H. Cook College at Rutgers University."

This grant is intended to encourage investigations on the nature of root regeneration in oaks, and particularly to define the systems responsible for poor root regeneration in the pin and scarlet oak.

Dr. Choong II Lee, under the guidance of Dr. Bruno Moser of the Rutgers Horticulture Department, is conducting research on the regeneration rate in oaks seeking an understanding of the basic mechanisms that determine the ease or difficulty with which plants recover from transplanting. Such knowledge then would be applicable to other plants that exhibit similar problems.

These studies, in progress now, indicate that transplant survival depends on a number of variables, among which are the rate at which roots regenerate, the ability of the plant to tolerate water stress during the period of root regeneration, the level of plant hormone translocated to the injured roots, and the resistance of the injured roots to disease entry. Each of these factors is open to manipulation. Subsequent studies, also funded through HRI, will deal with techniques designed to enhance survival.

"The results of this research will be significant to all segments of the nursery-landscape industry," comments Asjes, "and leads to a better understanding of the root regeneration systems of shade trees, as well as possible solutions to the current transplanting problems."