

Sod Growers

Here's Your
Chance To Test

NEW

Galaxy
KENTUCKY
BLUEGRASS

Against Your Best

Seeing is believing and we want you to see Galaxy's unbelievably beautiful green winter color, its strong spring performance, its superior turf quality and density and so much more, that the only way to convince you is to let you try it yourself.

Just write to us on your letterhead and we'll rush you a free sample for testing, packed in a professional quality rain gauge.

You'll receive enough Galaxy for a 50-square foot test plot. Not enough to make a million bucks, but enough to let you see how Galaxy outperforms your best bluegrass. Send to:



**WHITNEY-DICKINSON
SEEDS, INC.**

52 Leslie St., Buffalo, NY 14211

trimmings

For some time, the hottest item in sports was artificial turf. A few conflicting opinions arose and soon athletes and stadium owners in the U.S. began quarrelling over its use. But throughout England and continental Europe complaints about the condition of playing surfaces are being eliminated by improving natural turf with automatic underground irrigation systems. An indication of the growing popularity of automatic irrigation on soccer fields is the fact that four of the nine natural-turf fields designated for the 1974 World Cup Soccer Championship in Germany have automatic irrigation.

Reports from the U.S. Transportation Department's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) show that motor gasoline sales continue to decline, though less than before. Based on reports from 18 states, gasoline sales for April 1974 showed a three percent decrease from sales reported for April 1973. The FHWA is now issuing each month a cumulated tabulation of gross gallons of motor gasoline sales reported in each state during the three most recent months for which substantial information is available.

You've heard of pennies from heaven, well how about nitrogen from rainfall? It seems a couple of Agricultural Research Service scientists, Gerald E. Schuman and Robert E. Burwell, found that rainfall contributed an average of 6.47 pounds of nitrogen per acre each year in an area where annual precipitation is about 30 inches. Precipitation nitrogen was equivalent to about two-thirds of the soluble nitrogen in runoff from a planted watershed fertilized at the recommended rate of 150 pounds of nitrogen per acre.

Kansas City park director, Frank Vaydik, is charging ahead with a reforestation program designed to fill holes in the city's treescape left by elm bark beetles. Tree men estimate elm casualties at about 50 percent since the blight was first identified there in 1957. Vaydik's

planting program now numbers 9,143 trees.

A poll conducted in Oregon last year showed 90 percent of the population favored approval of the use of DDT to meet the tussock moth emergency.

Moth sniffing dogs, are being trained to detect by scent, gypsy moth egg masses, larvae, pupae and living female moths on camping equipment being moved from an infested area to an uninfested one. Scientists at Michigan State University under a cooperative agreement with the USDA, will evaluate the factors affecting how easily three pure-bred male German shepherd dogs can "sniff out" the insect in each of its life stages. After training, the dogs' ability to detect gypsy moths will be field tested.

A coconut palm tree-tment for the lethal yellowing disease that has killed thousands of palms in southern Florida will soon be on the market. Federal officials recently okayed Pfizer Chemical Company's label for Terramycin. Cost of the antibiotic should run about 30 cents per gram and one to three grams is used in treatment. Florida plans to buy \$50,000 worth of Terramycin.

"No females need apply" is the slogan of a campaign recently launched in Maryland aimed at monitoring the population of that insatiable leaf eater, the gypsy moth. The project, an intensified repeat of a similar one in 1973, uses traps treated with a synthetic sex attractant. The flying male moth enters the trap and is captured on a sticky substance in the smaller traps or is killed outright by pesticides in the larger traps. Each trap will be checked at least once during the summer and all will be collected at the end of the season.

Thousands of Lake Tahoe basin trees have been damaged or killed by salt water used for de-icing highways in winter. Trees growing near de-iced highways were more often damaged or dead than trees at great distances from the pavement. A California forester, Doug R. Leiz, said the damage would continue if the use of de-icing salt continued at the current level.