GROWTH RETARDANTS

primarily retards the top growth, thus leaving the root system vigorous for a healthy turf.

3. It keeps turf greener for an extended period of time.

4. It controls unwanted annual grasses and broadleaved weeds in the turf, thus improving the turf appearance and making moisture and nutrients available to the turf which would otherwise be utilized by undesirable weeds.

5. It gives consistent season-long control of a broad spectrum of broadleaved weeds, such as dandelion, dock, black medic, oxalis, etc.

6. It permits the more efficient use of men and equipment.

7. For practical purposes, it is nonvolatile, therefore, much safer to use than such products as 2,4-D.

8. It has a short life in the soil, thus eliminating the residual problem associated with many pesticide products.

TABLE I — Effective MAINTAIN CF 125 Foliar Application Rates

Species	pts./100 Gal.*	Species	pts./100 Gal.*
Deciduous Hardwood		Shrubs	
Alder, Red	4-8	Abelia	1-2
Ash	1-3	Acacia	1-3
Cottonwood, Black	6-8	Calliandra	½-1
Elm, Siberian	2-4	Crape Myrtle	1-2
Maple, Big Leaf	1-2	Elaeagnus	1-2
Vine	1-2	Eugenia	½-1
Silver	2-4	Eunonymus	1-2
Willow, Golden	2-4	Hibiscus	½-1
Gymnosperms		Jasmine	1-2
Fir	⅓-1	Melaleuca	1-2
Juniper	⅓-1	Oleander	4-8
Pine	⅓-1	Plumbago	1-2
Spruce, Sitka	⅓-1	Privet	½-1½
Redwood	⅓-1	Pittisporum	1-2
Vines and Ground Cover		Xylosma	1-4
Ice Plant	2-4		
Ivy, Algerian	4-8		
English (Hahns)	1-2		

* Rates: 1 pint/100 gallons of water = 1 tsp./gallon = 150 ppm

Woody Plant Research

Preliminary tests in 1966 and 1967 with foliar applications of MAINTAN CF 125 indicated that it was a very active and effective growth inhibitor of woody plant species. In 1969, a major research effort was directed toward finding the most suitable rate, date, and type of application for the various species.

Species selected in various areas of the U.S. and Canada were those considered to be major problem trees in the cooperator's area of operation.

The 1970 woody plant testing program was limited to three MAINTAIN CF 125 formulations.

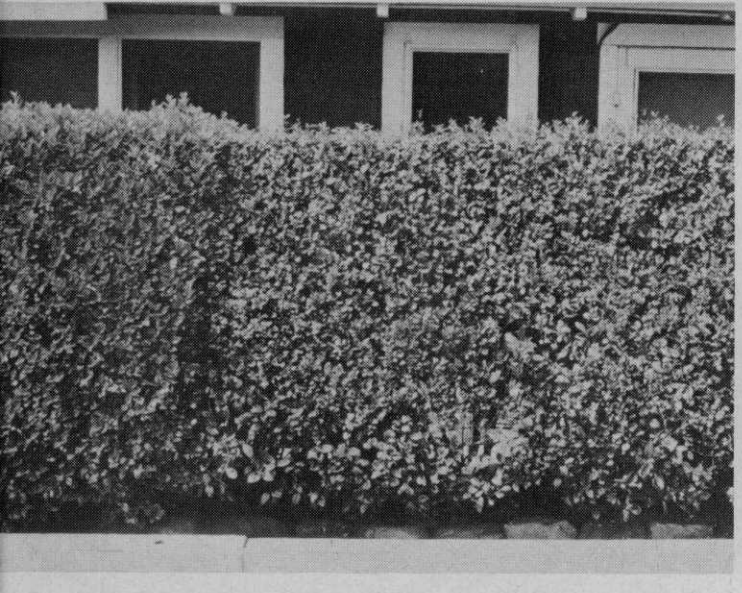
1. MAINTAIN CF 125 as a foliar spray at 10—1,250 ppm.

2. MAINTAIN A a O.25% and 1% asphalt tree wound dressing applied with an aerosol spray can or a paint brush.

3. MAINTAIN S as a 0.25% solvent formulation was tested as an aerosol spray, and as a concentrate to be diluted in No. 2 diesel fuel and applied with a conventional knapsack sprayer to bark only.

MAINTAIN CF 125 Foliar Applications

Cumulative research data from MAINTAIN CF 125 applied as a



CF 125 gave this kind of control at 100 ppm on this privet hedge in Monrovia, Calif.

Silver maple in the Davey Tree Expert Company test on the left got 200 ppm. The untreated is at right.

foliar spray from 1967 through 1970 have established the efficacy of the product on vines, shrubs and trees.

A foliage spray should be made after a flush of growth or after pruning and the new leaves have fully developed so that the plant is in the desired density, size and shape. Tender new growth may curl or twist. Flowering species treated before bud expansion may have a blossom reduction.

Applications generally maintain woody plants by inhibiting terminal growth that develops after treatment. In general, retardation holds for two months (on rapidly growing and frequently trimmed hedges), to six months on vines such as Algerian Ivy, or a year or more on deciduous hardwoods.

Gymnosperms (conifers, junipers, etc.) must be treated before buds expand in order to prevent distortion of new growth. Treatment when candles are tender often causes developing branches to droop.

Table I summarizes effective application rates for various species which have been successfully treated under field conditions.

Table III — 1970 Summary of Percent Growth Retardation from Use of MAINTAIN S

Species	Evaluation Months After Treatment	Percent Retardation	
		Sprout Length	Sprout Number
Ash	8	100	100
Camphor	3	4	78
Live Oak	5½	38	27
Osage-Orange	2½	100	100
Osage-Orange	2½	100	100
Scotch Pine	5	54**	
Scotch Pine	5	92**	
Sweet Gum	5½	0	91
Water Oak	5½	100	100
Water Oak	5½	63	83
Water Oak	3	100	100

* Knapsack Applications ** Twig Measurements

MAINTAIN A for Tree Wounds

This formulation was well received by people in the tree trimming industry as they are conditioned to painting cuts or "shiners" to keep them inconspicuous to casual observers, and to prevent infection by bacteria and fungi.

MAINTAIN A has effectively retarded sprouting and/or epicormic branching in the following species:

American elm, *Ulmus americana;* ash, *Fraxinus* spp.; bigtoothed aspen, *Populus grandidentata;* black locust, *Robinia pseudacacia;* black walnut, *Juglans nigra;* box elder, *Acer negundo;* camphor, *Camphor officinarum;* Chinaberry, *Melia azedarach;* decorative olive, *Oleaceae spp.;* golden willow, *Salix lasiandra;* hickory, *carya spp.;* Laurel oak, *Quercus laurifolia;* live oak, *Quercus virginiana;* osage-orange, *Maclura pomifera;* Norway maple, *Acer platanoides;* post oak, *Quercus stellata;* red oak, *Quercus rubra;* salt cedar, *Tamarix gallica;* silver maple, *Acer saccharinum;* sweet gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua;* sycamore, *Platanus* spp.; water oak, *Quercus nigra;* wild cherry, *Prunus emarginata;* yellow poplar, *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

Results indicate that MAINTAIN A:

1. inhibits the number and length of cambial and epicormic sprouts;

2. translocates primarily upward, but also to some extent downward

Annual bluegrass control is demonstrated here with CF 125.

This is 2½ months after a MAINTAIN combination treatment of annual grasses along a California roadside.

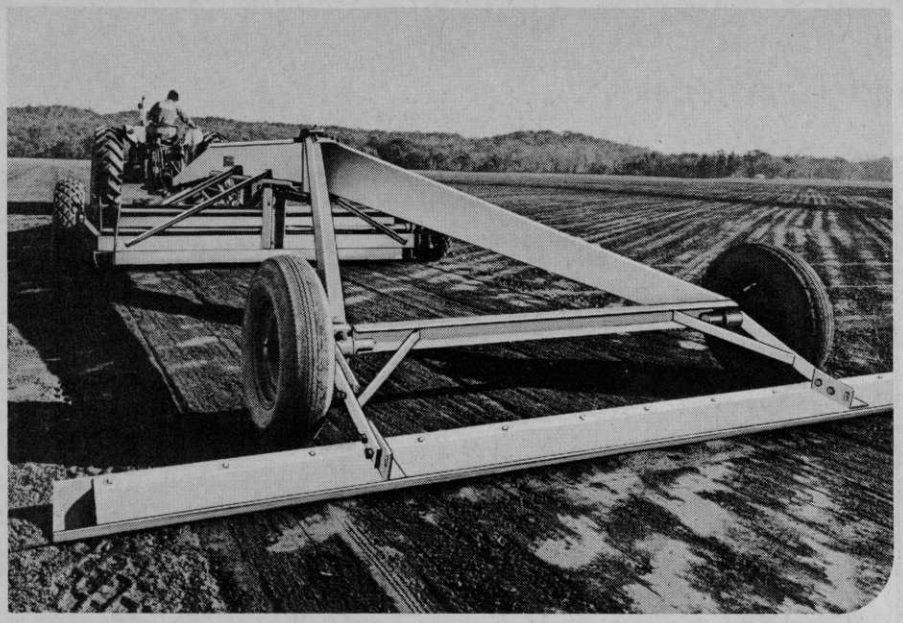


Table Top Surfaces

Leading sod farmers are using Eversman Automatic Land Levelers to make smooth, uniform seedbeds.

Also for golf courses, cemeteries, landscape architects.

Eversman Smoothers combine in one machine a field plane, open bottom scraper and a complete tillage tool for superior seedbed preparation. Smooth, level fields make possible even seeding, uniform germination with uniform turf maturity and faster, precision harvesting on fields that are easy on equipment.

The exclusive EVERSMAN Crank Axle.

The secret of the success of Eversman Land Levelers is the exclusive crank axle design. This principle is as simple as a child's teeter-totter. When one end goes up—the other goes down.

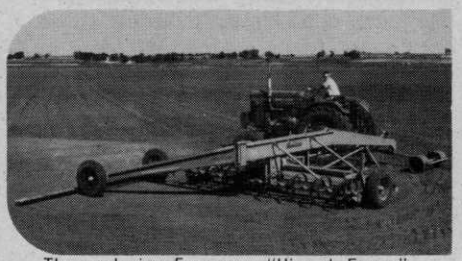
The leveler's main wheels are placed outside the cutting blade for a specific reason. These wheels serve as *feeler gauges*. They follow the contour of the field and automatically adjust the cutting blade to the correct depth—independently of the tractor driver.

When these gauge wheels come to a high spot or ridge, they ride up on top of the ridge and this forces the blade to lower and cut through the ridge. The soil is then carried along by the blade until the gauge wheels go into a hole or depression in the field, which forces the blade to raise and fill the depression.

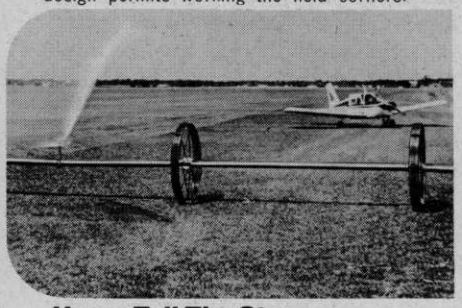
Eversman offers land smoothers in sizes and price ranges to accommodate your size operation and your regular wheel tractors, from 3-plow to 5-plow models. (Blade widths 9' or 12', lengths of 32' or 45'.) Write for folder which gives complete information.

Eversman Manufacturing Company, Dept. S25, Curtis & Fifth Streets, Denver, Colorado 80204

Eversman



The exclusive Eversman "Hinged Frame" design permits working the field corners.



Users Tell The Story

"We have been using Eversman levelers for over fifteen years," writes Dale Habenicht of H & E Sod Nursery, Inc., Tinley Park, Illinois. "Several other types were tried, but we've always found the Eversman to be the most satisfactory. They give us the smooth surface we are looking for—with easy maneuverability.

"The H & E Sod Nursery operates three farms consisting of 1300 acres. I commute between farms with my Cherokee 180 and use the sod fields that have been leveled by the Eversman for landing strips."

"We could not properly prepare our seedbeds without the Eversman Leveler," writes Parker Sherling, Manager of Princeton Turf Farms, Inc., Centreville, Maryland.

"In preparing our fields," Parker Sherling continues, "we instruct our operators that a field is not ready until a car can be driven in any direction at 40 miles per hour over the field. It's a joke, but we actually bring our fields to this condition.

"Our operators have also developed the skill where we can shape our drainage ditches with the same machines, thus saving the rental of additional equipment."

from the painted cut to inhibit sprout development;

3. with 0.25% active ingredients gives adequate results;

4. aerosol spray and paint brush methods of application are both acceptable in the trade.

5. is a safe and effective chemical tool that assures maximum longevity and satisfactory appearance of a tree properly pruned.

Individual trees differ in growth habit, and many factors influence their growth and vigor. However, MAINTAIN A has proved its efficacy and superiority to accepted standards on many tree species under many conditions, including those considered to be major problems in the test regions. MAINTAIN A tends to promote healing of wounds.

Table II summarizes the percentage retardation obtained.

Table II — 1970 Summary of Percent Growth Retardation From Use of MAINTAIN A

Species	Evaluation Months After Treatment	Percent Retardation	
		Sprout Length	Sprout Number
Ash	8	76	83
Camphor	3	28	56
Live Oak	5½	13	37
Osage-Orange	2½	62	54
Norway Maple	3½	39	37
Silver Maple	1	65	52
Silver Maple	5	31	52
Sweet Gum	5½	0	72
Water Oak	6	20	74
Water Oak	6*	25	96
Water Oak	5½	94	88
Water Oak	5½	25	92
Water Oak	3	0	92
Water Oak	3	17	84

* 1% active ingredient

MAINTAIN S for Bark Treatment

MAINTAIN S has shown considerable potential on gymnosperms an deciduous hardwoods in retarding the growth at the terminal growing points and retarding sprouts which result from trimming.

Aerosol and knapsack spray methods have both been very effective. The knapsack applications are more effective when applied as a barkband treatment. This may be due to higher amounts of material being applied by this method.

A full season of growth control has been obtained from a single application.

Caution — MAINTAIN S is for bark treatment only; applications to foliage will cause burning. The product retards only that portion of the plant which develops after treatment.

Three different methods of applying MAINTAIN S were used successfully in 1970:

1. Bark band—main truck or specific limb treatments — material translocates to growing points and retards new growth.

2. Growth director—application to inside only of a "V" trimmed tree under a power line, or the side of a tree next to a building or power line. Use of this technique causes the growth to be "directed to untreated parts of the plant.

3. Pruned cuts — retards sprouts and epicormic branch development on and near the cut surface.

Table III summarizes the percentage retardation obtained from MAINTAIN S.

Although a heavy rate was used, a MAINTAIN combination treatment around trees in Vancouver, B.C., was satisfactory in appearance.

Crape Myrtle hedge on the left side of the foot bridge shows control with 300 ppm of CF 125, compared with the untreated hedge on the right side.

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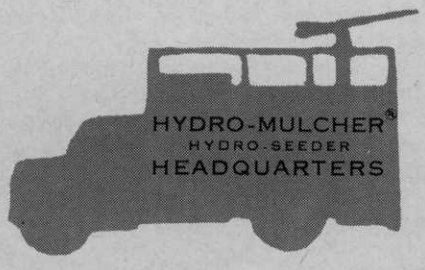

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FHA Announces Highway Awards

Seven state highway departments, a town in Washington, a city in Florida, and a gasoline service station have earned national recognition as examples demonstrating the compatibility of highways and the environment.

The Federal Highway Administration initiated the program three years ago. The objective was to recognize efforts of public and quasi-public bodies, civic and professional groups, and private industry to improve the environment adjacent to highways.

Competition attracted 723 entries from 123 contestants in 46 states.

The 11 category first place winners, and locations of the projects are:

1. Highway in its rural setting and environment; New York State Department of Transportation; section of Route 17 expressway in Sullivan and Delaware counties.

2. Highway in its urban setting and environment; City of Fort Lauderdale; improvement of Olas Blvd.

3. Bridge, overpass, tunnel approach, ramp or interchange area; Oregon State Highway Division; Interstate 80N viaduct around Tooth Rock Mountain.

4. Safety rest area; Michigan Department of State Highways; facility on Interstate 69 near Coldwater.

5. Highway-oriented private enterprise that preserves or improves the environment; town of Leavenworth, Washington; business section turned into Alpine village.

6. Multiple use of highway right-of-way; California Division of Highways; division's maintenance station built under Interstate 405 and Interstate 10 interchange.

7. Preservation of wildlife or natural areas; Wisconsin Division of Highways; preservation of scenic view on Highway 107 between Merrill and Tomahawk.

8. Preservation of historical sites; Alabama Highway Department; number of buildings in Mobile with historical significance saved in construction of Interstate 10.

9. Landscape treatment along roadsides and interchanges; California Division of Highways; State Highway 99 through Chico.

10. Screening or disposal of junked cars; Vermont Department of Highways; unique program for disposing of junked autos.

11. Outstanding motorist service station; Liberty Oil Company; station on U.S. 460 in Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Selected for honorable mention:

1. New Hampshire Department of Public Works; Interstate 89 from New London to Grantham.

2. City of West Palm Beach, Fla., improvement of Flagler Drive.

3. Washington State Highway Department; Cowlitz River arch span near town of Mossyrock.

4. California Division of Highways; Hunter Hill rest stop on Highway 80 east of Vallejo.

5. Tra Vel Information Center; on I-80 near Echo Junction in Utah.

6. City of Chicago; development of rail rapid transit facilities in median strip of Dan Ryan Expressway.

7. Wisconsin Division of Highways; borrow pit utilized for swimming beach on I-94, Millstone.

8. New Hampshire Department of Public Works; preservation of 234-year-old home of Gen. John Stark in Manchester.

9. Arizona Highway Department; landscaping I-8, Vekol Valley.

10. Wisconsin Division of Highways; screening of auto junkyard on U.S. 51 north of Stevens Point.

11. Shell Oil Company station on Highway 101 in Novato, Calif.

How to get the most for your saw chain dollar

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Cutting Job	Chain	Saw Size	Performance			Filing Method		Remarks
			Cutting Speed	Smoothness	Wood Cut per Chain	Recommend Round File and Holder	Requires Special Filing Technique	
Competition (for use in cutting contests)	80 Series	2 cu. in. larger	1st in wood under 30" diameter	1st	2nd		X	Fastest, smoothest chain made. For wood under 30" diameter. Use top file guide or sharpen automatically on saws equipped with "Power-Sharp."
	Chisel	4 cu. in. larger	1st in wood over 30"	2nd	1st		X	Fastest "Big Timber" chain. Sharpen with a chisel file.
Big Timber (wood over 30" in diameter)	Chisel	4 cu. in. larger	1st	1st	1st		X	Preferred by pros in "Big Timber." File with a chisel file. No file holder required. Not a chain for the week-ender. ½" pitch.
	Super-Chisel	3 cu. in. larger	2nd	2nd	2nd	X		A pro chain sharpened easily with a round file. Also available in chisel grind for sharpening with a chisel file .404" pitch.
	Micro-Chisel	2 cu. in. larger	3rd	3rd	3rd	X		New design. A chain of the future. Comes in a variety of sizes. Easy maintenance with round file and holder. Excellent in all woods.
	Micro-Bit	4 cu. in. larger	4th	4th	4th	X		Easy to sharpen. Not for small saws.
	Chipper	1.5 cu. in. larger	5th	5th	5th	X		Least expensive. Good general purpose chain. All sizes. ½" pitch standard on most gear drive saws.
Pulpwood and timber under 30" in diameter	80 Series	2 cu. in. larger	1st	1st	5th		X	Automatically sharpened on saws equipped with "Power-Sharp" or use top file guide (See Line 1).
	Super-Chisel	3 cu. in. larger	2nd	2nd	2nd	X		Good in all woods. Easy maintenance with a round file. Also available in chisel grind. .404" pitch.
	Micro-Chisel	2 cu. in. larger	3rd	3rd	3rd	X		New design makes this best all around performer. Easy maintenance with round file and holder. Fits most saws.
	S-70	2-6 cu. in.	4th	4th	1st	X		Long chain life. Fine all-around performer. ⅜" pitch.
	Chipper	1.5 cu. in. larger	5th	5th	4th	X		Least expensive. ½" pitch standard on most gear drive saws. Easy maintenance.
Limbing where kick-back is a problem	87	2 cu. in. larger	1st	1st	3rd		X	.325" pitch. Automatically sharpened on saws equipped with "Power-Sharp" or use top file guide (See Line 1).
	Speed-Guard	2-6 cu. in.	2nd	2nd	1st	X		Long chain life, easy maintenance with round file and holder, ⅜" pitch.
	Micro-Guard	4 cu. in. larger	3rd	3rd	2nd	X		.404" pitch. Designed for larger saws.
Farm choring and occasional use	80 Series	2 cu. in. larger	1st	1st	4th		X	Automatically sharpened on saws equipped with "Power-Sharp" or use special guide for "Goof-Proof" filing (See Line 1).
	Micro-Chisel	2 cu. in. larger	2nd	2nd	2nd	X		New design makes chain top all-around performer. Fits all saws including lightweights.
	S-70	2-6 cu. in.	3rd	3rd	1st	X		Long chain life. Fine all-around performer. ⅜" pitch.
	Chipper	1.5 cu. in. larger	4th	4th	3rd	X		Least expensive. Easy maintenance. ½" pitch is standard on most gear drive saws.

Keep this chart

OREGON Saw Chain Division OMARK INDUSTRIES

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IF WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS

IF YOU DON'T FACE the fact of possible wage-price restraints, when they come—if they come—they may restrain you right out of business. For inflation is not likely to stop or even be mitigated. In the charged political atmosphere with both parties looking to the next Presidential elections, controls are an answer many are considering.

Happily, there are steps you can take now to avoid being washed out in the wave of controls which may be upon us in the near future. It is necessary first to understand how we got where we are.

Present inflation, for which wage-price control cures are sought, has had three causes. Classic inflation begins with more money chasing the same goods. This condition began to be operative in the late years of the Sixties when the Federal Reserve expanded money supply at a frighteningly fast rate. The average rate of increase during post World War II years was about 2.5%. This kept pace with increase in productivity. Far faster than productivity increases, however, were the swollen 6% money stock increases that came later.

Worried about this and about the inflationary price escalations that had come about as a result of the increased supply of money chasing only slightly increased supplies of goods, the Federal Reserve in 1969 stopped money supply growth. Predictably, the economy began to turn over like a dying whale as recession took hold. Again alarmed, the Federal Reserve in 1970—while still talking monetary restraint—began to inflate the money supply once more. From February 1970 to June 1970, money supply increased at a 9.8% (annual) rate of growth. The year's rate was 5.4%.

Meanwhile, prices tended to increase even faster than they had before stringency had been prescribed as the cure for inflation. This occurred because a second cause of inflation took over—cost-push.

Consider what wage increases mean. A manufacturer's costs go up. So he raises the price by a small percentage and ships his merchandise to the wholesaler. The truck line which carries the goods must pay higher wages. It, too, raises the tab for carrying the goods to the distributor. Now the distributor has increases to meet. He raises his price accordingly. And in order not to be swamped under the increases, he is forced to add a normal mark-up to the increases themselves. Then he ships to the retail store. Again, the merchandise moves in union-manned trucks and again the cost of transportation is higher, so that there is a series of increases on the cost by the time this merchandise reaches the retailer. He, too, is compelled to add his regular mark-up percentage to the increases themselves as well as to the old base price. Now, when the merchandise reaches the consumer, the percentage is no longer small. The price has been upped a great deal. Inflation feeds on itself.

When the Fed's whopping 1970 increase in money supply was added to this, a third cause of inflation entered. Monetary inflation caused cost-push. Cost-push fed on itself. A new round of money buildup threatens to accelerate the process.

It's frightening. That is why some people are calling desperately for wage and price controls in the hope of stopping inflation. These controls will probably come. But the hope that they might cure inflation is probably a forlorn one. One of the country's monetary experts, Darryl Francis, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, stated the fact succinctly when he said: "Direct controls, like a new paint job over a termite-infested house, hide the evidence but do nothing to eliminate the cause."

Wage and price controls are not entirely without effect, however. They have, in fact, always brought two effects into existence. The imposition of these controls can probably be counted upon to produce the same effects again and if you are to survive profitably, you have to know what they are and plan to meet them.

The first effect of price-wage controls is usually scarcity. When a product cannot be produced profitably, its maker switches his production to other products which he hopes will not be controlled as closely or possibly will escape controls. "Unpatriotic!" scream advocates of price-wage controls when this happens. They may be correct, but that does not alter the fact that scarcities of low-profit or no-profit items will develop under price controls.

No businessman can continue production at a loss and stay in business; nor is he likely to continue with a tiny profit when by changing to another area he can switch back to the profit path. This is likely to be especially true because of the continuing inflation under which we live; it soon erodes whatever buying value the small profit might possess.

Scarcities are likely to develop in labor, too, despite high unemployment rates of the present. "Unemployment makes a man want to work at whatever wage he can get," insist the advocates of controls. "Soon labor costs will go down." This is a nice theory but, like the idea that wage-price controls won't bring about product scarcities, this argument contains more wishful than effective thinking. Labor has alternatives to working at controlled wages; unemployment insurance and, in many cases, welfare.

Raises now might help if they are needed to bring salaries in line with prevailing conditions. But over the longer term, many find that employee loyalty is best built by means of fringe benefits which are not immediately taxed out of the employe's pay envelope and which tend to bind up his longterm interests with yours.

The next thing that wage and price controls bring about is **slimmer profit margins.** Despite controlled prices of things you buy, other, less tangible and controllable costs usually go up and profit margins decline. So to survive it is wise to begin now to trim fat.

"One thing recessions bring about that is in the end beneficial to every business," commented an economist, "is awareness of the fat on corporate bodies. In boom times,

* Author of HOW YOU CAN BEAT INFLATION, NINE ROADS TO WEALTH, SIX STEPS TO INVESTING SUCCESS, HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH MUTUAL FUNDS, PRACTICAL WAYS TO BUILD A FORTUNE IN THE STOCK MARKET, HOW TO CHART YOUR WAY TO STOCK MARKET PROFITS, HOW TO MAKE YOUR MONEY DO MORE (THE COMPLETE STOCK MARKET ADVISER), MANAGE YOUR MONEY—LIVE BETTER; past-president, Financial Analysts of New Orleans.

By DAVID L. MARKSTEIN*

COME?

executives say, 'Who, us? Fat? Nonsense. Our costs are as far down as they can get.' But when the bite comes, every company from the giants to the Mom and Pop businesses find ways to trim off costs."

Don't wait until the bite clamps too hard onto the profit and loss statement. Plan now for trimming away unneeded cost items. The first step is to institute strict accounting of everything.

"I was amazed," one nurseryman told me, "what a cost audit showed. Almost 15% of our total overhead was subject to elimination!"

A sound way to conduct such an audit—expensive, perhaps, in immediate cost but possibly vital to survival under the stultifying iron hand of prolonged wage and price controls—is to require written reports of every operation performed in each department. These can be studied with the question in mind: "Is such a step necessary? Do we need this many people in the department? Are certain tasks easily combined? Are certain products or papers or equipment subject to reduction?"

A possible solution might be leasing. Leasing can include hiring contract personnel where possible. In addition to throwing the prolems of employee recruitment and training upon other shoulders than your own, a long-term contract can ensure the presence of labor, although not necessarily of the same faces, throughout the period when price controllers lay siege to your profits. Leasing might also ensure the institution's having equipment which is subject to later scarcities.

Leasing offers many advantages but some serious drawbacks, too.

Here are the advantages: (1) The big tax advantage of writing off expenses instead of maintaining a depreciation table; (2) decreased (sometimes eliminated) maintenance cost when leasing includes maintenance; (3) freeing of capital from long-term tie-up in fixed assets; (4) consolidation of accounts; (5) avoidance of troubles that arise from early equipment obsolescence; (6) fixed costs.

The disadvantages are: (1) failure to build up equity in leased assets; (2) loss of value when an asset—as can happen in a time of scarcity—increases in value by becoming hard to get; (3) costs of consolidated accounts which are sometimes higher than scattered small ones, and (4) lost of control.

Another possibility for wage-price control survival is a practice which was widely condemned during World War II price control days as hoarding. Call it stockpiling of vital supplies if you have semantic qualms. But do it if scarcity of needed items might render your operation marginal.

The need to do something about inflation is very real. Yet, observing past experience not only in the U.S. but in other advanced nations as well, it is doubtful that price or wage controls will prove the answer. That won't stop their imposition, however, nor silence the cry in a politically important year.

meeting dates

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Midwest Regional Turf Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Mar. 1-3.

Ground Maintenance Conference, University of Connecticut and Southern Connecticut Groundskeepers' Association, Waverly Inn, Cheshire, Conn. Mar. 3.

Southern Shade Tree Conference, Durham Hotel and Motel, Durham, N.C. Mar. 7-10.

Iowa Golf Course Superintendents Association, Hotel Kirkwood, Des Moines. Mar. 8-10.

Michigan Association of Landscape Architects management Conference, Holiday Inn South, East Lansing. Mar. 11-12.

Western Society of Weed Science, Denver Hilton Hotel, Denver, Colo. Mar. 16-18.

Williamsburg Garden Silver Anniversary Symposium, Williamsburg, Va. Mar. 21-26.

California Association of Public Cemeteries at Santa Cruz. Mar. 26-27.

Alabama-Northwest Florida Turfgrass Association spring meeting in Birmingham, Ala. Apr. 5 and 6.

Arizona Turfgrass Conference at the Holiday Inn North in Tucson. Apr. 6-7.

American Society of Consulting Arborists fifth annual meeting. Crystal City Marriott Motel, 1999 Jefferson-Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. Apr. 11-13.

Florida Turf-Grass Trade Show at the Sarasota Motor Hotel, Sarasota. May 9-12.

Southern California Turfgrass Institute at California Polytechnic Institute, Pomona. May 18-19.

Grassland '71 fourth annual field day. Eugene, Ore., Municipal Airport. June 23-27.

California Landscape Contractors Association at King's Castle, Lake Tahoe. June 23-27.

47th International Shade Tree Conference at the Queen Elizabeth Hilton Hotel in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Aug. 8-12.

Alabama-Northwest Florida annual turfgrass short course in cooperation with Auburn University, Auburn, Ala. Sept. 9-10.

Florida Turf-Grass Management Conference, Pier 66, Ft. Lauderdale. Sept. 19-22.

Midwest Regional Turf Foundation field day, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Sept. 27.

30th Annual Short Course for Roadside Development, Columbus, Ohio. Oct. 4-8.