

BLOT OUT COTTONY BLIGHT



- Low-cost preventive
- *DEXON fungicide mixes readily with water
- Will not cause leaf burn when used as directed
- Compatible with most major turf insecticides



RESPONSEability
to you and nature

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1973 GOLF OUTLOOK (from page 23)

Current emphasis on recreation and open space has created more official and citizen support for golf/recreation complexes. Such complexes, in addition to a well designed golf course, often include tennis courts (sometimes lighted for night play), swimming pools, artificial ice skating rinks, playground and picnic areas, a community center building, camping, hiking, nature study and sometimes ski areas.

Congress has appropriated \$181,-800,000 for use as possible matching grants to states and their cities and counties under the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation funding program for 1973. Apportionments for the individual 50 states range from \$1,500,000 for Wyoming to \$12,500,000 for California.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (U.S. Dept. of Interior) makes grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to states and through them to political subdivisions for planning, land acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and

facilities including golf courses.

Alert communities are taking advantage of the BOR 50% matching grants and building needed public recreation complexes including golf courses. Some cities are purchasing existing facilities with the aid of BOR grants.

The city of Overland Park, Kansas, recently purchased the privately owned St. Andrews 18 hole golf course along with 122 adjacent acres which will be used as park land. The city will bear half the \$1,077,200 cost of the site; the BOR authorized matching funds (grant) for the other half.

Recognizing the great need for more municipal golf courses in California, NGF recently co-sponsored two one-day seminars with the California Park and Recreation Society. The first, covering the southern half of California, was held at Los Angeles; the second, covering the northern section, was held in Monterey. Future seminars, similar in nature, are planned for other states interested in municipal golf development.

For further information on NFG services, contact any of the following: National headquarters; Don Rossi, Executive Director, 707 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654; Regional headquarters: West Coast — Buddy Johnson, 833 Curlew Road, Livermore, California 94550; Southwest — George Kerr, 1102 Seminole Drive, Richardson, Texas 75080; South Central — Fred Stewart, 935 Rodney Drive, Nashville, Tennessee 37205; North Central — Larry Smith, national headquarters office; East Coast — Harry C. Eckhoff, 1500 Arlington Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.

Northern Calif. Turfgrass Council Elects 1973 Officers

The Northern California Turfgrass Council has recently elected officers for 1973. They are: Keith Braman, Keith Braman & Associates, president; Paul Albright, Berger & Plate Seed Co., 1st vice president; Tony Ramirez, City of Concord, 2nd vice president; Jerry Boesel, RainBird Manufacturing Co., sec-treas; Pasco Balzarini, City of Redwood City, director; and C. S. Sandhu, Sequoyah Country Club, director. Continuing Directors who will serve during 1973 are Ralph Evans, Cal-Turf; Grady Simril, East Bay Regional Parks and Chic Cannon, Aqua-Dial, immediate past president.

DED Injection System Reported To Ohio Arborists

Twenty-five local members and guests of the National Arborist Association met in Cleveland in early December.

Speaker for the evening dinner meeting was Dr. Winand K. Hock, research plant pathologist, Shade Tree & Ornamental Plants Laboratory, Delaware, Ohio. He reported on his research of vascular diseases of trees.

"Benomyl is one of the hottest fungicides to come along in the last 20 to 25 years," Hock said. "We have to consider benomyl as a leading candidate for Dutch Elm Disease. Our tests have shown that if we can get it into the tree, it will work."

Dr. Hock told the group that the current problem has been in solubilizing benomyl. Several different chemicals have been tested. Lactic acid currently appears to be a good candidate.

The plant pathologist also reported on his experimental tests of injecting benomyl into diseased trees under high pressure. First he drilled one-half inch in diameter holes two and one-half inches into the tree trunk. Holes were spaced 10 to 12 inches apart around the tree. He then inserted a five-eighths inch lag bolt through which a hole had been bored into the one-half inch hold. Fittings were attached to the lag bolts and via hose, connected to a manifold. A pump then pumped solubilized benomyl with a maximum pressure of 300 psi into the trees.

Dr. Hock said that when the lag bolts were removed, holes were plugged with corks and the area sprayed with a tree wound dressing. No correlation was noted between the severity of DED and the amount of uptake of benomyl by the tree. Likewise, time of day and uptake were not charted in the test.

"Over 50 percent of the trees treated in our test nursery at Delaware (Ohio) were protected from DED with this injection treatment," says Hock. He feels this system, although experimental, offers the arborist an effective method of combating DED.

He also reported on the control of anthracnose in walnuts with foliar applications of Triarimol, an experimental compound from Elanco Products Company. Known as EL 273, this material appears to be an excellent material in controlling this disease, Hock concluded.