Discussing program during Cornell meeting of arborists, landscape contractors and various vegetation care and control operators are left to right: Carl F. Gortzig, Extension Service Leader, Dr. A.M.S. Pridham, professor of Ornomental Horticulture, and Dr. H. B. Tukey, Jr., professor of Plant Propagation and Research.

"We are here to dedicate this oak tree to a man who is a longtime friend and member of the New York State Arborists." So said Edward Johnson, above, Hicksville, president of New York State Arborists, as he recently dedicated a winter-planted black oak to Dr. A.M.S. Pridham, professor of Ornamental Horticulture at Cornell University, during a ceremony honoring Professor Pridham prior to his retirement September 1.

A. M. S. Pridham Honored At Cornell Conference

Industry groups in the vegetation care and control field honored Professor A. M. S. Pridham just prior to his September 1 retirement during a workshop conference on the Cornell University Campus at Ithaca, N.Y.

Dr. Pridham, a nationally known educator in his field of ornamental horticulture, has completed 42 years in the field, serving as graduate instructor through full professorship at Cornell. In addition to a tree-planting ceremony, New York State Nurserymen Association President George Hren announced establishment of the A. M. S. Pridham fellowship in agriculture.

In response, Professor Pridham related that original trees on the Cornell campus included elms which were a gift from a local farm operator in 1860. He related the early establishment of a Dutch elm disease campus tree committee and steps by the group which included a sustained fertilizer and tree care program. This committee, Professor Pridham said, continues to be active in regard to encroachment of DED and prompt removal of trees as they become infected.

A unique discussion workshop at the Conference centered on the respective positions of husband and wife in such combination businesses. Concensus opinion was that in such cases the wife is usually the most important contact with the public since she answers telephone calls and generally handles communications within the business. The group agreed that the wife is most important in the public relations phase of the business. But the group also agreed that too often the husband assumes that his wife knows his exact thinking regarding business matters. Also, the group agreed that a wife in a responsible position in the business needs to give instructions in a different manner than her manager-husband. Men employes, especially, respect orders more fully if they are relayed from the husband.

Self-Propelled Sprinkler Now On Market

A new self-propelled irrigation sprinkler has been developed by Williamstown Irrigation, Inc., Williamstown, N.Y. The automatic unit uses water sent to the sprinkler for propulsion. This eliminates need for a separate engine and fuel system.

According to the maker, the unit will give an irrigated distance of 1600 feet, regardless of field slope or soil type. The sprinkler, called the Tico Traveler, runs unattended at a preselected speed. Rate of travel is zero to 6 feet per minute. Precipitation range is ½ inch to 6 inches of water. Gun delivers 100 to 550 gpm, with a diameter ranging from 260 to 425 feet.

Automatic self-propelled irrigation sprinkler which is new on market delivers up to 550 gpm with diameter range up to 425 feet.

Study Shows Long Range Beneficial Effects Of Repeated Ethion Treatment On Turfgrass

By
Dr. B. C. DICKINSON
Niagara Chemical Division, FMC Corporation

Much information has been accumulated on the effectiveness of individual pesticides in controlling specific turfgrass pests, but little or none has been available concerning the overall, accumulative effects of regularly repeated applications of the same compound to the same turf area. Unexplained summer injury to high maintenance lawns has long posed the question of possible adverse effects from steady and frequent pesticide treatment.

A study conducted by Dr. H. T. Streu of Rutgers University on steady treatment of turfgrass with pesticide compounds has produced interesting findings in regard to the chemical ethion. Results indicate that repeated use of this material over a period of time not only has no apparent adverse effects but, rather, provides several important side benefits over and above control of the insects for which it has registration.

In this comparative study, ethion was applied 2 times annually for 4 years to the same red fescue-Kentucky bluegrass turf. The grass was in generally poor condition with heavy chinch bug and sod webworm infestations at the start of the experiment in 1962. By the end of the fourth year, grass in the ethion-treated plots had excellent color, vigor and density and was markedly superior in overall quality to the untreated check plots. The percent of crabgrass was only 1.9 for treated turf and 27.8 for untreated. Mean clipping yields, in grams, were 339.7 for ethion plots to only 183.5 for check plots, a good indication of the greater vigor and vitality of the treated turf (Table 1).

Chinch bug, among the most troublesome of turf pests.

Table 1. Mean growth indices, percent crabgrass, and clipping yield from turfgrass plots treated with annual applications of ethion over 4 years.

Treatment	Mean Growth Index[1]	Percent Crabgrass	Mean Clipping Yield in Grams
Ethion	1.64	1.9	339.7
Check	3.23	27.8	183.5

[1]Calculated from 13 observations. Index 1.0 = best growth, color, density; 5.0 = poorest growth, color, density.

Table 2. Mean numbers of chinch bugs counted per square foot of turf treated with ethion.

Treatment	Rate Lb./Acre	July 19	August 24
Ethion	16*	6.11	1.4
Check	...	18.7	25.1

*One-half rate applied on June 22; one-half on July 21.

Table 3. Numbers of *Tylenchorhnychus* sp. nematodes per 250 cc. of soil counted before and 16, 49 and 84 days following first treatment.

Treatment	Pretreatment	Days After First Treatment 16	49	84
Ethion*	616	480	408	88
Check	810	557	1265	1280

*First treatment applied on June 22; second on July 21.

Control of chinch bugs was excellent. Counts, for example, showed only 1.4 bugs per square foot in treated areas one month after application of the second half of a two-part dosage. This compared with 25.1 bugs in the untreated plots (Table 2). The study indicated that ethion continues reduction of chinch bugs while most other compounds in the test lose effectiveness. This among other things reduces overwintering populations, hence there are fewer chinch bugs to start damage and breeding the following summer.

The effectiveness of ethion against chinch bugs and sod webworm has been known for some time and been substantiated by numerous other trials—par-

ticularly in Florida where at one time the chinch bug problem was pretty much confined. But a not quite so well known fact borne out by Dr. Streu's study was the chemical's ability to curb nematodes when applied on a regular basis over a long period of time. One particular genus, *Tylenchorhynchus* numbered only 88 per 250 cc. of soil some 84 days after the first of 2 ethion treatments compared to a count of 1,280 nematodes in the untreated check (Table 3).

As noted earlier, crabgrass infestation was definitely held to a minimum in the ethion-treated turf. This was due to the increased vigor imparted to the turf by steady treatment with the chemical, enabling it to grow rapidly.

The chemical ethion was introduced as an insecticide-miticide in 1951, initially aimed at combating mites which had become a serious multicrop problem. Its commercial use on turfgrass is relatively new, having started in 1961. The compound, in addition to registration for control of chinch bugs and sod webworm, is registered for use in halting Eriophyid mites on bermudagrass. It also shows considerable promise as a weapon against army worm on turf.

Generally, applications at the rate of 7¼ pounds actual ethion per acre are recommended to obtain effective control of chinch bugs and sod webworm. Many tests have shown several months of control at this rate. Where insect populations are unusually severe, higher dosage rates are suggested for best results. Current label registration accepted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture allows the application of as much as 10 pounds of actual ethion per acre when high dosage rates are considered necessary.

Dr. B. C. Dickinson is an entomologist and former director of field research for Niagara Chemical Division of FMC Corporation. He currently serves the Division as Product Manager for insecticides.

Man-Hour Costing

(from page 16)

grams can be accurately budgeted in advance. In short, man-hour costing can contribute greatly to developing a blueprint for management.

Heiss also serves as a consultant in golf course management. Most clients are operators of privately owned courses. Heiss sets up a management program and works with maintenance personnel in operation of the course. After some two years, he terminates such service, the consultant service resulting in a program which can be handled by a technician, or one which needs a full-time superintendent.

Coming In October

I.S.T.C. Convention Report

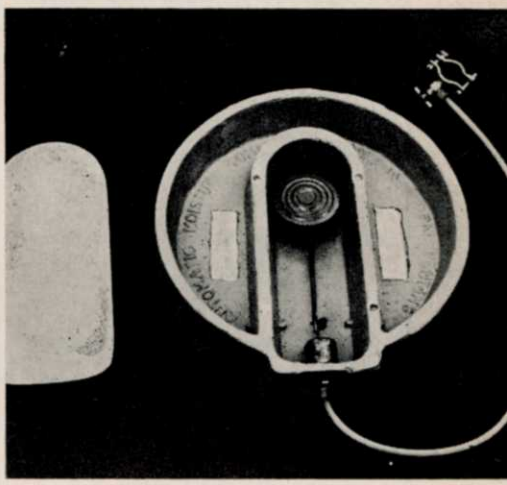
Optimum Sodding Time

Winter Weed Killing

New Products . . . Designed for the Vegetation Care Industry

Ramey R-125 hydraulic loader handles trees cut in 3 ft. to 5 ft. square root balls. Loader is used to lift the tree from the soil and transfer it to truck. Low-boy trailers, which carry up to 20 trees on a 40-ft. base, depending on the tree size, can be used. Loader is also used in setting the trees for planting. Trees can be placed over patios, on side hills, and in high places which normally could not be reached, in a 2-man operation. Write Ramey Self Loaders, Inc., 530 Oregon Pioneer Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

Jisco lawn and garden auger is designed for fertilizing, watering and aerating trees. Fits ¼" hand drill chuck or larger. Drills 18" deep holes. Write Johnson's Industrial Supply Co., 1941 Karlin Dr., St. Louis, Mo. 63131.



Waterguard Moisture Control Unit automatically produces exact amounts of moisture up to 12 ft. in diameter and 5 ft. below surface. Installed under new or existing trees, device is connected to a water pipe system, via a small nylon plastic hose. Water supply to the unit is controlled by brass float mechanism in "Bowl" of unit. Contact R and W Distributors, 1956 Fifth Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92101.

Weldex is marketing new utility truck crane. Lifting is done by a Lug-All cable winch-hoist instead of the usual hydraulic cylinder or jack. Produces high lifting capacity, positive and accurate lowering of the load, no pulling-in of load being lifted. Winch-hoist detaches from the crane and can be used as standard come-a-long. Boom rotates 360°. Crane bolts to any size truck. Information from Weldex, Old Westboro Road, Grafton, Mass. 01519.

Push button, electric-starting chain saw, MAC 5-10E, weighs 15 pounds. Displacement is 4.3 cubic inches. Takes cutter bars up to 32 inches in length. Electric-starting feature provides easy, convenient, and safe starting. Write McCulloch Corp. 6101 W. Century Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Meeting Dates

Pacific Northwest Spraymen's Association, Annual Conference, Seattle Center, Seattle, Wash., Sept. 15-16.

Northwest Turfgrass Conference, Annual Meeting, Harrison Hot Springs, British Columbia, Sept. 19-21.

Missouri Lawn and Turfgrass Conference, University of Missouri campus, Columbia, Mo., Oct. 4-5.

Arizona Agricultural Chemicals Association, Annual Meeting, Arizona Biltmore Hotel, Glendale, Ariz., Oct. 12-13.

New England Agricultural Chemical Conference, New Hampshire Highway Hotel, Concord, N.H., Oct. 24-25.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Annual Meeting, Holiday Inn, Palm Springs, Calif., Nov. 5-8.

American Society of Agronomy, Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D. C., Nov. 5-10.

Texas Fertilizer Association's 1967 Agricultural Exposition, KoKo Inn, Lubbock, Nov. 9-10.

Fertilizer Industry Round Table, 17th Annual Meeting, Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C., Nov. 15-17.

Entomological Society of America, Annual Meeting, Hotel New Yorker, N.Y.C., Nov. 27-30.

National Fertilizer Solutions Association, Annual Convention, Denver-Hilton Hotel, Denver, Colo., Nov. 28-30.

National Aerial Applicators Association, Annual Conference, Marriott Hotel, Dallas, Tex., Dec. 3-5.

North Central Weed Control Conference, Civic Auditorium, Fargo, No. Dak., Dec. 5-7.

Illinois Turfgrass Conference, University of Illinois campus, Urbana, Ill., Dec. 7-8.

Ohio Turfgrass Foundation Turfgrass Conference, Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland, O., Dec. 11-13.

Northeastern Weed Control Conference, Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3-5.

Virginia Turfgrass Conference, Virginia Turfgrass Council and V.P.I., Golden Triangle Motel, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 23-24.

California Weed Conference, 20th Annual, El Rancho Hotel, Sacramento, Calif., Jan. 22-24.

Nurserymen's Convention

(from page 20)

studies would be completed and published shortly. The survey study includes data on mail order, wholesale and landscape businesses. He also reported that $2000 of Nurserymen funds were granted Pennsylvania State University for research and development of a digging machine. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has also allocated $20,000 for this project.

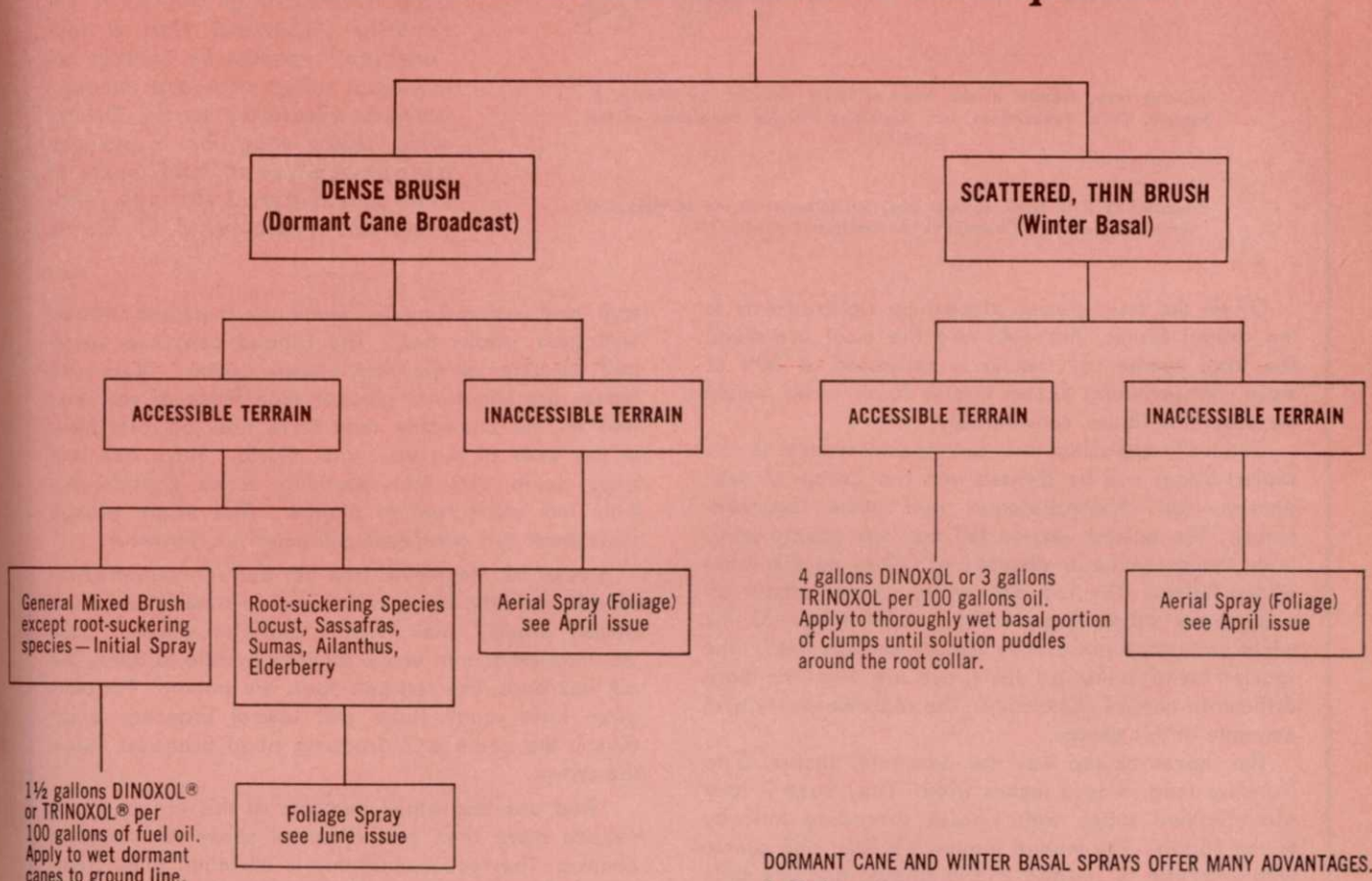
A project announced by Driftmier was development of a source book for the industry. This book would list available equipment, the maker, and the price. Most important development during the year, however, he said, was HRI's "Scope of the Industry" survey. Once completed, this survey will accurately point up the size and strength of the industry. Driftmier urged all present who had not already done so to complete and mail the questionnaires in. Though he did not announce returns to date from the original June 12 mailing, he did say that 5470 firms had been contacted for data.

A highlight of the Convention was the naming of former Missouri Governor Lloyd C. Stark of Stark Brothers Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo., as the second recipient of the Nurserymen's Hall of Fame. Governor Stark was born in Missouri in 1886 on his grandfather's homestead. At the age of 17 he was admitted to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. In 1917, he served his first of two terms as President of the American Association of Nurserymen. It was during this time that he spearheaded the resolution by Congress to establish the National Arboretum in Washington, D. C. In what must have been the highlight of his professional career, the 1967 Hall of Fame recipient was inaugurated as the 39th Governor of Missouri on January 11, 1937. Preceding Governor Stark as the first recipient to the Nurserymen's Hall of Fame in 1966 was Arthur H.

(Continued on page 29)

THE KEY TO DORMANT APPLICATION

Chemical Brush Control Prescriptions



DORMANT CANE AND WINTER BASAL SPRAYS OFFER MANY ADVANTAGES.

1. No danger to crops.
2. No unsightly brown-out.
3. Longer use of crews & equipment.
4. Faster coverage—less cost.
5. Better control of conifers, ash, maple and other resistant species than by any other ground application.

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research

AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.
AMBLER, PENNSYLVANIA

RED OAK

(Quercus rubra var 'Borealis')

Drawing from: Manual of the Trees of North America, by Charles S. Sargent, Dover Publications, Inc. Reprinted through permission of the publisher.

Prepared by J. H. Kirch, forester and horticulturist serving as Marketing Manager, Industrial Chemicals, for Amchem Products, Inc.

Whether a plant species is desirable or undesirable often depends on the situation in which it occurs. This is true of all the trees to be discussed in this series of articles on identification. For example, maple (Acer rubrum) is a useful ornamental in landscape plantings because of its early red flowers, pleasing growth habit, and spectacular autumn foliage coloring. It is a nuisance on the right-of-way because of its resistance to chemical treatment. Similar comments could be made about the other species to be described. They have ornamental, and economic value, but not on a utility right-of-way which must be kept clear of tall vegetation. Strong resistance to treatment makes it especially important that a few "problem" species be clearly recognized when they are encountered in clearance work. Otherwise there may be needless disappointment, and waste of time and material through inappropriate treatment. J. H. Kirch.

Of all the tree species present on rights-of-way in the United States, the oaks are the most prevalent. The total number of species is estimated at 300 or more, not including known hybrid forms which would increase the figure considerably.

Generally speaking, the oak species found in the United States can be divided into two groups or subgenera—red *(Erythrobalanus)* and white *(Leucobalanus)*. The easiest way to tell the two groups apart is by the presence or absence of spines on the lobes of the leaves. The red oak group species almost always have bristle-tipped lobes. Leaf lobes of the white oak group are usually smooth and rounded. The species found in the red oak group are often the more difficult to control chemically. The red oak is a typical example of this group.

The leaves of red oak are alternate, simple, 5 to 9 inches long, 4 to 6 inches wide. They have 7 to 9 often-toothed lobes with sinuses extending halfway to the midrib. The mature leaves are firm, dull green, with yellowish to reddish midrib above, and are pale with a yellowish midrib below.

The flowers appear in May when the leaves are about half developed. These produce acorns ¾ to 1 inch across, with a broad, shallow cup covering only the base of the nut.

The features which distinguish red oak from its hairier relative, black oak *(Quercus velutina)*, are the absence of pubescence on the buds, larger acorns with broad, shallow cups that cover only the base of the fruit, and leaf uniformity. Black oak buds are covered with grey woolly hair. The fringed cups are nearly half as long as the rusty-haired acorns. Black oak leaves are somewhat glossier than those of red oak, and on the underside they have tufts of rusty hairs in the axils of the vein and midrib. Black oak leaf sinus depth and lobe toothing varies considerably from one adult tree to another. The bright orange inner bark is a consistent characteristic, however.

Scarlet *(Q. coccinea)* and pin oak *(Q. palustris)* resemble red oak, but their leaves are smaller and more deeply lobed. Their acorns are also smaller. Pale wool covers scarlet oak buds from middle to apex, but pin oak buds, like red oak ones, are smooth. Pin oaks often have many short, stiff lateral branches which give it the name and drooping dead branches below the crown.

Red oak and other members of this group usually require more than one chemical spray for complete control. The recommendation is an initial foliar treatment with 2 pounds each of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T per 100 gallons of spray, followed by a summer or winter basal spray two years later, using 6 pounds of each chemical per 100 gallons of oil.

Ammonium sulfamate and picloram are used as a foliage spray at 50 to 75 pounds and 1 to 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water, respectively. Follow-up basal sprays of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T are required for complete kill.

Classifieds

When answering ads where box number only is given, please address as follows: Box number, c/o Weeds Trees and Turf, 1900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

Rates: "Position Wanted" 5c per word, minimum $2.00. All other classifications, 10c per word, minimum $2.00. All classified ads must be received by Publisher the 10th of the month preceding publication date and be accompanied by cash or money order covering full payment.

FOR SALE

1955 HALE CENTRIFUGAL, 60-gal/ min., 600-lb. sprayer, with approximately 200 ft. of ¾" and ½" hose and 2 guns. Brouse Bros. Nursery, Potshop Rd., R.D. 1, Norristown, Pa. 19401. Phone 275-5682.

Nurserymen's Convention

(from page 26)

Hill of D. Hill Nurseries, Dundee, Ill.

Dr. Charles E. Hess was named recipient of the 1967 Norman Jay Colman Award, presented each year by the Association to an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to horticultural progress through research. Dr. Hess, Purdue University professor, is editor of the International Plant Propagators Society and is affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Plant Physiologists, American Society of Horticultural Science, International Plant Propagators' Society and Sigma Xi.

John E. (Ted) Korves was elected new president of the Association. Mr. Korves started his nursery career in 1935 as a laborer with the Gurney Seed & Nursery Co., Yankton, S. D. He stayed with Gurney and progressed to Manager of the nursery department, and in 1958 he moved to Plumfield Nurseries, Inc., Fremont, Nebr., where he is presently General Manager and Vice President.

Official registration for the 1967 Convention showed 850 member firms represented with more than 1000 persons in attendance. The 1968 Convention is scheduled for July 13-17 at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Advertisers

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Reprints
Available
On
Turf Training Series
See Details
On Page 11

Insect Report

WTT's compilation of insect problems occurring in turfgrasses, trees, and ornamentals throughout the country.

Turf Insects

AN APHID

(Forda olivacea)

California: Heavy on wild grass in Montalvo, Ventura County.

BLUEGRASS BILLBUG

(Sphenophorus parvulus)

Nebraska: Larvae damaging lawns in panhandle area.

CHINCH BUG

(Blissus leucopterus)

Oklahoma: Heavy in st. augustinegrass in Choctaw County.

BLACK CUTWORM

(Agrotis ipsilon)

Oklahoma: Caused much damage to experimental sod plots in Stillwater, Payne County.

AN ARMORED SCALE

(Odonaspis ruthae)

Alabama: Heavy and damaging Coastal bermudagrass in Dale County field. This scale insect, along with brown patch disease, causing severe damage to one large field.

Insects of Ornamentals

BAGWORM

(Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis)

Oklahoma: Continues moderate to heavy on evergreens in Mayes, Ottawa, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Cleveland, and Washita Counties.

A SULPHUR BUTTERFLY

(Phoebis philea)

Florida: First larvae of season feeding on acacia leaves at Gainesville, Alachua County.

EUROPEAN EARWIG

(Forficula auricularia)

Michigan: Nymphs and adults heavy on ornamentals at Saginaw, Saginaw County. New problem for area.

TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER MITE

(Tetranychus urticae)

North Dakota: On buckthorn hedge at Fargo, Cass County; heavy webbing and browning on elms. Heaviest infestation in several years.

ROSE CHAFER

(Macrodactylus subspinosus)

Maine: Locally heavy; damage heavy in several areas of Lewiston and Auburn on numerous plants. Damaging numbers in many locations in Portland and Saco.

A CONIFER SAWFLY

(Monoctenus melliceps)

Wisconsin: Common on arborvitae in nursery near Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County.

Tree Insects

ELM LEAF BEETLE

(Pyrrhalta luteola)

Alabama: Larvae very heavy and damaging in Ft. Payne, De Kalb County. **Colorado:** Abundant on elm in Western Slope counties; most larvae entering pupal state, congregating around trunks in protected areas. Foliage injury evident in all areas. Larvae abundant, much foliar damage in Adams County. **Nebraska:** Larvae damaging Chinese elms at Mead, Saunders County. **New Mexico:** Averaged 10-12 larvae per 12 leaves on Chinese elm trees in Albuquerque area, Bernalillo County. Damage heavy to elm trees in Corrales area, Sandoval County. **Pennsylvania:** Heavy on elm throughout State; 75 percent of foliage skeletonized and brown. Pupation begun.

SATIN MOTH

(Stilpnotia salicis)

Vermont: Egg masses present throughout State.

A SATURNIID MOTH

(Pseudohazis eglanterina)

California: Larvae medium, damaging willow trees in Angiola, Tulare County.

FOREST TENT CATERPILLAR

(Malacosoma disstria)

Maine: Locally heavy on poplar trees in Auburn area. Moderate numbers and injury on wild cherry in Fort Fairfield.

FALL WEBWORM

(Hyphantria cunea)

Maine: Infestation and damage light in Cumberland County; heavy numbers caused moderate injury on wild cherry in West Paris. **Missouri:** Small webs in southern areas of State. **Texas:** Third-generation larvae heavy, defoliating Chinese elm, peach, and ash throughout Cameron County; damage heavy and unsprayed trees completely defoliated. **Wisconsin:** Second instars light on chokecherry near Sauk City, Sauk County.

A WEEVIL

(Phyllobius oblongus)

Pennsylvania: Adults common on elm and other shade trees in northwestern counties; damage moderate to foliage.

Compiled from information furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, university staffs, and WTT readers. Turf and tree specialists are urged to send reports of insect problems noted in their areas to: Insect Reports, WEEDS TREES AND TURF, 1900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

Trimmings

World Trade Center. Cleveland, O., is claiming the distinction as a result of the importance of the city as a port since opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. A tree-lined "Avenue of Nations" is being made of lower East 9th street by planting a tree for each nation with a ship calling at the Port of Cleveland. To date, 47 ornamental trees have been dedicated to as many nations.

* * *

Can Care. Aerosol cans can be lethal. We constantly read of serious accidents because someone tried to burn or puncture one. At times they may not have enough power to force the product out of the can. But this doesn't mean the can is any less dangerous. Since we all use them in both home and business, we can only point to safety instructions on the can. Disposal by burying or with other trash commercially handled is about the only safe method. In the meantime, caution employes to keep them away from flame and out of sunlight.

* * *

Employe Responsibility. *Colonial Nursery President Frederick J. Mummert, speaking to a Pennsylvania State University management clinic, related his company policy regarding employes. He tells workers that "Your habits are your business when not working for the company. They're our business when working for Colonial Nursery." Further, Mummert says crew chiefs are kept informed on what is to be done on a job, where it is located, and what arrangements have been made for the job. Most important, he says, they are to make sure the customer is satisfied. Specific "don'ts" which are company policy include no foul language, no drinking on the job, and no speeding in company trucks. Colonial asks employes to have respect for each other and for equipment since these keep a business going.*

* * *

It's Only Talk So Far. Synthetic lawns were predicted for homeowners within 20 years at the recent national meeting of the American Chemical Society at Miami Beach, Fla. Dr. G. L. Laserson of American Machinery and Foundry in making the statement said, "Use may be expected to increase as economic factors shift in its favor. Personally" he said, "since I do not consider cutting grass a form of recreation, I would love to have a synthetic lawn."

* * *

Congratulations to Dr. Roberts. *The University of Florida gained one of the nation's leading turf specialists this past month when Dr. Eliot C. Roberts joined the faculty as chairman of the Department of Ornamental Horticulture. This nationally known consultant has previously been on university staffs at Iowa and Massachusetts. His most recent contribution to WTT was a photographic review of the extensive turf training program at Iowa State which appeared in the July issue.*