When it comes to new nine-gang mowers, here's where we stand.

Meet Bob Snider, of Moon Equipment Company, the Jacobsen Distributor in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was one of the first customers for the big news in mowing tractors from Jacobsen.

The new nine-gang F20.

Like all the rest of us Jacobsen
Distributors, Jacobsen had to sell him first
before he takes on any new Jacobsen
equipment. The reason: he's an independent
businessman. That makes him a buyer
before he's a seller. And that means he's
convinced the new F20 will perform the
way it's designed to.

For instance, the F20 is designed to get the big jobs done in a big hurry. And it does. Because it cuts a huge 19 foot swath, it can mow about 76 acres in a 8-hour day. And move between mowing areas up to

25 M.P.H.

Equipped with rear wheel steering, the F20's reels turn in the same arc as the steering wheels. The result? No skipping, no skidding, no uneven cutting in the turns. And because the wheels are behind the mowing units, there are no wheel streaks in the straightaways, either.

It's also highly maneuverable. Gets close to bushes or buildings, in and around trees. The rugged front drive delivers sure traction on grades and sidehills. And the front mowing technique gives the operator a safe, unobstructed view of the cutting area and outboard mowers.

About versatility: all nine reels may be lowered and raised from the driver's seat with finger-tip controls. Use any combination of reels for cutting. Median strips are cut right from the roadway with an outboard mowing unit.

We also sell a seven-gang F10 mower. It works just like this new nine-gang model, and cuts a 15 foot path.

For the really big mowing jobs come and see any of us Jacobsen Distributors for the new nine-gang F20.

We're always up on the latest developments.

Your Jacobsen Distributors

Before we sell it, we buy it.



For the name of the distributor near you write: Jacobsen Turf Distributor Directory, 1721 Packard Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin 53403



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WEEDS TREES and TURF

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Rights-of-Way Maintenance — The Future

Three different views on what the future holds for 50 million acres of land. Dr. Donald A. Spencer presents the ecological view on page 10; Gordon Mundrane discusses the utility view on page 12; and Roland C. Clement points out the public view on page 13.

What A Golf Course Should Be

Construction of golf courses have come a long way since the early days of the game. Older courses need remodeling. Newer courses are incorporating new innovations in the planning phase. Richard M. Phelps cites trends in building and remodeling courses that may have affect on your course. He poses problems and suggests solutions to remodeling an older course.

DED Control Kindles Strong Arborist Interest

WEEDS TREES and TURF attends an arborist training workshop in Wisconsin. This exclusive report indicates that arborists are keenly interested in Benlate fungicide and learning to use the Mauget Tree Injector.

Directory Of Sod Terms

An informative glossary of terms used by sod producers and contractors in this growing business.

New Products Sod Industry Section Classifieds Advertisers Index Trimmings

The Cover

Control of a crippling disease that has affected elm trees for over three decades is now available. Arborists across the country are quickly taking advantage of the opportunity to learn about the new control and the new techniques of tree injection. Our cover shows a training workshop in Eau Claire, Wisconsin where arborists gathered to hear Dr. Gayle Worf, extension plant pathologist at the University of Wisconsin and representatives of CLM National discuss new techniques in Dutch Elm Disease control. See story on page 18, this issue.

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Editorial

The DDT Finale

Seven months of exhaustive surgery consisting of exploratory probes, hearings, 8,900 pages of documented testimony and the consultation of the country's most eminently qualified practitioners has elicited from chief surgeon Edmund M. Sweeney the opinion that the patient, DDT, should live a normal healthy life.

Mr. Sweeney, in his report issued on April 25 by EPA, said that he could find nothing wrong with the patient. He said, "there seems to be little question of the far ranging public health and welfare benefits from DDT, historically." On the topic of human safety he is quoted: "Those that would ban all use of DDT because of the possibility of some damage to man, the evidence of which is said to consist of the results of a few experiments with animals, would do well to compare such skimpy evidence of risk with the well-documented proof of the benefits which DDT has bestowed on mankind."

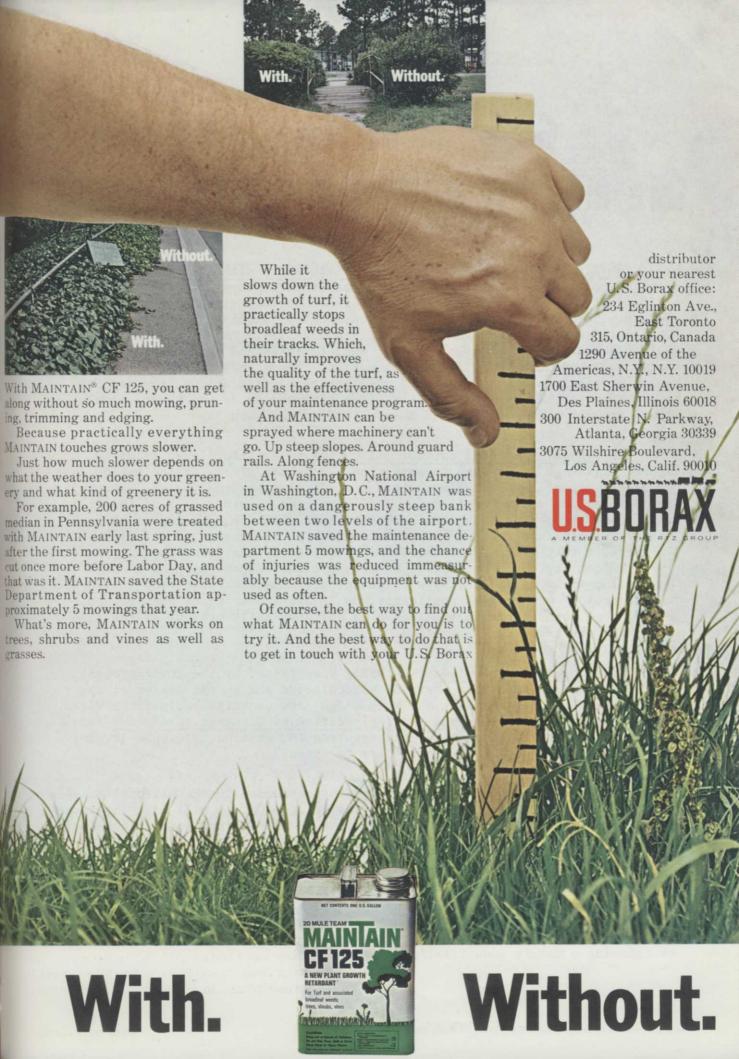
The transcript of testimony of such witnesses as Dr. Jesse Steinfeld, Surgeon General of the U.S.; Dr. John Higginson, director of the International Agency for Research on Cancer; and the report of Mr. Sweeney form two-thirds of the evidence required by William D. Ruckelshaus, EPA Administrator, to make a final decision on DDT.

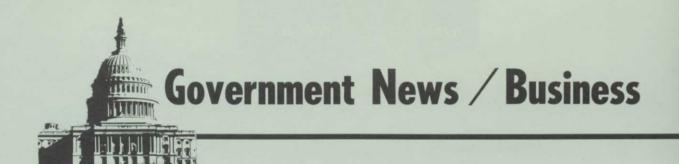
The remaining third took place in May. It consisted of oral and written arguments of lawyers representing the interested parties—EPA's Office of Pesticide, Environmental Defense Fund, industry petitioners and others, and the Public Health Service. All argument was held on exceptions to Mr. Sweeney's report.

At press time, an EPA spokesman said that the critical decision on whether the 320 products (DDT formulations) covering the 14 remaining uses should be retained or cancelled would be made by Mr. Ruckelshaus this month.

We must speculate that the fate of DDT has set a precedent for future hearings on chemical protectants. By association, DDT has become synonymous with all pesticides in the mind of the public. In putting DDT to the test, Americans also charted the future course of other chemicals, many far more toxic than DDT but having a shorter residual life.

We would hope that Mr. Sweeney's report, which cost many thousands of tax dollars to prepare, can now be used in a positive way to educate the uninformed on the scrutiny with which industry and Government test and register modern chemicals. It would be a waste to permit this document to rest in the back of a file drawer.





The Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) is beginning to flex it's muscles in areas other than employee safety. Section 1910.67 of the Act specifies that vehicle-mounted elevating and rotating work platforms must meet the design, construction and test specifications of the American National Standard Institute A92.2-1969. This is a rather detailed standard that manufacturers of bucket trucks and other elevating platforms must now live by or face court action. The standard lists mechanical and electrical ratings, design and manufacture configurations, and testing and inspection controls. Arborists, tree care companies and others should be familiar with this standard and insure conformance with it.

The Federal Pesticide Control Bill, like an erratic clock, is on the move again. Although it has yet to appear on the Senate floor, action behind subcommittee doors is encouraging. Latest word, at presstime, by the subcommittee is approval and recommendation for full committee consideration of the Bill with amendments. The much debated "certified applicator" amendment has now been rewritten into language compatible with EPA and Green Industry lobbyists. It provides that "...unless otherwise prescribed by its labelling, a pesticide shall be considered to be applied under the direct supervision of a certified applicator if it is applied by a competent person acting under the instructions and control of a certified applicator who is available if and when needed, even though such certified applicator is not physically present at the time and place the pesticide is applied."

Three chemical protectants are being scrutinized by the Environmental Protection Agency. Lindane, benzene hexachloride and endrin are under the bright lights on a use-by-use basis to weigh the benefits against the risks. In another move, EPA suspended the registration of 23 other pesticides because manufacturers failed to provide data required for setting tolerance levels. By law, manufacturers are given 30 days to appeal.

Ecosystem Design and Management, a project funded by the National Science Foundation to the tune of 1.56 million dollars (to date), will have importance in world ecology in the future. The project is under grant to Michigan State University. Dr. William E. Cooper, co-director and MSU associate professor of zoology, says that research is designed to come up with techniques for dealing with environmental problems. Dr. Herman E. Koenig, project director and chairman of MSU's electrical engineering and systems science department says, "It's not as simple as picking up bottles and newspapers for recycling. Living within the constraints of the earth's ecological systems is going to mean a major social, economic and political readjustment for man. It's part of becoming a mature industrialized nation."

THE UTILITY VIEW

THE ECOLOGIST'S VIEW PUBLIC VIEW

THE Future

Rights-of-Way Maintenance



Rights-of-ways such as the one above have much potential for wildlife production and recreation. Opening areas where tree growth is heavy stimulates the production of ground and shrub vegetation. Food supplies for birds and mammals are improved. Better land management practices can be

adopted that will benefit the ecological balance of nature. Recreation possibilities include hiking, bicycling and in some areas skiing. The multiple purpose concept will gain increasing importance in the future.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY MAINTENANCE - THE FUTURE

The Ecologist's View

THE U.S. Forest Service¹ states that, "There are over 50 million acres of rights-of-way in the United States — an area the size of the six New England States."

While commercial and economic considerations fully justify such use of the land, associated values have largely gone unrecognized and unexploited. We have already reached a period in the development of our country when it is no longer justifiable to ignore the potential productivity of a single acre.

In the course of travel, transport and transmission along these corridors, little intentional use has been made of the uncommitted surface area. Its maintenance in some acceptable condition has been a drain on

By DR. DONALD A. SPENCER

Consulting Ecologist National Agricultural Chemicals Association

our available manpower and finances. We are alluding to the shoulders of canals, railroads and highways, and the entire expanse of the right-of-way over pipelines and under powerlines.

Our relatively affluent society, long relieved of the concern of where the next meal is coming from, now focuses its attention on the recreational and aesthetic values of the land about them. Unfortunately aesthetic consideration of the environment quite commonly ignores reality as it pertains to natural resources and to the wildlife we are endeavoring to perpetuate.

Equally disconcerting in environmental matters is the failure to comprehend that change or recycling of a renewable resource is not necessarily degradation.

Further, in the course of building a better habitat for ourselves and for wildlife, the final product must not be judged by transient conditions at the start. It is impossible to prepare a banquet without soiling some cooking and serving dishes.

Every new corridor — road or transmission right-of-way — must under Federal regulations prepare an environmental impact statement be-

(continued on page 24)