

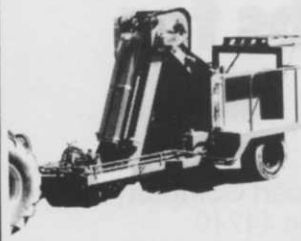
The PRINCETON "Tow-Boy" Sod Harvester

- Under \$11,000
- Up to 13,500 sq. ft. per hour
- "2 minute" hook-up capability
- 2 stackers - 1 driver

For additional information write or call collect:

Chuck Braun
Sales Manager

PRINCETON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
955 W. Walnut Street
Canal Winchester, Ohio 43110
(614) 837-9096



Circle 119 on free information card

the CHUB



NEW..aquatic weed harvester

PRICED FOR THE INDIVIDUAL OWNER

AQUAMARINE CORPORATION

P.O. Box 616, WAUKESHA, WIS. 53186
Phone: (414) 547-0211

Circle 144 on free information card

VEMCO ... for versatility

**VERSATILE
VEMCO
FLAIL MOWERS
ADAPT
TO YOUR JOB!**



- Available in 42", 48", 60" and 72" cutting widths.
- Fit tractors with category "0" or "1" three point hitch and rear P.T.O. shaft.
- Different knife styles for fine cutting, rough cutting and dethatching.
- Ideal for parks, golf courses, roadsides, airports, farms, playing fields, etc.

VEMCO

1331 23rd St.
Racine, Wisconsin 53403
414/634-6050

Circle 146 on free information card

Still Growing

In Education,
World Travel, and
Pride; in himself
and his shipmates.
Your Son. Our Man.

Navy



ARS Beltsville news

These experiments are ongoing and results may change with time.

Bio-dethatch

Bio-dethatch was applied on June 11, 1975 at the rate of one lb/M to one-half of 10 x 10 ft. plots of seven Kentucky bluegrass cultivars, most of which had excessive thatch layers. Plots were not irrigated and no rain occurred for 15 days following the application. Thatch measurements were taken in November. There was no significant difference in thatch accumulation between the treated and untreated plots.

Treatments were repeated on May 6, 1976, and the plots were irrigated immediately following application. Thatch measurements were taken again in November of 1976. Bio-dethatch was not effective in reducing the thatch layer.

Tall fescue

An experiment to determine the effects of fertility levels, cultivation, and clipping removal on quality and thatch accumulation of tall fescue turf was initiated on October 13, 1974, on established tall fescue under turf management for several years. Turf quality was increased significantly by leaving clippings on plots. Aeration increased turf quality while verticutting decreased it when compared with no cultivation treatment. The greatest increase in turf quality from aeration was obtained where clippings were not removed and 10-10-10 was supplied at the rate of 1 1/2 lb N/M each year.

High quality turf was produced with three yearly applications of 10-10-10 at 5 lb/M where clippings were not removed and plots were aerified. This combination of treatments resulted in turf quality as good as three applications of 15 lb/M with clippings removed and not aerified. There has been no accumulation of thatch during the experiment.

Pennlawn red fescue

Performance of Pennlawn red fescue turf as effected by irrigation, mowing height, and nitrogen fertilization was studied beginning in the spring of 1975. All possible combinations of three rates of N (1/2, 1, and 1 1/2 lb N/M) applied in spring and fall and three mowing heights (1, 2 and 3 inches) were used. Four applications of the treatments were irrigated to promote summer growth.

Any beneficial effects from irrigation in preventing summer dormancy were offset by increased disease damage in 1975. Summer stress was not as severe in 1976 and three irrigations in July and August improved turf quality. However, the highest quality turf during spring and fall was on plots that were not irrigated. This is probably due to the greater use of nitrogen during the summer months on irrigated plots. On irrigated plots the 2-inch mowing height and 1 1/2 lb N/M were the best treatments. The 3-inch mowing height and one lb N/M treatments were best on plots not irrigated.