

CALIBRATION from page 12

above-mentioned distance. The number of ounces you collect are equal to the number of gallons you're applying per acre.

Spray nozzles. Measure a 1000-sq. ft. area (40×25 feet) and spray it with a known amount of water in the same manner you would spray in the field.

When the area is sprayed, you know your application rate per 1000 sq. ft. This allows you to adjust to the sprayer's walking speed to meet the desired application level.

Augustin also recommended using a new meter introduced by Great

Plains Industry that measures flow rate. It fits on a spray gun and gives a direct reading of gallons per minute.

"Many of these techniques apply across the board. They're very fundamental," said Augustin. "Your livelihood depends on efficient, economical application, and by properly calibrating sprayers and spreaders, you'll defi-



Augustin

nitely help control your costs and make yourself more profitable."

DISEASES

Isolating a 'new' patch disease

A number of years ago, a patch disease appeared on the turf scene that displayed all the classic characteristics of other patch diseases.

It would occur suddenly, producing distinct patches and rings in the turf. Turf crowns and roots were usually both involved with an ectotrophic fungi.

The disease's response to various fungicides differed, especially to sterile inhibitors such as Bayleton and Rubigan. The fungicides had an unpredictable, inexplicable effect.

This disease, though similar to fusarium blight, didn't match up, notes Gayle Worf, Ph.D., a turfgrass pathologist at the University of Wisconsin. In looking at the crown of the plant for its health, there was evidence of a dark ectotrophic fungus that was proven to be doing damage to the crown.

Diagnosis showed symptoms of the disease included an abundance of the dark fungi in the crown and root and elimination of other possible causes of the stressed appearance of the turf such as drought.

Researchers isolated the organism and worked to demonstrate its pathogenicity. The isolation separated the disease from summer patch and the new disease was named: necrotic ring spot.

Worf found that various cultural practices helped to control or enhance the disease. Higher fertility enhanced the disease though thatch had no effect.

He found that turfgrass varieties strongly affected the disease's onset and severity and recovery potential from disease. "Few if any varieties are completely resistant," Worf states, "but some are worse than others. Rye blends do very well."

LEGISLATION

ACA members urged to fight insurance plan

The American Cemetery Association (ACA) is urging its membership to fight proposed legislation that will require employers to cover their employees working 17½ hours per week or more under a comprehensive health benefits plan.

The bill, S. 1265, was introduced by

Get a different view of mowing.



Start with Grazer's zero turning radius. See how quickly you maneuver around all ground obstacles for a smooth trim finish.

Check out the control console. Everything's easy to see, even easier to access.

Lift the out-front deck. One simple motion clears curbs and obstacles.

Tilt back the deck. Cleanout's a snap. So is servicing of blades and spindles.

Add in more Grazer advantages: PTO accessories, dual headlights, positive traction, vacuum grass catcher.

Shouldn't your view of mowing be from a Grazer? See your dealer to test drive any of Grazer's five commercial mowers or call us today.

GRAZER

Out front with an advantage.

Grazer Division, M & W Gear Co. • Route 47 South • Gibson City, IL 60936 • 217/784/2461

Circle No. 110 on Reader Inquiry Card