

## "EVER-GREEN" TURF IRRIGATION VALVE BOX COVERS...



**...other advantages are more obvious!**

Golf courses, estates, parks, cemeteries, private clubs, landscaped lawns—why put up with ugly concrete or rusty cast iron turf irrigation valve box covers? Now you can have green covers that blend beautifully with the turf. And they're made of tough SUPERFLEXON® thermoplastic that lasts and lasts. Thermoplastic valve and meter boxes are resistant to moisture, and unaffected by temperature changes. They're also less brittle than concrete or cast iron... and much lighter, easier to install and to store. And they cost less! Thousands are in use from coast-to-coast—Philadelphia, Pa. to Sunnyvale, California.

Thermoplastic turf irrigation valve boxes with "ever-green" covers offer a new dimension in appearance as well as utility.

For complete details, write: AMETEK, INC., Plymouth Plastics Division, 502 Indiana Avenue, Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53801.



Meter Pits (round) and Meter Boxes (rectangular) can be supplied with "ever-green" cover.



Also available: Durable, easy-to-install AUTOSTOP®, less costly than concrete curbs. Weather and crumble proof. Never needs painting; impregnated yellow, green, forest brown or white. Write for facts.

**AMETEK / Plymouth Plastics**

# AMETEK

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### Soil Fumigation Study Shows Nutsedge Control

Soil fumigation has been an accepted practice for about 20 years among nurserymen who desire healthy ornamental plants that are free of soil-borne diseases and insects.

Now horticultural research workers associated with the University of Maryland at College Park have shown that soil fumigation each fall at sufficient rates and proper soil temperatures also can control yel-

low nutsedge—a pesky perennial weed—in the following growing season.

Research findings to support this conclusion were formally presented in February by Dr. C. Edward Beste, extension horticultural weed specialist for the University of Maryland. Dr. Beste spoke at the 13th annual meeting of the Weed Science Society of America.

His published report represents the finale of a three-year study begun by the late C. Dwain Altman, also a Maryland extension horticultural

weed specialist. Altman's project was prompted by observations from fumigation studies involving soil-borne diseases.

The Beste-Altman study involved three commercial fumigants, Vorlex, Telone C and DD-PIC. It showed that commercially acceptable yellow nutsedge control was obtained with Vorlex at 30 gallons per acre, and with Telone C or DD-PIC at 40 gallons per acre applied in the fall.

Effectiveness of nutsedge control with all three fumigants was reduced measurably as soil temperatures at the six-inch depth fell from 50 degrees F. to 40 degrees F. at the time of fumigation.

Effectiveness of Vorlex in controlling nutsedge, for instance, dropped off from 80 percent to only 20 percent with a 10-degree drop in soil temperature at the six-inch depth.

The other two commercial fumigants each showed an effectiveness drop from 80 percent to 60 percent for nutsedge control under identical temperature conditions in the Maryland study.

Dr. Beste concluded that the fumigants should be applied in October. This timing would normally allow at least two weeks with soil temperatures of 50 degrees F. or more at the six-inch depth.

Delaying treatment beyond late November would permit too much chance of lower soil temperatures and consequent ineffective control of nutsedge.

Another practical aspect of the Maryland study was that it was done without using plastic tarpaulin soil coverings following fumigation. This means a significant reduction in labor and material costs.

### NE Weed Science Society Explores Growth Retardants

Government and industry research continues to uncover organic molecules which affect the growth of woody plant species. The goal here is to modify plant growth to suit man's needs without eliminating the plant in question. The effort entails the discovery of such compounds which do not change the basic character of the treated tree or shrub.

These chemicals may be used to modify plant growth beneath electric power lines and along highway and railroad rights-of-way. Ornamental hedges, and turf areas so treated require less clipping and mowing.