

More than 5600 cubic yards of Vita-Bark nursery mix is being used for building the first turfgrass race course in Northern California at Golden Gate Fields, Albany. Planting material being used is one-third Vita-Bark Nursery Mix, twothirds washed sand, and commercial fertilizer. Grass will be seeded in February. The bark mix is made up of 90% pure bark from white fir, red fir, and pine. Material is passed through a quarter-inch screen and contains nitrogen, iron and a non-ionic biodegradable wetting agent. For more details, circle (717) on the reader service card.

Natio	onal Annual	Turfgrass	Expenditure	by Regions
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Region (U.S. Census Bureau Division)	Expenditure	Percent of Total
New England (Maine, Vt., N.H., Mass., Conn.)	\$183,271,396	4.2
Mid-Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., Pa.)	496,657,562	11.5
East North-Central (Wis., Mich., Ill., Ind., Ohio) West North-Central (N.D., S.D., Minn., Iowa, Nebr.,	772,188,186	17.9
Kan., Mo.) South Atlantic (W.Va., Va., Del., D.C., N.C.,	378,750,526	8.8
S.C., Ga., Fla.,)	742,864,584	17.2
East South-Central (Ky., Tenn., Miss., Ala.)	374,687,236	8.7
West South-Central (Okla., Ark., La., Texas) Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Nev., Utah, Colo.,)	570,179,610	13.2
Ariz., N.M.)	199,073,182	4.6
TOTAL	\$4,326,546,994	

The turfgrass industry is big and growing. The above table is from 1965 census data. Scope of the industry is no doubt considerably larger as of this date. New data are expected shortly. Included in the table are data which encompass production and maintenance of specialized grasses and other ground covers as needed in development and management of facilities for green areas.

## Sex Attractant Tested For Gypsy Moth Control

A sex attractant is being tested for control of gypsy moth by the United States Department of Agriculture. Officials report that the test is being run in Alabama.

Basis for the field test is a sex attractant known as disparlure. The theory of control is to disperse the product by aircraft over an area to confuse males and prevent their finding the females. In the Alabama test, however, only male moths were used and the disparlure dispersed to keep the males from locating lure-baited traps. This was to prevent a new infestation in this previously moth-free area.

Tests indicate that the system may make it possible to keep male moths from finding females and so prevent the breeding of new generations.

However, scientists point out that the main weapon in use against gypsy moth now is nonpersistent carbaryl, sold under the trade name of Sevin and manufactured by Union Carbide. This insecticide is low in toxicity to birds, fish, wildlife, and humans. Even though they have high hopes for use of the sex attractant and are continuing tests, USDA officials point out that nonpersistent chemicals will continue to be one of the primary controls of the gypsy moth for the forseeable future.



**NEW Dico Side-O-Matic** Series K Unloader



The New Series K Unloader is the best "second story man" in operation. Third story too. Its boom and operator platform rotates 400 degrees, its fork rotates 450 degrees . . . so it can sneak materials up onto a building, through windows, doorways and between walls slick as a whistle. One man sees everything, does it all with fingertip control of the unloader's smooth hydraulic power. For gypsum wallboard, plywood, lumber, roofing, any material that can be packaged. palletized or lifted as a unit. Mounts behind the cab on any truck and permits full platform storage. For complete details, write today for Bulletin KBU.



# Algae Closed Bob Cusack's Recreation Pond



# CUTRINE

# **Re-Opened It!**



Robert G. Cusack of Ionia, Mich. uses his pond to raise trout (note the lad who has just speared his dinner) and for family fun.

### Here's what he says:

"Last August I bought one gallon of CUTRINE. It took all the algae out of my pond. Our pond is on M-66, a half mile south of Ionia. Many people have seen how bad the algae was and what CUTRINE did for us."



## Trees Are Excellent Environmental Purifiers

Besides providing man with fiber and fruit, trees have a predominant role in regulating the quality of our environment, says a Michigan State University forester.

"Few people realize that trees play an important role in controlling wind, dust and odors," says Dr. James W. Hanover, associate professor of forestry.

Hanover claims that trees do an effective job of filtering dust particles and unpleasant odors out of the air. For example, an 80- to 100-year-old beech tree has about 1,600 square yards of total leaf surface which catches dust particles during much of the year. Evergreen species have a yearround air filtering capability.

"All tree species have natural odors of their own due to the fact that they release chemical byproducts of metabolism, which evaporate into the air" says Hanover. "This results in a 'reodorization' of polluted air."

Trees also stabilize soil and retain water over a wide range of climatic, topographic and soil conditions. In many parts of the country these purposes are, or will become, the prime function of forests, according to Hanover.

"We all enjoy the shade of a tree when the weather is hot," he says, "and this testifies to the fact that trees lower air temperatures and lessen light intensity.

"Moisture released from trees by the transpiration process — up to 100 gallons per day by a single tree — not only humidifies the air and cools it by evaporation, but also removes impurities by acting as an air washer."

During the last 30 years the American level of unwanted noise has increased steadily at the rate of one decible a year. Appropriate tree and shrub barriers can reduce noise levels by 50% or more. Hanover predicts that in the future trees will play a significant role in the design of parks, playgrounds, schools, hospitals and parkways where noise is a problem.

Trees are useful in other ways, too. For example, research indicates that polluted air means poor health, as shown by significant increases in the incidence of respiratory diseases such as asthma, bronchitis, lung cancer and emphysema. Certain species of trees have great potential as sensitive indicators of cumulative doses of air pollution that could have harmful effects on people.

In addition, trees take up and release enormous quantities of carbon dioxide and oxygen. This gas exchange complements the oxygen need of animals and provides the world atmosphere balance of 20% oxygen and 0.03% carbon dioxide, on which all life is geared to operate.

Hanover notes that U.S. foresters are vitally concerned with the fact that trees are being eliminated at the rate of about one million each year through paving, urban sprawl and other developmental efforts.

"Hopefully," he says, "public conern will reverse this trend and benefit both the trees and ourselves in the future."

## Cost Figures Compiled By Landscape Contractors

Costs of doing business in the landscape contracting industry have been compiled by the Associated Landscape Contractors of America and are now available from the organization.

Based on 1969 data, the operating figures were prepared from unidentified figures submitted by ALCA members to the national accounting firm of Ernst & Ernst.

The 15-page cost study contains separate comparisons for corporations and for partnerships/proprietorships. Figures from 54 corporations and 24 partnerships and proprietorships with total reported sales in excess of \$30 million are included in the study.

Among the interesting percentages disclosed, operating profit before taxes for all reporting partnerships/proprietorships was 12.1% while for all corporations it was 5.6% of net sales. Total operating costs for all reporting corporations were 94.4% of net sales, while for the partnerships/proprietorships the figure was 87.9%.

To assist landscape contractors in analyzing variations which may show up between their own operational ratios and national averages for their sales volume classification, space has been provided for insertion of individual operating figures and percentages on an item-by-item comparison.

Copies of the Operating Cost Survey are available at \$5 per copy for non-members, and \$3 for members, from ALCA Headquarters, Suite 100, 2011 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.





GARDEN TRACTOR FORK LIFT, Green Mfg., Inc., Bowling Green, Ohio

New low priced front or rear mounted fork lift designed to fit most garden tractors of 12 HP and up, either gasoline or electric powered. Unit is of rugged, all electric welded construction and mounts on tractor frame. Movable forks adjust to 23" wide and extend 30". Mast tilts forward and back. Unit lifts 750 pounds, 6 feet high. Hydraulic kit available for the conversion. Designed for businesses, stores, garages, nurseries, farms, schools, hospitals, others. SOLUTION FEEDER, Farris Chemical Company, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.

Series 125 diaphragm chemical feeder developed to meet requirements for variety of chemical solutions and applications. Designed to operate at pressures up to 150 psi. Mechanically linked teflon diaphragm, white PVC solution head, air-cooled gear motor equipped with long-life bearings requiring no lubrication. Available in 2 feed rate models either as simplex or as duplex. Shipped complete with strainer, injection point fitting, 15 feet of suction and discharge tubing, complete with instruction and parts manual.





KEES-KASTER FERTILIZER SPREADER, F. D. Kees Mfg. Co., Beatrice, Nebr.

New Model-25 Kees-Kaster Spreader has same spread pattern as larger Model B-53 but hopper capacity has been reduced to handy 25 pound size. Model-25 has 8-inch rubber tired wheels and a tubular steel frame. Cycolac hopper is corrosion proof and integrating parts, including distribution spinner, are of Cycolac or Nylon so spreader can be used for fertilizers, ice melting materials or herbicides with no rust-out problems. Provides a uniform spread pattern of 5 feet, feathering out to 8 to 10 feet. Unique feature is a stainless steel cut-off which enables the user to spread herbicides to one side only, thus protecting flower beds, etc. GSR COLOR GUARD SYSTEM, R & G Sloane Mfg. Co., Sun Valley, Calif.

New method of joining plastic pipe and fittings in water distribution systems. Eliminates the chief cause of leaks in PVC pipelines. Potential leaks spotted instantly. Improperly cemented joints — the cause of practically all leaks — are visible with Color Guard. Using this system, installers can tell at a glance if joints are properly assembled and free from leaks without immediate pressure testing. Pipeline can be buried much sooner with complete confidence. Employs new line of deep socket fittings made of clear PVC, new Color Guard primers and cements, and new primer applicators to speed joining.



ROTO-LADDER, Dewild Keiser Company, Rock Rapids, Iowa

Roto-Ladder will lift men and materials to 23' working height. Provides accessibility to overhead electrical construction, painting, sign and display maintenance and installation, service entrance installation, building maintenance and cleaning, aircraft maintenance and others. Installs on the bed of half ton or larger capacity vehicle. Operates independent of carrying vehicle power supply. Features continuous 360 degree rotation. Other features include outrigger assembly built within frame of the Roto-Ladder for maximum stability, capability of positioning Roto-Ladder behind the cab of the vehicle or over the rear wheels of the vehicle. One lever conveniently located at the operator platform controls 360 degree movement and vertical lift.



MACHINE LAYS UNDERGROUND LINES, Ryan Equipment Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Machine for installing underground lines without trenching is called the Ryan Line Layer. Buries telephone wire, flexible gas line tubing and flexible irrigation pipe. Selfpropelled. Requires one man to operate. For telephone line work, it is designed to handle two-pair or four-pair service wires. Also handles up to 1" diameter flexible tubing or pipe. Buries and pulls service lines 7" underground, leaving nearly invisible slit in the lawn. The slits disappear as sod knits itself. Powered by a 7 HP engine. Entire unit only 18 inches wide, for easy use in small, congested areas.



VACUUM STREET & GROUNDS CLEANER, Papec Machine Co., Shortsville, N. Y.

Collects, condenses and loads. Powered by 40 h.p. Volkswagen industrial air cooled engine that uses regular grade gasoline. Equipped with 12 volt electrical system and electric starter. Power transmitted to the 23" dia. blower impeller by a five V-belt drive. Blower impeller and housing made of abrasion resisting steel. Suction hose 10" diameter, 15' long and reinforced with spring steel. Discharge pipe 12" diameter and aimed to direct load through matching opening in special truck box.



MOZ-ALL POWER MOWERS AND WEED CUTTER, Hull Industries, Inc., Hull, Iowa

Mows close to obstructions. Remove front blade shield and convert into weed and brush cutter. Handle folds over for compact storage, less space. Ready to transport in auto trunk. Features 4 models: Super Heavy Duty, Extra Heavy Duty, (both self-propelled) two hand propelled models – Direct Drive Town & Country and Belt Driven Town & Country. Accessory items include: shock-absorber sulky to convert to rider, front discharge shield assembly, leaf mulcher attachment and grass catcher.





AIR-FLO HIGH WHEEL 20, Pro, Inc., Shreveport, La.

A completely new power mower for the 1971 season. Offered as a low-priced high wheeler, the unit combines the advantages of big rear wheel flotation and maneuverability with "swirl-deck" grass control. Features include: 4 H.P. Briggs and Stratton engine, all steel construction, integrated framehousing engine base, steel cutter shaft housing with sealed ball bearings, high-flotation 14" rear wheels, steel front wheels, "V"-Belt drive completely enclosed, exhaust extension and toe guard. CAT PUMP, Cat Pumps Corporation, Minneapolis, Minn.

New Model A Series Cat Pump. Features smaller size, lower RPM and die-cast crankcase. Rated as 4 GPM, 700 PSI at 850 RPM rather than 1050 RPM as the standard Model A. Slower RPM assures longer life. Model is 12" long, slightly less than 9" wide including the extension of the shaft on both sides and 7" high including mounting rails which are 1½" high. Mounting rails and pulley included as standard equipment. New unit available only in stainless steel and brass. Features uni-flow wet-cup design, positive displacement inlet valves, heavy-duty crankshaft, hardened and ground poppet-type valve seats and five minute replacement of cups for less than eight dollars.



NEW TRIPLE HOSE SHANK TEEJET CONNECTOR, Spraying Systems Co., Bellwood, Ill.

Functions as inlet connection for the boom as well as being one of the nozzles in the spray boom set-up. Threaded outlet of the connector fits the standard TeeJet cap, tip and strainers. Eliminates need of intermediate inlet connector in hose line. Used with standard single and double hose connection. Unit is made of brass with hose barb connections for 3%" ID hose. Designed free of internal restrictions to provide minimum pressure loss.



#### WIND-AGITATOR, Manufactured by Farmco, Springfield, Mo.

A mechanical agitator, for installation in sprayer tanks and nurse tanks. This device is powered by the wind, driving two impellers located inside the tank, to keep wettable powders and fertilizer solutions in suspension. For liquid feeder tanks, liquid fertilizer tanks, and sprayer tanks. Installs in any tank from 100 gallon to 1500 gallon. Eliminates the need for liquid agitation or engine drive mechanical agitation. Provides slow moving vehicle identification, during transport.



SIX WEED SCIENTISTS have been given awards of merit by the Northeastern Weed Science Society. The program recognizes retired membrs who had contributed to the organization during the years. They and their former affiliations are: Dr. Steve M. Raleigh, Penn State; Claude E. Phillips, University of Delaware; Gilbert H. Ahlgren, Rutgers; Homer B. Neville, State University of Agircultural and Technical Institute; Dr. Alfred M. S. Pridham, Cornell University; and Dr. Arthur D. Lohr, Hercules, Inc.

JAMES P. BRADY is the new regional manager for International Harvester Company's line of industrial equipment.

ELMO M. ANDERSEN, formerly sales manager of Febco, Inc., has been named general sales manager of Moody Sprinkler Co., Inc., Arcadia, Calif.

**F. BRUCE EBERWINE, JR.**, has joined United States Borax & Chemical Corporation as marketing manager of selective herbicides.

**F. G. KENNEDY** has been appointed manager of agricultural products and services for Union Carbide Corporation's agricultural chemical operations at Salinas, California.



Independent laboratory tests prove WILT PRUF 40 to 50 times more effective in stopping excess water-loss than any substitutes. You can have test details on request. Better still, you can try WILT PRUF yourself as a preventive against transplant shock, winter kill, summer scald, city air pollution. You'll find it's a real life suver. There is no second choice! Write on your letterhead for 50-page technical manual of applications.



JOE FOWLER heads up a newly formed Turf and Grounds Products Division for Southern Mill Creek Products Co.

**ROBERT G. McMASTER** has been selected to the newly-created post of manager, distribution-construction equipment division, J I Case Co.

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SWINGLE TREE SURGEONS, INC., has promoted three men. Charles P. Morgan becomes vice-president of the tree service division; David Dickson is secretary and supervisor of the spray service division; and Arthur J. Mack advanced to sales representative from crew foreman.

**PHYTOPATHOLOGY NEWS** has a new editor-inchief. He is Dr. Richard J. Campana of the University of Maine. Dr. Campana, who specializes in research on diseases of woody plants, is professor of botany at the University's Orono campus.

**ROBERT P. RICH** is the new sales promotion manager for the Chipman Division of Rhodia, Inc.

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**DAVID E. NEWTON** is the new technical representative in Connecticut and Rhode Island for Allied Biological Control Corporation, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

. . .

MIDWEST TURFGRASS GROWERS ASSOCIATION has elected new officers. They are: President—William Latta; vice-president—Don White; secretary-treasurer— Claude Wiewel; and directors—Bill Copple, Ed Keeven, Melvin Briggs and Joe McDermott.





The Southern Turfgrass Association, headquartered at Memphis, Tenn., continues to expand. Their spring show, above, held this spring at Memphis drew 336. Big record, however, was addition of 61 new members. New officers elected were: Jerry Hilycord, Memphis CC, president; J. D. Curtis, Decatur CC, Ala., vice-president; and Reg Perry, Turfaird, Inc., secretarytreasurer. A one-day turf clinic is scheduled for Aug. 23 at Rivermont Inn, Memphis.

## Soil Often Holds Secret Of Pesticide Behavior

Some new insights into the behavior of pesticides have been revealed by Dr. Jerome B. Weber, an associate professor of crop and soil science at North Carolina State University.

Dr. Weber said the makers and users of pesticides are often puzzled by some of the results they get.

The action of pesticides becomes less puzzling, he explained, when a person considers the physical and chemical properties of the soil as well as the physical and chemical properties of the pesticide.

Pesticides, for example, can be acid or alkaline, volatile or nonvolatile, soluble or insoluble, positively charged or negatively charged, or not charged at all. Clay colloids and organic colloids in the soil are negatively charged. Metallic oxides are positive. Soils, of course, can be acid or alkaline and contain varying amounts of moisture.

Dr. Weber offered several examples of how these factors can affect pesticide behavior.

Paraquat is 100% water soluble and is positively charged. Clay colloids, which are negatively charged, attract it readily and bind it very tightly.

DDT has no charge, is non-vola-



M. Joseph Yoder, center, receives the outstanding student award from James Smith, right, director of the Michigan Turfgrass Foundation, and Norman Kramer, superintendent at Point-O'Woods CC, Benton Harbor, Mich.

tile, is extremely persistent, and is usually found attached to the fatty portions of organic soil colloids.

The herbicide 2,4,5-T is moderately soluble and negatively charged. It is easily washed off or leached through soils unless they are very acid. Ester formulations of 2,4,5-T are uncharged and have high vapor pressures. They readily volatilize into the atmosphere.

Other herbicides, such as Trifluralin and EPTC, also vaporize easily, especially under warm, humid conditions. These compounds must be incorporated in the soil to be effective. If applied without incorporation or to hot, wet soils, poor weed control can result.





Heavy duty self-propelled units can be ganged.

#### Flail Mowers (From page 19)

rotate so as to cut down on the front and back along the bottom of the cut. Height is usually controlled by a full span roller, riding on the ground close behind the cutter. Any object that does happen to be moved by impact of the flail knife would normally be stopped immediately by the roller. The curved cutter housing and rear shields effectively deflect anything discharged rearward high enough to clear the roller, directing it downward towards the ground. The flail mower cutter housings are also designed so that anything that might possibly be picked up and carried over the cutter to be discharged forward is deflected at an angle of approximately 45 degrees downward and returned almost immediately to the ground.

Thus the low impact force action of the light weight free swinging flails, their vertical mode of operation, the guard action of the roller, and the deflecting features of the cutter housing all combine to make the flail mower by far the safest of all impact action mowers.

The basic design conformation of the flail mower, as outlined above contains features that provide for natural cutting superiority. Thin sharp knives cut cleaner and use less power. The vertical flail knife is highly adaptable to cutting either



fine lawn grass or tough field grass as well as weeds and light brush. The cylindrical shape of the flail cutter with knives extended results in cutting occurring on a line rather than over a large area as with a rotary. With the roller set in close behind this line of cut, control of the height of cut is very accurate. The cutter can follow the ground contour closely with very little problem of scalping. Performance is therefore very good even on rough or uneven ground. Height of cut is controlled by adjusting the roller. There is no adjustment needed or possible on the knives. Their position on the shaft is fixed.

Because there is no need to completely encase the cutter to provide operational safety, the flail cutter housing is open on both the front and the rear. Grass enters over the full width of the cutter without being flattened. The knives cut the grass in an upright position.

The capacity of a mower depends upon the volume of vegetation it can process through its cutter mechanism in a given time. The flail mower, with its open full span intake and discharge areas can handle higher volumes of cuttings than other type mowers.

This same "open" feature of the flail mower also provides top performance in wet—even "liquid wet" —conditions.

One of the basic claims upon which the Mott flail mower patents were based was the discovery of its self cleaning capabilities. The self cleaning aspects, coupled with the open "pass through" features of the flail mower cutter housing allow wet grass to be cut, shredded and discharged without problem. This wet cutting ability is very important. Often after rain or heavy dew the grass remains wet for long periods and there just isn't time to wait for everything to dry up.

Mowing speed also is important. Again, because of the high volume capabilities of the flail mower, mowing speeds of 10 mph over smooth terrain are not uncommon. One Mott model, is equipped with torsion bar spring suspension, shock absorbers and forward rotation of the cutter shaft. This unit was designed specifically to be pulled in gangs for wide swath high speed mowing of wide open field areas.

While each of the various specific types of mowers are indeed best suited for certain mowing jobs, the flail mower is without a doubt the most versatile, capable all around mower than can be had for many mowing jobs.

# insect report



### TURF INSECTS

#### WHITE GRUBS

#### (Phyllophaga spp.)

ALABAMA: Larval damage heavy to lawns throughout Tallassee in Elmore County. Treatments not satisfactory.

## AN ARMORED SCALE

#### (Exuviaspis enceliae)

CALIFORNIA: Counts of 2 per linear foot of stem of Encelia sp. in White Water Canyon, Riverside County. Collected on March 25, 1971. This is first record for the United States. This scale known only from type location, Todos Santos, Baja California, Mexico.

#### (Rupgaspidiotus nebulosus)

CALIFORNIA: Counts of 2 per linear foot of stem of Eriogonum sp. in White Water Canyon, Riverside County. Collected on March 25, 1971. This is a new county record and second known collection in State. First collect in Azusa, Los Angeles County.

#### INSECTS OF ORNAMENTALS

A CONIFER APHID (Cinara tujafilina)

OKLAHOMA: Heavy on arborviate in Muskogee area, Muskogee County. Honeydew heavy.

#### APPLE GRAIN APHID

(Rhopalosiphum fitchii)

WISCONSIN: Eggs hatched as of April 14 on flowering crab apple.

#### EUROPEAN PINE SHOOT MOTH

(Rugaspidiotus nebulosus)

WISCONSIN: Survival 85 percent in southeastern area on mugho pine and red pine grown under sheltered conditions. Heavy mortality in more exposed sites in Racine County nursery.

#### TREE INSECTS

#### BALSAM TWIG APHID

(Mindarus abietinus)

WISCONSIN: Hatched April 18 and causing needle distortion. No new growth at that time.

## COOLEY SPRUCE GALL APHID

(Adelges cooleyi)

PENNSYLVANIA: About 5 percent of females laying eggs on fir in Centre County.

#### PINE BARK APHID

(Pineus strobi)

WEST VIRGINIA: Moderate on about 400 white pine in Kanawha County April 22.

#### SPRUCE MITE

(Oligonychus ununguis)

PENNSYLVANIA: Hatched on Norway spruce in Centre County.



LINE and SUCTION STRAINERS

Vari-Spacing, Split-Eyelet and Hose Shank BODIES and NOZZLES

SPRAY GUNS

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR-

**Re: Society Code of Ethics Opinions** 

April 22, 1971

"Weeds, Trees and Turf" The Harvest Publishing Company 9800 Detroit Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44102

OPEN LETTER - CODE OF ETHICS

Attached is a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Henry T. Swan, President, American Park and Recreation Society, regarding the Code of Ethics of park and recreation personnel which a group of Bay Area directors take strong exception to.

We would appreciate your cooperation in publishing same in your magazine for other park and horticulturally-oriented people to review.

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ALLAN W. HAMMER SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS City of San Mateo 330 West Twentieth Avenue San Mateo, California 94402

AWH :MC : hh

Enclosure

Mr. Henry T. Swan, President American Park & Recreation Society 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 American Park and Recreation

#### Society Code of Ethics

We have just read the Code of Ethics of our American Park and Recreation Society and although it is obvious that a great deal of time and effort was spent in the creation of this document, the Definition of Parks & Recreation has neglected to realize that although in many instances and at many levels, the definition is adequate, in Central California municipalities, this definition is inadequate and amounts to at best, a half-valid statement since it completely ignores the prime function of a municipal park man.

Let us be more specific. Within each municipality exists a variety of departments which perform a vari-

ety of tasks as related to man's environment and therefore his ability to survive — to cite examples: within the average land development there exists space consisting of approximately 30% allotted for right of way and other circulation or which an Engineering/or Public lorks Dept. reviews plans and pecifications and further inspects he construction of the paving, drainage, sewerage, lighting, etc., to assure the public safe and functional facilities; roughly 30% consists of building space for which a building department (or division) reviews plans and specifications and further inspects to make sure the structures are safe for human occupancy — the rest of that project is the landscape for which a park department must review plans and specifications for and inspect the construction of erosion control. drainage, irrigation, planting, etc., in

order to insure safety and "lungs for the city" with lifegiving oxygen for its public — leisure living is but one facet of this — survival is the key issue here.

Trees within each city are an absolute necessity in order to not only provide oxygen but also provide controls for wind, noise, erosion, and further have an effect on our very weather — leisure living and beauty are again byproducts but certainly not the key factor.

Large bodies of water within a community provide reservoirs for storm water, irrigation for landscapes, reserves for plants and animals and, in general, a vital branch of nature's cycle — leisure living is but one of many results. We could cite many more examples but feel we have made our point.

The Code of Ethics states that the Definition of Parks and Recreation is "Parks and Recreation provide the opportunities for leisure living which satisfy" etc., etc., — opportunities for leisure living are but one of many facets to numerous park men.

We as park men feel that if we were to define "Parks" it would have to be something like this: "Parks provide the means to acquire, preserve, plan, develop, review and maintain open space and further provide a beautiful, safe and productive landscape environment which in time provides such things as oxygen for human consumption, erosion control for human safety, beauty for visual enjoyment and opportunities to satisfy social needs for leisure living within orderly ecological guidelines.

We therefore respectifully submit that if those of you who are recreation oriented wish, adopt your definition of Recreation as stated in the Code do so but, please do not purport to represent those Park men who do not completely subscribe to your definition and philosophy.

#### Signed:

Allan W. Hammer, Director of Parks City of San Mateo, California Ted Harpainter, Park Supt. City of Fremont, California Pasco Balzarini, Supt. of Parks City of Redwood City, California Grayson Mosher, Parks Supt. City of Berkeley, California Jules L. Francard, Supt. of Parks City of Burlingame, California