

## Classifieds

When answering ads where box number only is given, please address as follows: Box number, c/o Weeds Trees and Turf, 9800 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44102.

Rates: "Position Wanted" 10c per word, minimum \$3.00. All other classifications 20c per word, minimum \$4.00. 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

**For Sale: Daymon Sod Roller, used, 24-inch, excellent condition, \$3000.00. Green Acres Turf Farm, Inc., 1663 Holt Rd., Mason, Michigan 48854. Phone 517 676-2362.**

**NEW AND USED HOMELITE chain saws and John Bean sprayers. Hardie 55 gallon sprayer, \$200.00; Bean 55-GPM pump, \$200.00; Homelite XL-12, \$100.00; KWH Mistblower-duster, \$125.00. Write for current bargains. Lanphear Supply, 1884 S. Green Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44121. 216 381-1700.**

### WANTED TO BUY

**SPRAYING COMPANY in Ohio, now doing utility, highways, railways and industrial work wants to buy or merge with established company. Box 29, Weeds, Trees and Turf, 9800 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44102.**

**South Dakota Growers**  
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per cent other native species and 5 per cent inert material.

However, Colburn reports, samples collected during late summer are being reported out of the laboratory well above these minimums. These have a test weight of 26 to 28 pounds per bushel—indicating a heavy plump seed which should have good seedling vigor.

For instance, one large lot carried an inspection report of 98.99 per cent purity, 1.01 per cent inert matter, 95 per cent germination, with no other crop or weed seeds present.

"Our producers intend to maintain this high standard," Colburn adds, pointing out that the upper Great Plains' climate and environmental conditions (including temperatures ranging from 38 degrees below zero to 118 degrees above) prevent non-hardy types from surviving. Annual Bluegrass (*Poa Annua*) is not found in the South Dakota plains area. A vigorous natural selection process that goes on all the time keeps annual bluegrass out of this hardy Kentucky bluegrass sod.

*Poa annua*, an annual reseed-ing bluegrass declared noxious by several states, is a troublesome weed in lawns and turfs. It has very erratic growing habits (rapid growth in cool weather and quick disappearance in hot weather). Scattered infestations show up as rough dry patches of dead grass by middle summer in otherwise green lawns and golf courses. All of the new South Dakota certified seed is guaranteed free of noxious weed seeds.

Cleaned seed will not be tagged until each lot is completely processed, Colburn says. During the cleaning process, pint or 200-gram representative samples are taken. Lot volume is restricted to a maximum of 10,000 pounds. The lots will also be spot sampled before the South Dakota Crop Improvement Association seal and tag are affixed. Approximately 8,451 acres were certified in South Dakota this year, Colburn says. Seed may be obtained from the S.D. Bluegrass Assn., Box 873, Huron, S. Dak.

### New Bermudagrass Released By Clemson University

A new bermudagrass has been released by Clemson University, Clemson, S.C. Known as Pee Dee 102, the new grass is a fine stemmed type which is expected to be useful on lawns and golf greens.

John B. Pitner, Clemson agronomist who did the selection and testing, reports that the grass is a mutation from an early South Carolina planting of Tifton 328. He made the selection from turf on a Florence, S. C. golf course.

Pitner says that the new bermudagrass is darker green in color, gives coverage more quickly, and has added disease resistance. It has fewer seed heads following stress conditions, and less upright growth than the parent Tifton 328 variety. Pee Dee 102 is completely male-sterile and does not produce viable seed. Grass is increased by sprigs.

Vegetation propagating sod is available at the Pee Dee Experiment Station, Florence, S.C., and at the Sandhill Experiment Station, Pontiac, S.C. Application to receive this sod must be made to the South Carolina Foundation Seed Association, Clemson, S.C.

## Advertisers

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### Shade Tree Symposium Set For Penn State University

A 3-day symposium on shade trees has been set for Feb. 7-9 at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. This will be the third annual event of this type held by the University and the Pennsylvania-Delaware Chapter of the International Shade Tree Conference.

Dr. J. Robert Nuss, Extension Ornamental Horticulturist at Penn State, says formal sessions will include plant selection, air pollution, shade tree commission problems, and tree care. Program plans center on problems of community officials, shade tree commissioners, civic groups, garden clubs, nurserymen, arborists and citizens interested in trees.

### Reflector Landing System

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the plane is normally adequate for use with the system. The 100 watts at 12 volts which is considered the minimum needed for aircraft will pick up the reflectors well over 1 mile from the strip. The 200-watt units which are found on most aircraft pick up the reflectors 2 to 2½ miles out. Slight fanning of the rudder enables the plane light, once the pilot is in the approach zone and within range, to pick up the reflector lanes.

Lights on the plane have to be of the clear lens type, rather than the prism lens found on some planes. Lights also need to be set at a 7°-approach angle to match the 7° angle of the marker mountings. This angle is standard on most planes, but adjustments must be made on the Cherokee and Piper Tri-Pacer, as well as a few other types.

## Rotary Riding Mowers Need Standard Controls

Riding power mowers of the rotary type need standard controls, according to W. H. McConnell, Institute of Agricultural Medicine, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. In a discussion of injuries resulting from the use of this type mower, McConnell also called for design changes. He said new designs are needed to protect the operator from his own errors.

On the program at the winter meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, McConnell related results of 45 injury cases. These, he said, show that in a panic situation the operator may resort to earlier patterns of learned behavior. For example, McConnell said, controls on such mowers are intended to begin motion as they do in an automobile. But on some mowers, control movement is just opposite that of an automobile. Even different models by the same manufacturer may vary, he said.

In some injury cases, McConnell said that the operator appeared to revert to behavior learned on the tricycle. In an emergency, the operator tried to put a foot down to stop the mower in place, or to jump off. This calls for a design to prevent dangling hands or feet, and to prevent either from being placed where they will contact the blade or rotating wheels of the machine. Riding rotary mowers also need to be designed, he said, to force the operator to mount and dismount from the side opposite the discharge chute.

Efforts also need to be made to increase the stability of the machine, McConnell advised, since a riding rotary power lawn mower can vary in weight from 150 to approximately 750 pounds. Further, it carries an operator who may vary in weight from as little as 60 (when children are allowed to operate them) to as much or more than 200 pounds. The addition of a rider results in a rearward and upward displacement of the center of gravity, he explained.

## Roadside Management (from page 24)

ful spot in which to live and enjoy."

Mrs. Jean L. Hennesey, Chairman of the New Hampshire Governor's committee on natural beauty, told of the ongoing efforts in the state to protect historic as well as aesthetic factors along this state's roads. However, F. R. Brush, of the American Association of Nurserymen, warned the group that we, as a nation, have not made as much progress as we could or should. He noted, though, that some states had created new sections, new departments, and were now utilizing the assistance of landscape people, agronomists and horticulturists.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Public Roads, was represented by W. L. Hottenstein and Larry Issacson of Washington, D.C. Hottenstein noted that landscaping in the "old days" was thought of as "embellishment" and useful for only erosion control, while today, roadside development considers the needs of the people in relation to their environment, that roadsides must enhance as well as provide for safety and utility.

Norman H. Dill elaborated on the beauty inherent in roadside vegetation management. Dill, of the Right-of-way Resources of America and also on the staff of Delaware State College, Dover, urged the use of selective herbicidal control and added that some botanical knowledge was as important to the spray applicator as manual dexterity. He stressed the need for utilizing ecological principles in the improvement of roadside vegetation and also the usefulness of maintaining shrub or grass cover by careful selection and application of the proper herbicides.

Conference chairman for 1967 was Dr. H. E. Wave, University of Massachusetts Extension Service, now with the University of Maine; the chairman-elect for 1968 is Dr. M. G. Savos, extension Entomologist and Pesticide Safety Coordinator for Connecticut.

## Trimnings

**A Job For Everyone.** At a recent University of Hawaii turf conference, Urban Renewal Coordinator Robert A. Nui pinned down the elements for success of the Beautification Program. "Unless the residents of our neighborhoods are interested and willing to participate . . . the job becomes almost impossible," he said. And further, "It would seem that the role of government is not to ride roughshod over a neighborhood with an improvement program, but to work hand in hand with the people . . ." His point is well taken, along with the reminder that there are more than 250 current projects for which federal funds can be obtained to augment local spending.

**D.E.D. Conference Tips.** At the recent Delaware, O., session, the question of using helicopters for spraying elms received both pro and con opinions. Dean F. Lovitt, Michigan Department of Agriculture, and Russell W. Whitten, Worthington, O., reported good coverage with chopper spraying. David F. Devoto, city forester at Evanston, Ill., said at helicopter speeds the pilots couldn't pick out the elms and they also had trouble with parked cars in the streets.

**Fertilizer Prices Climb.** Plant food will cost more by spring, probably another 5%. Marketing V-P Jaral Aston of Olin Mathieson gives four reasons: Sulfur prices are up 40%, sulfur supply is limited, labor, warehousing and transportation costs have climbed steadily, and phosphate costs are on the upswing as a result of labor in handling and processing. Yet, since '59, with farm real estate up 100%, farm wages booming by 70%, and farm machinery by 50%, fertilizer prices in the same 8-year period jumped less than 5%.

**Are Home Golf Greens Now the In Thing?** Could be you'll be getting calls to install, or more likely advise on, backyard golf greens. Turf man Dr. G. C. Horn at Florida State says minimum space needed for this type lawn project is 1000 sq. ft., more if possible. But he says the backyard green doesn't have to meet the standards for professional greens. Lawn greens are primarily for putting, rather than pitching or chipping. He says minimum costs will run \$1000, if the homeowner hires it done. And it takes lots of water, plant food, and mowing.

**Twin Landscape Contracts For Highways.** State highway departments usually don't plan for the follow-up care needed on new highway landscaping. F. Raymond Brush, secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, believes there should be a second contract in addition to that covering planting and the short guarantee period. He feels a second contract should be let to cover a 2 to 5-year establishment period. This latter contract would provide for fertilizing, watering, pruning, insect and disease control, and maintenance. And, he says, it would boost survival and cut the worry of state highway groups.

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unpaved areas of the right-of-way. Not only does turf prevent erosion, but it also provides a neat, attractive highway.

"Our thinking is that a good turf with a minimum number of large trees and shrubs, well maintained, is roughly nine-tenths of the aesthetic qualities, and that all other additions in plantings are more or less frosting on the cake," Redman said.

One of the most popular features of Texas highway landscaping, he added is the preservation and protection given to native wild flowers. It is common in the spring to see the right-of-way blanketed in various shades of blue, red, white and other colors as far as the eye can see.

"But we have learned that we cannot have our wild flowers and a heavy turf," the speaker said. "Also, we cannot have our wild flowers in the urban areas because we must mow too often to permit the plants to reseed, as a higher type of maintenance is required.

A major problem, Rodman emphasized, is weed control around sign posts, guard posts, bridge abutments and other tight spots along rights-of-way. Mowing equipment cannot do the job. Experiments are being done with chemicals.

"At this time, as far as my knowledge is concerned, I do not think there is a chemical on the market that will accomplish the control that the department would like to have for these areas. The reason I make this statement is that we can establish a pure stand of any particular grass during construction and within a period of three or four years, you would be surprised at what you will find growing in that area.

"All the trucks traveling the highway, the wind that we have in this state, and the water carrying the additional seed from adjoining areas, will bring in vegetation which you do not desire, and it is almost impossible to eliminate," the landscape architect explained.

## Insect Report

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

### Insects of Ornamentals

#### SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE

(*Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi*)

**Alabama:** Adults heavy and widespread on camellias, chrysanthemums, and many other blossoms throughout Mobile County; adult feeding heavy on late rose blooms and other blossoms this fall and early winter throughout southern and central areas.

#### ALFALFA LOOPER

(*Authographa californica*)

**California:** Moderate on chrysanthemum nursery stock in Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County.

#### AN ARMORED SCALE

(*Rhizaspidiotus dearnessi*)

**Florida:** All stages on some partridge-pea (*Cassia* sp.) plants at Stuart, Martin County.

#### ARMORED SCALES

**Florida:** *Lepidosaphes maskelli* severe on stems and leaves of variegated juniper inspected at nursery in Winter Haven, Polk County. *Gymnaspiis aechmeae* adult damage severe on leaves of billbergia at nursery in Brooksville, Hernando County; plants under quarantine. Adults infested 60 of 100 bromeliad torch plants at nursery in Lake Worth, Palm Beach County. *Pseudaonidia clavigera* moderate to severe on all common and sasanqua camellias at nursery in Tampa, Hillsborough County. **California:** *Diaspis cocois* heavy on palm in Carpenteria, Santa Barbara County. *D. echinocacti* heavy on cactus nursery stock in Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County; very active in 1967. *Aulacaspis rosae* heavy on roses in Gonzales, Monterey County. *Parlatoria oleae* heavy on lilac nursery stock in Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County.

#### CAMPHOR SCALE

(*Pseudaonidia duplex*)

**Florida:** Found on stems and leaves of camellia at nursery in Suwannee River area, Gilchrist County, November 30; all females parasitized. This is a new county record.

#### YELLOW SCALE

(*Aonidiella citrina*)

**Florida:** All stages moderate on leaves on 40 of 200 Japan fatsia plants at nursery in Apopka, Orange County; controls recommended. This is a new host record.

#### WHITEFLIES

**New Mexico:** Heavy on poinsettias in 2 commercial greenhouses in northern area; foliage discolored.

### Tree Insects

#### WHITE-PINE APHID

(*Cinara strobi*)

**Virginia:** Active on white pine in Prince Edward County; severe discoloration in Charlotte, Pittsylvania, and Orange Counties. **Maryland:** Eggs heavy on several young white pines at Fallston, Harford County.

#### BARK BEETLES

**Virginia:** *Dendroctonus* spp. active in City of Chesapeake, and in Orange, Westmoreland, and 14 southern counties; *Ips avulsus* major pest in October although *D. frontalis* generally very active. *D. frontalis* killed loblolly pine in one-acre spot in King William and Chesterfield Counties; active in small spots in Nottoway and Lunenburg Counties.

#### PINE SAWFLIES

(*Neodiprion* spp.)

**Virginia:** *N. lecontei* larvae active on some loblolly pines in Westmoreland, King George, and Pittsylvania Counties; damage averaged 0.9 percent of total sample of trees in observation areas. *N. pinetum* found on several white pines at 2 locations in Orange County.

#### AN ARMORED SCALE

(*Aspidiotus cryptomeriae*)

**Maryland:** Collected from Canadian hemlock by C. W. McComb at Rockville, Montgomery County. This is a new state record.

#### AN ARMORED SCALE

(*Clavaspis ulmi*)

**California:** Light on catalpa trees in Burlingame, San Mateo County.

#### PINE TORTOISE SCALE

(*Toumeyella numismaticum*)

**Iowa:** Infesting pine at Wadena, Fayette County. **Virginia:** Light on 6 Virginia pines at Frederick County location.

#### PINE WEBWORM

(*Tetralopha robustella*)

**Virginia:** Common or scattered plantation seedlings in Lunenburg and Bedford Counties. **Florida:** Larvae locally infesting leaves of 47 of 471 loblolly pines in Plant City, Hillsborough County.

#### WHITE-PINE WEEVIL

(*Pissodes strobi*)

**Virginia:** Damage light to 3 plantations in Giles and Craig Counties. Damage averaged 1 percent of total sample of trees in observation areas; static population indicated.

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.