

## 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.

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### NWCC Conference

(from page 26)

season, water yields from the area were increased 300,000 gallons per acre for the May-September period.

Secretary-Treasurer Bing announced that the more than 500-page volume of the 1968 proceedings was again available. Cost is \$4.50 for the complete report.

### Sod Harvesting Costs

(from page 9)

increases, however, so does the cost of owning and operating that machinery. The self-propelled sod harvester that we tested has an annual cost of \$1607.64. This includes the operational costs as well as the fixed costs of owning the machine.

Assuming that the average sod farm has 84 acres, (See WTT April 1965) and assuming that one-half of this is harvested each year, the yearly machinery harvesting cost per acre would be \$38.28. This is just less than 1¢ per yard of sod, assuming that the grower can harvest and sell 4000 yards of sod per acre. The total harvesting cost of labor and machinery would be 2.5¢ per yard of sod sold. Thus, the savings of using machinery in place of using hand labor is not so much a savings of cost as it is a savings of labor. This will be especially helpful in areas where labor is difficult to obtain at satisfactory prices.

From this study, it would seem that the cost of harvesting sod,

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both labor and machinery costs, will vary from 2.5¢ to 3.0¢ per yard (9 sq. feet) of sod sold, depending on the method of harvesting and the efficiency of the harvesting operation.

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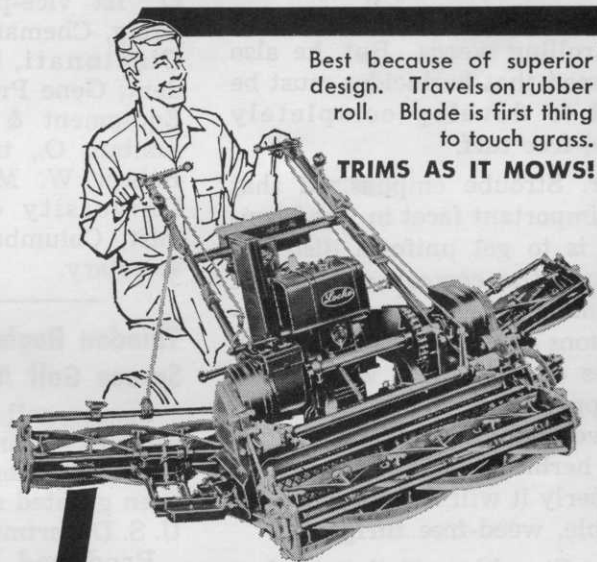
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## Ohio Turf Show

(from page 30)

using a home made golf shaft plugger. He lifts a sample of the mat without soil, then a surface sample. Next he takes sample chips at succeeding half-inch depths. Each sample is saturated with Reagent #2 from the Purdue University soil test lab. Color changes are matched on the color chart to determine the alkalinity or acidity of each zone and lime is applied accordingly.

If only the mat is highly acid, Lyons suggests applying only 2 pounds of hydrated lime per green or per 1000 square feet. When both mat and surface area are acid, he applies 25 pounds of superfine dolomite lime per 1000 square feet. In eastern Ohio, Lyons said, it is safe to apply 25 pounds of superfine lime of heavier applications of agri-slag per 1000 square feet every spring.

Dr. Edward W. Strouble, Ohio State University agronomist, presented an in-depth paper on weed control in turf. He said that a dense, healthy stand of turfgrass is the best method of controlling weeds. But, he also stressed that herbicides must be used to develop completely weed-free turf.

Dr. Strouble emphasized that the important facet in weed control is to get uniform distribution of the correct amounts of chemical. There are many formulations of herbicides, and many types of equipment with which to apply them. When the proper active ingredient is present in the herbicide and it is applied properly it will help produce desirable, weed-free turfgrass.

Dr. Strouble said the simplest way to apply the desired amount of material as a spray is to add the amount required for a given area to a relatively large quantity of water. He suggested one gallon of water for each 200 to 300 square feet of area. Then the measured lawn area can be covered repeatedly until all the solution is used. After the first coverage, he believes it is best

to go crosswise to the previous spray pattern each time.

When applying granular herbicides, Dr. Strouble said that the setting with one of the smallest openings is often required. To be sure the setting is correct, he suggests applying a given amount of granules to a small measured area before treating an entire turf area.

Dr. Robert W. Miller, executive-secretary of the Foundation, was awarded the first "Man of the Year" honor. Harry Murray, Jr., president of the group, in presenting the award pointed out that among Dr. Miller's accomplishments this past year were helping organize this first Ohio Turfgrass Conference and Show, advising and teaching Ohio turfgrass students, and developing a new field research area at Ohio State for evaluation of grass species and varieties, fertility studies, ecology research, and weed control tests.

Officers elected for 1968 are as follows: Charles Tadge, Mayfield Country Club, South Euclid, O., president; Robert Riegan, Ohio Lime Co., Woodville, O., 1st vice-president; Richard Craig, Chemargo Country Club, Cincinnati, O., 2nd vice-president; Gene Probasco, Lakeshore Equipment & Supply Co., Columbus, O., treasurer; and Dr. Robert W. Miller, Ohio State University extension agronomist, Columbus, O., executive-secretary.

## Thiodan Registered For Spruce Gall Aphid Control

Spruce gall aphid infestations can now be combatted with Thiodan. This chemical has recently been granted registration by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Produced by the Niagara Chemical Division, FMC Corporation, Middleport, N. Y., Thiodan is an insecticide especially valuable for use on spruce trees.

For 100 gallons of water, the label calls for 0.5 lb. of actual Thiodan in emulsifiable concentrate form. Application, according to Niagara, needs to be made in late April or early May when aphids are present, but before galls are formed.

## Trimmings

**Insist On Seeing the Label.** Turf specialist Dr. Elwyn Deal at the University of Maryland tells of a homeowner caller who related that he had purchased 5 pounds of "Kentucky bluegrass" seed at 95¢ per pound. His first-class soil preparation and seeding job netted him a good stand in just 6 days. But a check with the state seed lab showed he had actually received annual ryegrass for his 95¢ per pound price. He admitted that he had bought the seed in bulk without seeing either the label or the container from which it came. We have bought seed like this ourselves but we are sure that professional turfmen wouldn't buy seed from an open barrel without seeing the label, even if it looked good.

\* \* \*

**Trees Can Be Hurt By Winter Drought.** Long periods of freezing weather without snow cover can lead to winter drought damage on trees. President of Bartlett Tree Experts, Robert A. Bartlett, says even though frozen soils contain some moisture it may be locked up. He suggests watching for winter injury early in the spring. If it exists, feed trees amply and give continuous care by pruning, spraying, and watering. Winter damaged trees usually put forth only half the normal foliage, fruit heavily, then die during the growing season. Street trees are particularly susceptible.

\* \* \*

**Giant Red Pine Located.** A 120-foot Red Pine has been located in Itasca State Park, Minn., by University foresters. They estimate the tree is 300 years old. It shows evidence of fire scars from at least 6 forest fires. The tree is 37 inches in diameter, 115 inches in circumference, and has a crown spread of 36 feet. Officials are particularly happy with the find since this is Minnesota's official state tree. Also, the previously largest known Red Pine was a 98-footer in Wisconsin. Certification of the new record has been registered with the American Forestry Association which records American "Big Trees."

\* \* \*

**Industries Need Spray Service.** More spraymen to do custom weed control work are needed by industry. Many factories and warehouse areas are troubled by weed problems, especially in little used areas. Plant managers don't have the personnel or know-how and are not aware that such service is available, even to a limited extent. We discussed this with John Veatch, Veatch Chemical Company, at St. Louis this past week. He feels as we do, that Pest Control Operators can easily move into this area. They have the equipment and the personnel who know how to handle chemicals. Training should be minimal. Tree care companies are also doing some of this type work but the word isn't general among industries needing the service, Veatch says.

## Insect Report

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

### Turf Insects

#### AN APHID

(*Asiphonella dactylonii*)

**California:** Infesting Bermudagrass at Calexico, Imperial County.

#### LESSER CORNSTALK BORER

(*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*)

**Florida:** Damaging 75 percent of white clover in Hillsborough County; some damage to Pangola grass in county.

### Insects of Ornamentals

#### AN ANT

(*Camponotus pylartes fraxinicola*)

**Florida:** All stages light on stems of 2 bullhorn acacia, *Acacia cornigera*, inspected at nursery in Hypoluxo, Palm Beach County.

#### MEALYBUGS

**Florida:** *Ferrisia virgata* adults on stems and leaves of coconut, *Cocos nucifera*, nursery plants inspected at Hypoluxo, Palm Beach County. Controls required. **California:** *Pseudococcus adonidum* heavy on euonymus nursery stock at Yucaipa, San Bernardino County.

#### ARMORED SCALES

**California:** *Aonidiella aurantii* heavy on euonymus and privet at Gridley, Butte County. *Hemiberlesia rapax* heavy on dracaena nursery stock at Coronado, San Diego County. **Florida:** All stages of *Odonaspis penicillata* moderate on stems of bamboo plants inspected at nursery in Rockledge, Brevard County.

#### TEA SCALE

(*Fiorinia theae*)

**Florida:** All stages moderate to severe on leaves of camellia plants at nursery in Titusville, Brevard County; moderate on leaves of camellia plants at department store in Mt. Dora, Lake County. All stages severely damaged leaves of Burford holly inspected at nurseries in Inverness, Citrus County, and Daytona Beach, Volusia County.

#### FLOWER THRIPS

(*Frankliniella tritici*)

**Alabama:** Ranged 5-25 on each rose and many camellia blossoms in central and southern areas; some damage.

### Tree Insects

#### PINE BARK APHID

(*Pineus strobi*)

**Maryland:** Moderate on large windbreak planting of white pine at Lanham, Prince Georges County.

#### ARMORED SCALES

**Maryland:** *Lepidosaphes ulmi* heavy on several red maples on property at Lanham, Prince Georges County. **California:** *Parlatoria oleae* heavy on elm in parking strip at Fresno, Fresno County.

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.

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