

Editorial

Without A Voice . . .

We continually read in the daily press about the united wallop certain organizations pack in their punch on national issues involving legislation, employee rights and job security. Hardly a month goes by but the leaders of one of these groups place their job and those of the membership on the firing line in an effort to gain increased attention to their cause.

Seldom, if ever, do we see a strong stand taken by the national organizations of the Green Industry. Every reader is aware of Federal legislation passed within the past three years that either limits, strangles or changes your method of doing business. The Operational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the Federal Noise Control and Abatement Act of 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 — these are but a few of the more publicized laws that govern the way you will do business in the future.

Yet, other than a mild reference or research paper at a convention on these or other laws, little is ever done by Green Industry organizations. Why? We don't know. Part of the answer lies in the fact that action by an organization's leaders has a contagious effect among the members. Little or no action has an equally contagious effect. Our intent is not to argue about what has been done, but to point out what can be done.

Let's start with membership. We believe that national organizations such as the United Auto Workers, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Pest Control Association, the National Audubon Society and others have discovered that membership means a great deal when these organization leaders meet at the bargaining table or before a Congressional inquiry.

We recently polled the membership in eight national Green Industry organizations. The combined total was fewer than 10,000 members. What Green Industry organization can boast a membership that includes over 50 percent of those eligible? (Most of the organizations we work with have a membership of only 10 percent of their potential). Perhaps this should become the most active issue within the Green Industry. We would submit that the organization's most capable leaders should be in charge of the membership committee.

A second area would be participation. In late January, the Environmental Protection Agency published a notice in the Federal Register asking for public comment on the key issues of the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act. According to an EPA news release, over 150 environmental, agricultural, consumer, industrial and other con-

(Continued on page 85)

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0217® Brand Fylking Kentucky bluegrass mixes beautifully with other varieties. Its color and texture blend invisibly to create a velvet surface. Fylking tillering is superior (32 times as great as some prominent grasses at high nitrogen levels) produces thick, cushiony turf. Its aggressive rhizome root system crowds out weeds. More drought, traffic and disease resistant, Fylking can be cut low as 3/4 inch (even 1/2 inch). Low and slow-growing, less mowing and watering are necessary. Green earlier in spring and stays green longer into fall, 0217® Brand Fylking Kentucky bluegrass is the name to remember. Order it from your local wholesale seed or sod distributor.

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Government News / Business

EPA's proposed operating budget for fiscal 1974 is up \$44 million for a total of \$515 million. Increases are to help EPA implement recent major legislation. The budget calls for \$4.4 million for the pesticide program.

Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz has announced the nomination of Robert W. Long to be assistant secretary of agriculture for conservation, research and education. Long, 50 was a senior vice president of Bank of America where he has been in charge of all agricultural loans, domestic and international. If the nomination is approved, he will be responsible for the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research Service, Extension Service and National Agricultural Library.

Harold Wake, President of Perma Rain Irrigation, Lindsay, California has announced the acquisition of Bud Wil, Inc. of Anaheim. This move will help Perma Rain increase capacity in making plastic fittings and shapes for the industry.

More on noise . . . Under the Noise Control Act of 1972, the Environmental Protection Agency has been granted authority to set standards for any product or class of products which may be noise producing. Both domestic and imported products are subject to the Law. Manufacturers of mis-labeled products or those which do not conform to the Law are subject to fines of up to \$25,000 per day for each violation and imprisonment of up to one year. Further, a manufacturer must issue a warrant that a product is in compliance at the time of sale. He is also required to maintain records, provide information and supply products coming off the assembly line to EPA, if requested.

Johnson Hydraulic Equipment Company of Minneapolis has become Johnson Hydraulics Division of Arps Corporation. Duane Solem becomes General Manager of the Division. All present relationships will continue as in the past.

Toro Company has launched a campaign to organize a nationwide network of elite service dealers. This cadre corps would be measured on their ability to achieve a consistent, high standard of after-sale service for consumer products. Minimum requirements include a well-equipped and well-stocked shop, skilled personnel and a commitment to perform prompt, high-quality service on any Toro consumer product, regardless of point of purchase, says Toro.

If you average more than 13.57 miles per gallon on your passenger car, consider yourself above average. Statistics released by the Federal Highway Administration show that the annual miles per vehicle rose, on the average, to 10,121 in 1971. Gallons of fuel consumed per vehicle, also rose to 746. Figuring a gallon of fuel costs 34.9 cents, the average motorist spent \$260.35 in 1971 for gas. Now for the kicker. Motorists owning 92,799,000 autos spent \$24,160,219,650.00 to purchase 69,228,054,000 gallons of fuel.

Dogbane



Bouncing bet



Groundsel



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Bermuda grass



Water grass



Pigweed



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The dual solubility of KROVAR I provides effective control in any weather. Only a little moisture is needed to activate it. In high moisture, it dissipates less rapidly than straight bromacils. And it gets to the roots faster than straight diurons. It's safer for nearby vegetation, because it washes less than straight bromacils. And it's non-flammable.

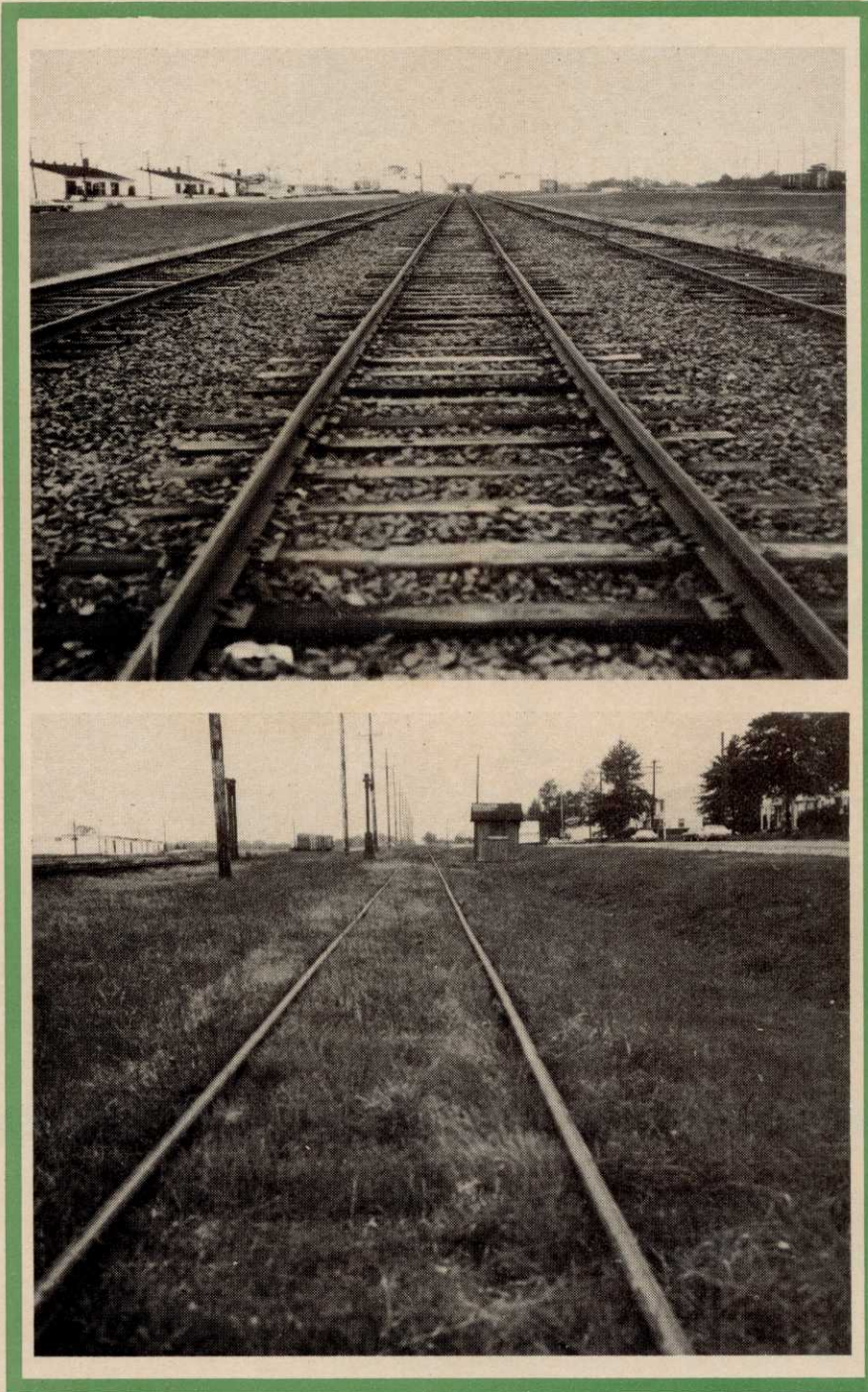
Just 5 to 15 pounds per acre gives season-long seedling control. You'll be ahead of the game with KROVAR I. It's good business to specify it in your custom-application contracts.

Get *all* the weeds and grasses. Use KROVAR I. And get *all* the business.

When using any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.



For More Details Circle (166) on Reply Card



Treated railroad siding (left) shows how weed-free track has been established at Ft. Dix. One spring application of Hyvar X bromacil weed killer was all it needed. Untreated siding (below left) shows how weeds and grass soon overrun and hide this abandoned track on the Army post. This particular siding is no longer in use.

TODAY'S Army is changing. It "wants to join you" say recruiting posters and it's doing just that at Fort Dix Military Reservation in central New Jersey. Here soldiers stick to soldiering and modern vegetation control chemicals are used to tackle many time-consuming tasks once performed by recruits.

No longer are soldiers out cutting weeds, hacking away at brush or mowing grass. That's all done by a professional grounds maintenance crew lead by Joe Haug, head agronomist at the largest military installation in the northeast.

Haug and his land management team are part of the Fort's Division Facilities Army Engineers which is responsible for managing nearly 50 square miles of virtually every type of land—from forest and parks to railroads and residential lawns. Biggest maintenance chore of all on the 31,993-acre base is mowing about 3,000 acres of grass.

"Our mowing costs have been rising steadily over the past few years because of an increase in mowing obstacles," says Haug.

Those obstacles include roughly 5,000 miles of fence, most of which has been installed within the past three years to provide better protection of high security areas such as magazines and motor pool areas. A large number of trees and ornamentals planted in 1969 have also added to the rising cost of mowing.

To help offset the high cost of mowing and to compensate for yearly fluctuations in maintenance help, Haug tried an experimental application of Hyvar X bromacil weed killer in 1970. The soil active herbicide controls a wide variety of weeds and grasses for extended periods of time.

"We treated several fence lines and all 17 miles of railroad track that year," recalls Haug, "and results were very good. The chemical kept ground weed-free for months and saved us a great deal of hand mowing and hand clipping."

That successful test application of Hyvar X led to full-scale use of it and other herbicides in 1971 and, by 1972, all push type hand mowing

(continued on page 48)

HALT WEED ASSAULT

Ft. Dix Orders Chemicals To Police Army Post

save trees



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MAUGET TREE INJECTION MEETING DATES AND PLACES

- March 27 - Phoenix, Ariz., Holiday Inn, Airport
- March 29 - Spokane, Wash., Ramada Inn
- April 9 - Houston, Tex., Holiday Inn, Airport
- April 11 - Oklahoma City, Okla., Holiday Inn, West
- April 13 - Little Rock, Ark., Holiday Inn, North Little Rock
- April 23 - Atlanta, Ga., Holiday Inn, South
- April 25 - St. Louis, Mo., Holiday Inn, North
- April 27 - Louisville, Ky., Holiday Inn, South
- May 7 - Denver, Colo., Holiday Inn, Airport
- May 9 - Minneapolis, Minn., Holiday Inn, Airport #2
- May 11 - Chicago, Ill., Holiday Inn, O'Hare Airport
- May 15 - Cleveland, Ohio, Holiday Inn, Airport, West
- May 28 - Philadelphia, Pa., Holiday Inn, Airport, South
- May 30 - New York, N.Y., Holiday Inn, LaGuardia Airport
- June 1 - Boston, Mass., Ramada Inn, Logan Int. Airport

All meetings begin at 9 a.m.

Registration Fee: \$8.00 each. Payable to:
J. J. MAUGET CO.

Attached registration card and fee must be received at least 10 days prior to meeting.

MAUGET TREE INJECTION REGISTRATION

Reserve _____ places in _____
(city)

NAME(S) _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

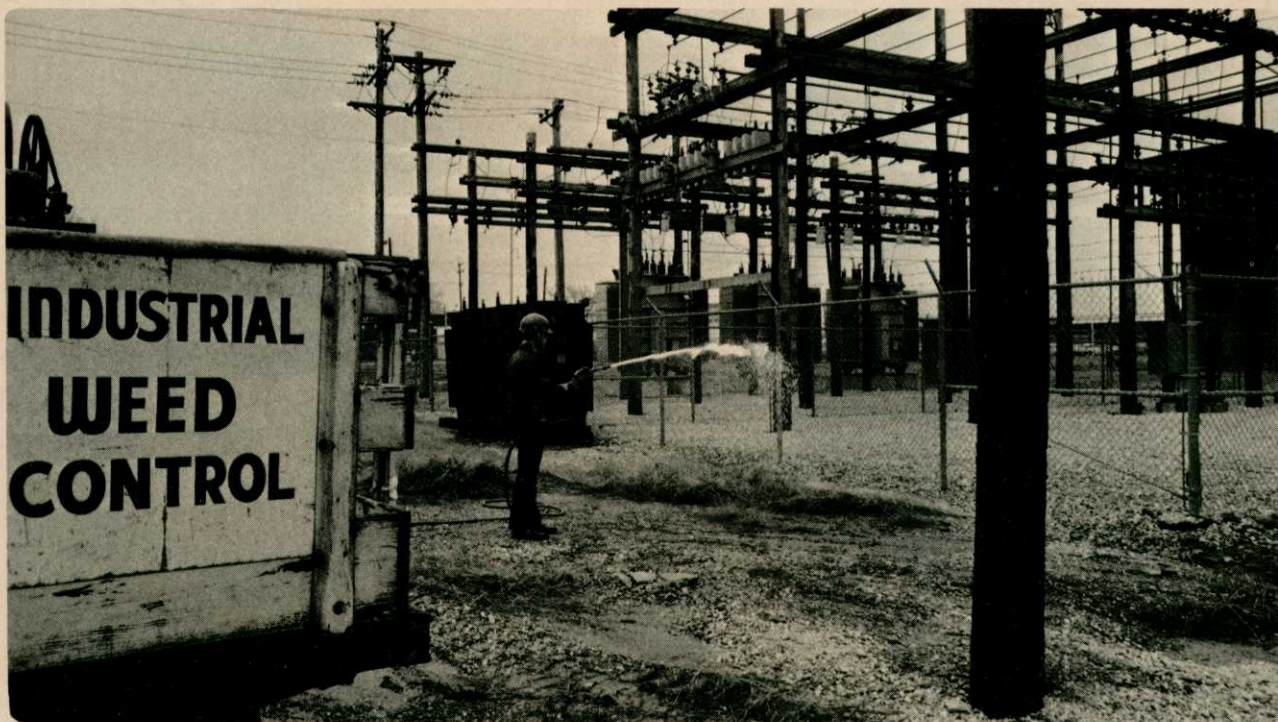
Registration Fee: \$8.00 (includes coffee, Danish and lunch).
No Refunds. Meeting to begin at 9 a.m.

Make Checks payable to: **J. J. MAUGET CO.**

Enclosed fee of \$ _____

Return this registration form and fee at least 10 days prior to meeting to:

DEL KENNEDY
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Herbicide Emulsions Keep Applicators On Target

PROFESSIONAL application of vegetation control materials is an exact business that requires as much on-the-job training and experience as many of the established trades. You just can't put a spray gun in the hands of an inexperienced man. That's why applicators are licensed and tough Federal laws are enacted.

There's good reason to be careful. Modern herbicides are designed to fit specific problem situations much like the way in which modern medicines are prescribed for a specific illness. The wrong compound can have disastrous results.

Application techniques are critical, too. The professional applicator must take into account as many as a dozen factors before he squeezes the trigger or flips the lever. Wind velocity, volatility, drift, weed species, coverage, wand and arm movement and a host of others must all be clearly understood. New techniques and new application equipment are helping the applicator minimize the chance for error, however. One of these is foam.

Foam revolutionized the shaving industry. Foam makes it possible to land crippled aircraft on runways

with minimum loss of life. Foam is used throughout the fire-fighting industry. And now foam has entered the industrial herbicide market in a big way. At least a half-dozen major manufacturers currently make equipment or associated products designed to help the applicator stay on target.

Perhaps the biggest problem in application is drift. Foam, for the most part, makes this problem small. The applicator must still be careful, no question about it. But the chances of injury to desirable vegetation are certainly reduced.

This handgun is equipped with an air emulsion nozzle. Note compactness of unit.



One of the newer foam systems is Accutrol. (See WTT April 1972) —Without the need of an auxiliary foam generator, dual holding tanks, or other special apparatus, this system boasts impressive control at reduced application costs.

The secret of the system is in the nozzle. Simple in design yet effective, nozzles fits standard sprayers. In about as much time as it takes to fill the tank with water, you can gear up to put down milky-white droplets of air emulsion that have little or no tendency to float in the air. That's right, air emulsion. You've heard about invert emulsions where oil surrounds water droplets. This is air emulsion where air and water mix to form foam or something closely resembling foam. All this takes place about six inches away from the gun handle—right in the nozzle.

Inside the nozzle things are quite simple. There's a flow control disc which does just what it says; the foam generator and the nozzle tip to control the spray pattern. The flow control disc and the foam generator work together to increase or

(continued on page 58)

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We haven't found a broadleaf weed Trimec Turf Herbicides will not control. We're still experimenting... still looking for the Trimec-resistant broadleaf weed, but so far we haven't found it.

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TRIMEC TURF HERBICIDES ARE ECONOMICAL!

Trimec Turf Herbicides will control more weed species per dollar. Controls even tough, hard-to-kill weeds. Trimec Turf Herbicides mix readily in all kinds of water, are easy to use, effective and economical.

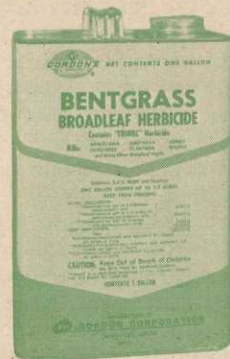
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GORDON CORPORATION

300 SOUTH 3RD ST., KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66118

Phone: 913/342-8780





Vegetation control around markers and monuments cuts labor costs in Bloomfield, Conn. Manager Vito Patrissi uses Pramitol herbicide to eliminate unwanted vegetation.



Weed control under fences keeps mower maintenance at a minimum. Fences have a clean appearance year-round.

He Makes Trimming Easy With Chemicals

SUBSTITUTING CHEMICALS for hand trimming in cemetery maintenance programs can pay off in reduced labor costs and appearance as long as programs are carefully managed.

Vito Patrissi, manager of two cemeteries owned by the Mount Saint Benedict Cemetery Corp., at Bloomfield, Conn., says chemical control of grass around raised markers, monuments, fences, and other areas has become an important part of the maintenance program for the 160 acres of cemetery grounds.

Properly managed, Patrissi says, a chemical program will give attractive results as well as cut costs. As with almost every other chemical treatment, however, careful application, and therefore proper training for employees, is important.

The chemical program has been used at the two cemeteries for a number of years. One of the cemeteries is little used now, and many of the older gravesites are irregularly laid out, making mowing a difficult chore.

"This was the area where we first started using chemicals," Patrissi says. "Most of the older sites were sold without endowed care contracts, and since this cemetery dates to the 1870's there are many of these to maintain. So cost was extremely important.

"We're also using a chemical program in newer areas of the cemetery, too, but here careful use is even more important because visitors will complain if the work is unsightly."

A number of different chemicals could be employed in such a program, according to Patrissi. Pellets and liquids work best in terms of ease of application and mixing, although wetttable powders and modern spray equipment make the job easy, too. The most economical weed control program will provide at least season-long control, he says. Pramitol and Atritol have both been used in the Mount Saint Benedict program.

Spraying a band of Pramitol about four inches wide around monuments has virtually eliminated the need for hand trimming, Patrissi points out. This is called chemical trimming.

For the first few days after spraying the grass does look kind of unattractive, notes this superintendent. But once the grass area has been completely controlled, the treated area has a neat, trimmed appearance that requires little or no maintenance.

Care should be taken in applying any bare or clean
(continued on page 56)

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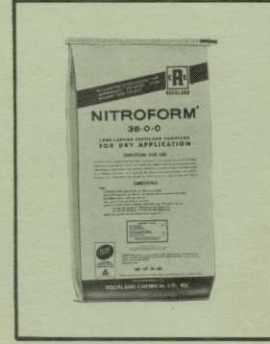
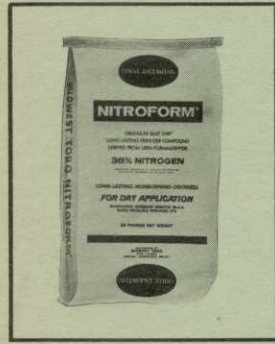
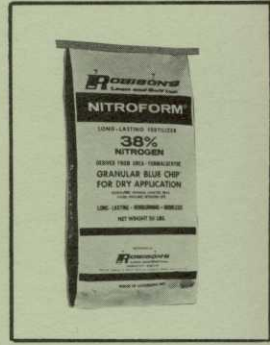
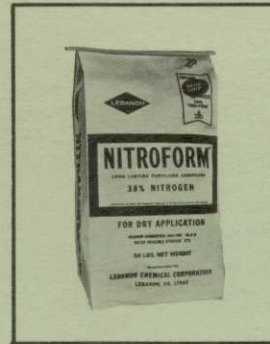


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