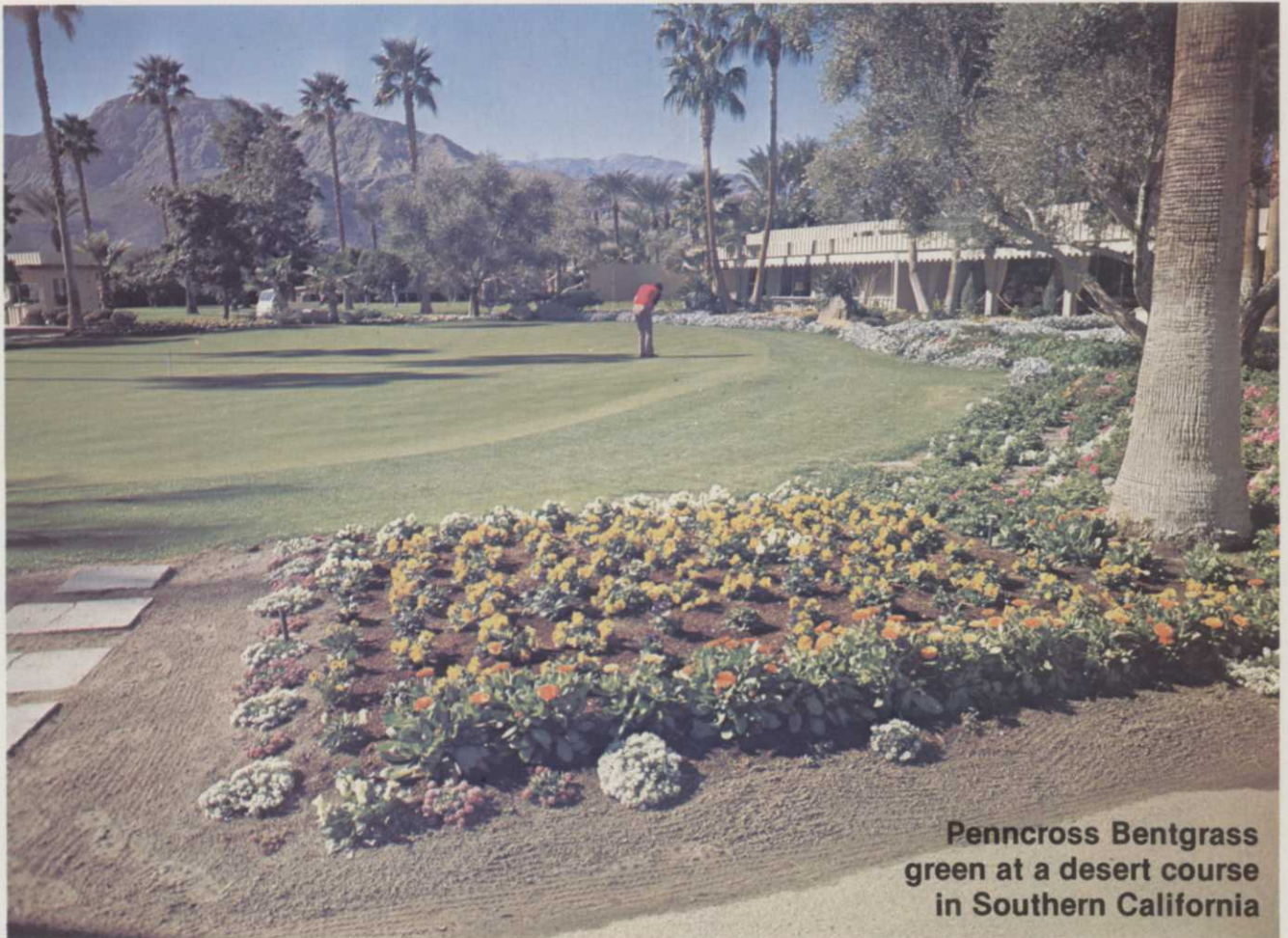


When the HEAT'S on



Penncross Bentgrass green at a desert course in Southern California

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It's tricky to maintain fine turf, but it's a lot easier with Blue Chip on your side. You apply it less often than most nitrogen sources, so you're way ahead in savings on labor, equipment use, and time.

Why not be a W.I.N.ner? Feed turf with a Blue Chip fertilizer

containing water insoluble nitrogen from
Nitroform organic nitrogen.



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WILMINGTON, DEL. 19899

WEEDS TREES and TURF®

December 1974, Vol. 13, No. 12

THE COVER—These two diesel rigs belong to Instant Shade Trees, Inc., a Texas corporation owned by Albert H. Korenek which provides large tree moving service across the continental United States. In addition to his trucks and ten hydraulic tree diggers, Korenek also cultivates 75 acres of oaks. See story on page 10.

INSTANT SHADE TREES . . . TEXAS STYLE—Geneology of tree spades is traced back to Al Korenek's attic where he invented the granddaddy of all mechanical tree diggers, the Texas Tree Shovel. Korenek tells his story from conception of the idea to completion of the popular diggers **10**

THE ARBORIST'S INSURANCE MARKET—National Arborist Association-approved Fred S. James and Company's Stanley Loar takes a look at the insurance options open to the arborist. Loar outlines alternatives to high cost, low dependability insurance **14**

MOTIVATING THE TURNED-OFF EMPLOYEE—Part 1: The Needs of Man—Few managers deliberately demotivate employees. But there are also very few who understand just what makes an employee tick, what his goals are within the work environment, what makes him dedicated and hard working. In this first of a series, John L. McKeever discusses the employee's goals, manager's role and employee's expectations from management **18**

MEET THE ASSOCIATIONS—Backbone of the Green Industry—Thirteen green industry organizations review their 1974 accomplishments and look ahead to their goals for 1975 **31**

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***“It’s fall. How come
the turf isn’t turning
like the trees?”***

***“His turf never
changes color.”***



As a professional golf course superintendent, green is the only color for your turf, no matter what the season.

And green is what you can get if you follow the DuPont TERSAN® 1-2-3 Disease Control Program. It’s effective, economical and complete—controls all major turf diseases on all turf grasses all season long. The third step of this program—the one to follow right now—is the application of Du Pont TERSAN SP on tees, fairways and greens. TERSAN SP zeros in on Gray Snow Mold and Pythium—the diseases that can be a major problem most any time of the year but particularly during autumn and the early winter months. (depending on your area) TERSAN SP, applied as directed, stops these turf diseases before they have a chance to damage your playing surface. (Applications of Du Pont TERSAN 1991 turf fungicide should be used in the late fall and early spring in areas where Pink Snow Mold is a problem.)

The TERSAN 1-2-3 Disease Control Program is a management tool you can depend on to do an outstanding job while keeping time, labor and costs at a minimum. So when members or officials of your club talk turf, they’ll be saying the kind of words you want to hear. For details on the TERSAN Program and a supply of TERSAN fungicides, see your golf course supplier.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.



TERSAN 1-2-3 DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

For More Details Circle (116) on Reply Card

Much of the food crisis data we are being subjected to can be classed as nonsense. But we are aware that people who are starving need help. Our problem is how help for them affects our industry.

"Golf courses vs. food" is a ridiculous statement, but a most powerful slogan — and one we now have to deal with.

The American people may not prove so gullible this time as they were during the "oil shortage" and the general problems which were created as a direct result. Also, we now have the sugar crisis. All this may just cause Americans to analyze and consider the facts a little more carefully.

Our task — as organized groups within the green industry — is to get facts to the American public. We need action committees — using the best minds in our industry — to assemble data which will quickly show the need for maintaining the green in our field.

Basically, we need to show the value of trees and turfgrasses as bulwarks against pollution. We need to review for people the life support data associated with the

"Keep America Beautiful" type of vegetation.

Further, we need to review the history of the fertilizer industry — how companies were forced a few years ago to shut down fertilizer plants because of overproduction; and the fact that in a short time the fertilizer market, if the need exists, can again be inundated with product.

Also, we need to point out that at one time not too many years ago, the food (mostly wheat) we were sending India to solve their starvation problem was in excess of their dock facilities to handle it. Further, we developed educational programs to help India (and other underdeveloped countries) with university personnel and training curricula to aid in increasing food production. The Indians kicked us out.

Nevertheless, starving people need food. And some way, we in this country will help get it to them. If we handle the situation intelligently, we can have both "golf courses and food."

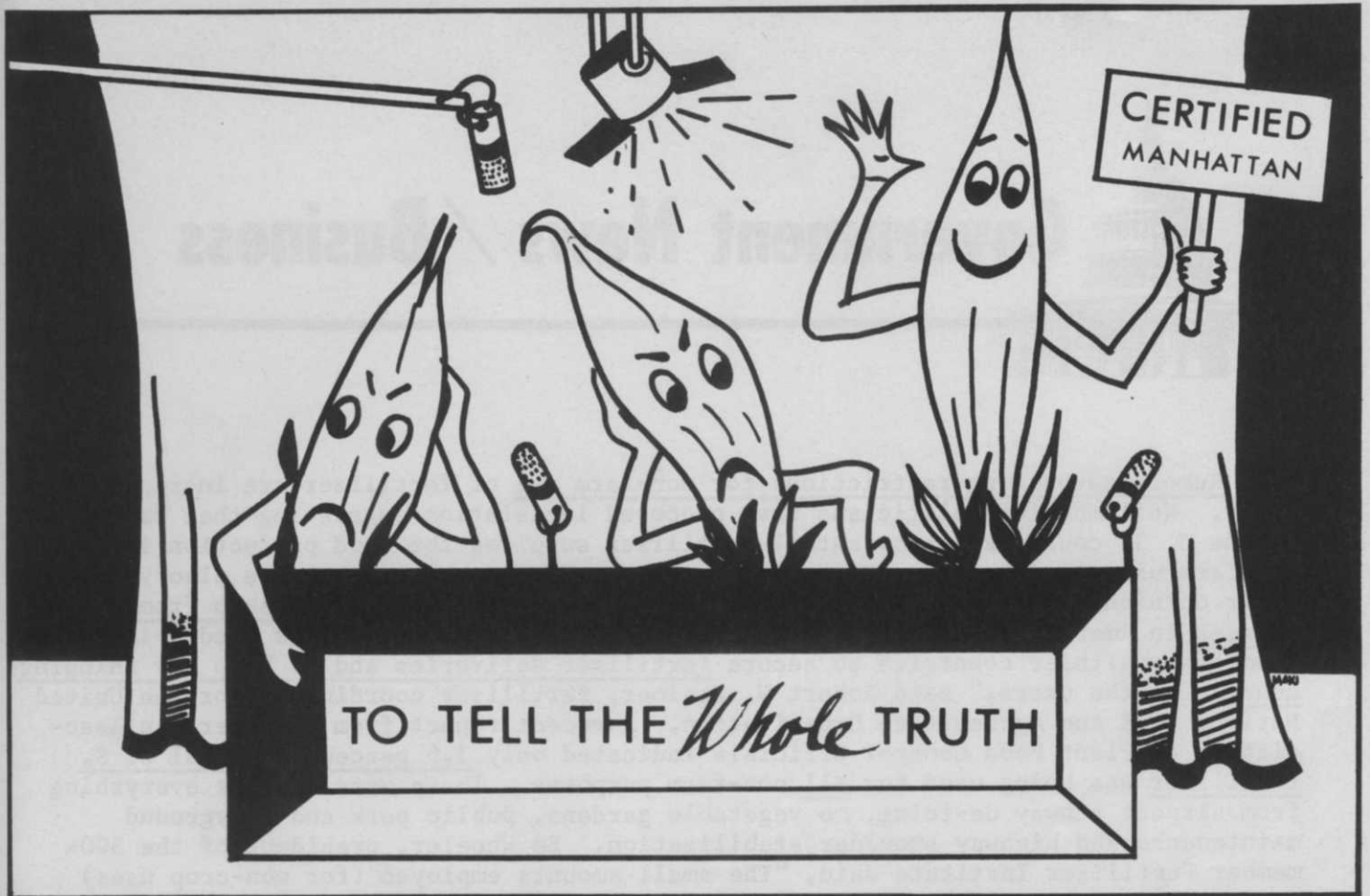
We, as publishers, are interested. We will welcome your ideas on meeting this latest crisis. A.E.

Announcing the new Asplundh "Whisper Chipper" Looks the same — sounds so different!

This new unit has all the dependable features of our famous chipper line. However, there is a remarkable difference — a great reduction in noise. Modification kits will be available for many existing models. **Asplundh Chipper Company, a division of Asplundh Tree Expert Co., 50 E. Hamilton Street, Chalfont, Pa. 18914**

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The seed produced by these growers is closely watched and both field certification and seed certification are required before the seed is released to you, the customer.

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Government News / Business

Rumors advocating restrictions for non-farm use of fertilizer are increasing daily. Well-meaning politicians have proposed legislation suggesting that farmers in the U. S. could gain substantial fertilizer supplies for food production if non-farm use was diverted. Fortunately, some common-sense experts are also voicing their opinions. "It is unrealistic to talk about fertilizer being taken from golf courses in America to supply farmers in developing nations. What is needed is funds from the wealthier countries to secure fertilizer deliveries and to help pay shipping charges to the users," said Robert W. Steiner, fertilizer coordinator for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. A recent report from the American Association of Plant Food Control Officials indicated only 3.5 percent of total U. S. fertilizer was being used for all non-farm purposes. These uses include everything from airport runway de-icing, to vegetable gardens, public park and playground maintenance and highway shoulder stabilization. Ed Wheeler, president of the 300-member Fertilizer Institute said, "The small amounts employed (for non-crop uses) contribute not just esthetic enhancement to our environment, they make a necessary functional addition to it, as well."

Senate has rejected an appropriations bill amendment, by a 60-to-29 margin, that would have exempted firms with 25 or fewer employees from OSHA coverage. The house has previously passed a similar version of the amendment. The bill now goes to a House-Senate conference where a final decision must be worked out.

Rhodia, Inc., has changed the name of its Chipman Division to Agricultural Division. Rhodia acquired the Chipman Chemical Company in 1964.

Sandoz Inc. Crop Protection, Homestead, Florida, has acquired Komeen Aquatic Herbicide and K-Lox Algaecide from Kocide Chemicals Corporation, Houston, Texas. Komeen is a copper compound for control of Hydrilla. K-Lox is for use in lakes and ponds.

In other industry acquisitions, Toro Company recently signed an agreement in principle to acquire the stock of Irrigation and Power Equipment, Inc., Greeley, Colo., a manufacturer of center pivot irrigation systems marketed under the Raincat trade name. Purchase of the company would involve an exchange of stock and be treated as a pooling of interests.

Beginning January 1, 1975, employers will be required to record occupational injuries and illnesses on a revised form that distinguishes two types of lost-work days--"days away from work" and "days of restricted work activity." "Days away from work" are defined as any days on which an employee would have worked but could not because of occupational injury or illness. "Days of restricted work activity" are any days during which an employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis, or worked at his job less than full time, or worked at his regular job but could not perform all duties connected with it because of occupational injury or illness.

A burst of brilliance... Fylking for the World's Fair!

Fylking Kentucky bluegrass is a superior, elite bluegrass that burst like a star on the scene in the sixties!

Since then Fylking has established records making it the perfect choice for the official grass at the environmental World's Fair, Expo '74.

Fylking has proven to have superior resistance to disease and drought; withstands traffic. Its thickly woven rhizome root system develops dense sod so quickly Fylking can be lifted in 90 days. Fylking can be mowed at 3/4 inch (even 1/2 inch) and thrive. It absorbs carbon dioxide pollutants, gives off oxygen, cools air by releasing water vapor.

A superior mixer, Fylking greens up earlier in spring, stays greener in summer heat, remains green longer into fall.

Choose Fylking and your customers are getting a grass good enough for a World's Fair!



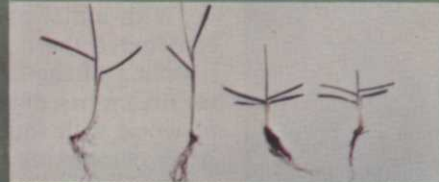
FYLKING KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

U. S. Plant Patent 2887

Another fine product of Jacklin Seed Company



Fylking's rhizome root system develops so thickly, under ideal conditions sod can be lifted in 90 DAYS.



Low growth, short leaf sheaths and abundant tillering of Fylking (right) compared with another elite bluegrass plant.



Cross section displays thick, luxuriant turf, fine leaf texture and brilliant green color of Fylking.

INSTANT SHADE TREES...

TEXAS STYLE

By ALBERT H. KORENEK

ALTHOUGH mechanized moving of trees grows more common and popular each year, few realize the original development of Vermeer-type hydraulic diggers grew out of a classroom assignment and years of home shop experimentation.

After returning from military service in 1953, I went back to college and began night school graduate studies at the University of Houston. One class assignment was to research some type of small business and to make recommendations for its improvement or expansion. Since I grew up on a farm, a report on a business relating to some type of farming seemed most interesting. My father had sold native oak trees from our farm and I had grown trees from acorns, so I chose to do a study of one of the largest tree service companies in Houston, Tex. This company hand dug and transplanted sizeable quantities of large trees all over southern Texas. One thing difficult to understand was the company looking for trees and hauling them from as far away as Mississippi and Louisiana. I immediately saw the possibility of growing trees locally which would be close to market and save "hunting for trees" several hundred miles away and expensive hauling. The ten-page report yielded a good grade and, more importantly, it sounded so convincing that I soon began planting trees in my spare time in anticipation of some day being in the tree business.

With initial plantings made and trees growing, it wasn't long before I confronted the hardest part of business in large trees: the digging and handling of the large ball of earth. In 1962, I began building a model of my dream tree digger in our old farmhouse attic. This first model was built of plywood with four flat blades forming an inverted pyramid-shaped ball. After completing the model, I tried to hire Bill Peltier, a Danbury, Tex. welder and fabricator, to build a machine from the model. He was too kind to laugh at me, and refused to build the machine saying I'd only be wasting money because the idea wouldn't work even if built.

This idea laid in limbo for two years and then while recuperating from surgery, I had lots of time to mentally redesign and rebuild my "Dream Machine." With a new round blade design and a new model, I went back to Peltier and showed him how well the little model worked. He still wasn't completely convinced that the "gizmo," as he called it, would work. However, after much assurance that I would pay him for his efforts even if the machine didn't work, he agreed to build the machine in his spare time if I'd be there to help.

(continued on page 29)