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Chlordane Capacity Boosted by Velsicol

Velsicol Chemical Corp. is increasing its manufacturing capacity for technical chlordane by 50 percent.

"The environmental pressures on other insecticides have increased the demand for chlordane, worldwide," said Robert N. Morris, Velsicol's president and chairman of the board. "We expect approximately half of the increased capacity to be on stream by October of this year and the other half by mid-1975."

Sales of chlordane have increased not only for agricultural and pest control uses, but also for the home, lawn and garden markets.

Floratom Grass Hits Consumer Market

Floratom, a new variety of St. Augustinegrass resistant to chinchbugs and St. Augustine Decline (SAD), is now available to homeowners, notes Dr. Walter Walla, plant pathologist for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service.

The new grass was developed jointly by the Florida and Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations. It was released to commercial sod producers in 1972.

"Besides being resistant to SAD and chinchbugs, Floratom is also tolerant to downy mildew and gray leaf spot.

However, brown patch and rust still pose problems, and the new grass is less hardy than Common St. Augustinegrass," points out the Texas A&M University System specialist.

The new grass is moderately coarse-textured, is fast-growing and has a dark-green color. It also has a larger root system than common St. Augustinegrass. Floratom can be used in establishing a new lawn or for interplanting in established lawns that are affected by SAD. However, late fall planting is not recommended.

"When interplanting, plant the sprigs on 18-inch centers. For new lawns or seedbeds, plant on 12 to 18-inch centers," suggests Walla.

"Keep unplanted sprigs out of heat and drying conditions. After planting, water the grass thoroughly and keep it watered. Apply a complete fertilizer when the new runners begin to grow.

"Be sure to purchase Floratom sod or sprigs from a reputable nursery since it is hard to distinguish from Common St. Augustinegrass," advises Walla.

Fiber for Paper Making Discussed in Bulletin

Kenaf, a promising new annual source of raw material for paper pulp, could help solve the national shortage of timber used in paper manufacture. An important step in evaluating the com-

mercial potential for kenaf has been taken in a study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) showing how to predict yields of kenaf crops that might be grown in different parts of the country.

Kenaf is a rapidly-growing fiber plant found in a wild or cultivated form in Africa, Central America, Russia, and other temperate and tropical parts of the world. Paper pulp can be made from the woody stems of the plants, which reach a height of 12 to 20 feet at time of harvest.

Yield estimates derived in the study appear realistic and are timely because kenaf is nearing commercial production, according to scientists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS). The report also indicates that more work is needed to develop an ideal system of yield prediction — one that would give greater consideration to the effects of soil moisture. However, this need is common to studies of yield predictions for all crops.

The ARS bulletin describes how kenaf yields might be predicted by a systematic evaluation of leaf development and stem heights. More than 20 tons per acre of kenaf could be expected under good conditions in southern Florida and Texas. Between 10 to 12.5 tons per acre might be obtained as far north as eastern North Carolina. Yields are also shown for Glenn Dale, Md., where the research was conducted.

Details are given in Technical Bulletin No. 1477, "Kenaf Leaf Development and Stem Height: Index of Crop Yield in the United States." Copies are available at 35 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Railroad Elimination Challenged by Vistron

A plan proposed by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) to eliminate extensive railroad lines in the Midwest has been challenged by a mid-continent petrochemical company.

The Vistron Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, said that abandoning rail service to the area would deprive customers of the fertilizer they need, or it would have to be shipped in by other means at substantially higher costs.

In testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), company representatives indicated that they had built or purchased 106 retail fertilizer outlets in six Midwestern states. The outlets marketing fertilizer under the Sohigro brand, are located on railroad sidings. Only 31 of the outlets would be left with rail service under the proposed plan.

Two basic plant nutrients, potash and phosphate, are mined at considerable distances from the Midwest. This necessitates long-haul traffic. According to a company representative, the

IT'S A FACT...

APPROXIMATELY 80% OF PLANT NUTRIENTS removed in crops fed to livestock is returned to the soil as manure.

THE U.S.D.A. conducted soil erosion tests and found that soil on steep slopes without grass will erode at about 7 inches in 11 years.

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only practical alternate is rail to a central location and reshipe by truck to the customers.

The company said this alternative would increase transportation costs for fertilizer from a low of \$4.88 per ton, to a high of \$9.40 per ton. "This additional cost would have to be passed on to the customer in the form of higher fertilizer prices."

The elimination of branch lines would not only increase fertilizer costs but all equipment, chemicals and materials formerly transported by rail would undergo similar price increases.

Sulphur Price Rise Announced by Freeport

Freeport Minerals Company announced a general increase of \$5.50 per ton in its domestic prices for sulphur.

Also its charges for transportation, terminaling and insurance for delivery of the sulphur to its customers would be increased to reflect its costs of providing those services.

The increase makes Freeport's price for regular dark sulphur f.o.b. Port Sulphur, La., \$33.50 per ton, and in the Florida market, the largest sulphur-consuming market in the world, \$36.50 per ton, f.o.b. Tampa terminal. They did not announce specific prices in other markets but said that these prices

reflected the differences in transportation, terminaling and other costs to these destinations from Port Sulphur.

The domestic price schedule will apply as government price regulations and contract provisions permit.

U.S. Forest Service Plans Go-ahead for DDT

Last month the Environmental Protection Agency authorized the emergency use of DDT for control of tussock moth. The conclusion on probable need to use DDT is the subject of an analysis and final proposal developed by the Forest Service, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Interior's (USDI) Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Indian Affairs, Oregon State Department of Forestry, Washington Department of Natural Resources and the Idaho Department of Public Lands.

John R. McGuire, chief of the Forestry Service, said the final environmental statement on tussock moth control was filed recently in Washington, D.C., with the Council on Environmental Quality.

McGuire added that the analysis indicates the necessity to plan now to use DDT to control the outbreak, in order to prevent widespread damage to the forests and related resources. The conclusion is based on the latest count of natural occurring virus that kills the

caterpillar stage, the count of living eggs, consideration of all alternatives and public response to the statement.

The effects of natural factors will have to be determined by field observations in specific areas before spray plans are made final. Exact acreage figures, therefore, will not be available until the time that spraying must begin, in late May or June.

In addition to control efforts, field experiments and pilot projects will be conducted this year. Scientists have developed formulations of a natural virus and a bacterium which have shown control potential but further testing is needed.

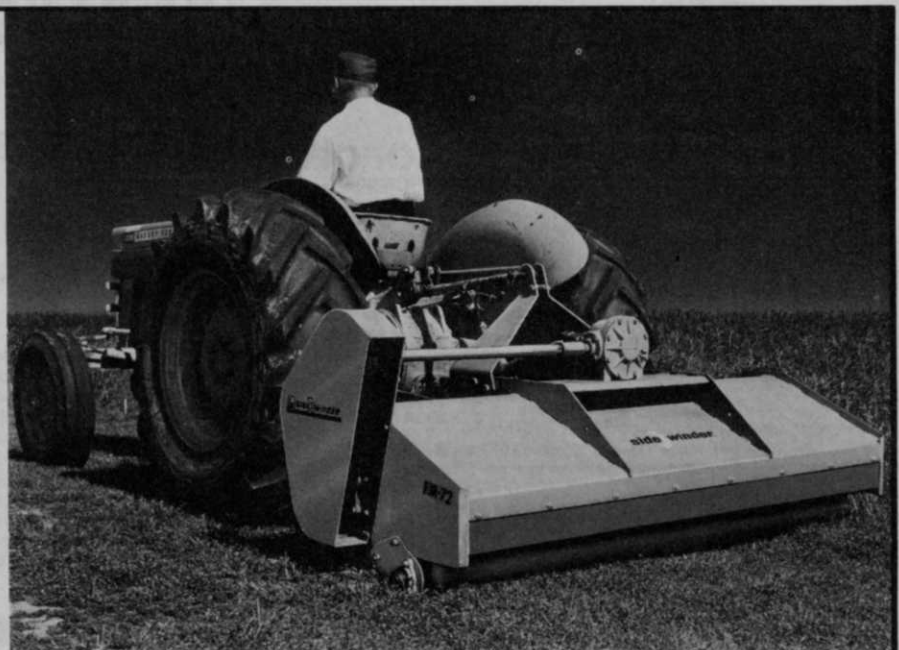
Congress is considering a request for \$3 million in supplemental funds to control the outbreak. It had earlier appropriated funds to expedite research and to salvage timber killed as a result of earlier defoliations by the tussock moth.

If treatment is necessary, helicopters will apply DDT at the rate of ¼ pound in one gallon of fuel oil per acre, probably starting about June 1. Chief McGuire said all applications will be carefully supervised and monitored in a cooperative effort involving the Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency, and USDI's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Bureau of Land Management, and some 30 state agencies and organizations.

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Copies of the final statement have been mailed to various state, federal and local agencies and leading national organizations for review and comments. The statement will also be available for inspection about April 3, during working hours, at the office of the Chief of the Forest Service and at the following places: Forest Service regional offices in Portland, Ore., Ogden, Utah, and Missoula, Mont.; forest supervisors' offices in Pendleton, Baker and John Day in Oregon, Okanogan, Colville, and Wenatchee in Washington, McCall, Boise, Twin Falls, Grangeville and Coeur d'Alene in Idaho.

It will also be available for purchase from the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22151. Cost per copy has not yet been determined.

Servis Equipment Co. Changes Name to Austin

Servis Equipment Co., Dallas, Texas, will now be operating under the new corporate name of Austin Products, Inc.

Austin will continue to market rotary cutters, utility blades, rakes, scrapers and other shortline implements under the "Servis" brand. Tillage tools will be marketed under the "Athens" brand.

The announcement of the name change was made following the annual directors and stockholders meeting.

Western Timber Exports Banned by USDA

Exports of unprocessed timber from National Forest lands in the west were banned by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in line with new appropriations act language.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Robert W. Long also announced that no longer will timber from western National Forests be sold to replace timber cut on private lands and exported.

The changes affect the National Forests in the 48 contiguous states west of the 100th meridian, which runs from central Texas to central North Dakota. Language in the 1974 appropriations act called for a ban on sale for export of unprocessed timber from these forests and also for a prohibition on substitution of federal timber for exported private timber. Processed timber, which includes such manufactured products as lumber, construction timbers, plywood, pulp and pulp products, poles and pilings, may continue to be exported without restriction.

Previously, legislation had permitted annual sales for export of up to 350 million board feet of unprocessed timber from these National Forests. There were no regulations governing substitution.

The new regulation was first proposed last Oct. 26. In line with public comments and suggestions, the definition of "substitution" was changed to mean the purchase of National Forest timber or the export of private timber in amounts exceeding historic levels.

The definition of a cant as processed timber was not changed. A cant is a timber which is sawn on two sides and is no thicker than 8-3/4 inches. It is later re-manufactured into more finished products, such as boards.

"Many people advocated that a cant not be defined as processed timber, but many others were opposed to a change at this time," said Forest Service Chief John R. McGuire. "Since the evidence either for or against a change is not conclusive, the Forest Service will hold public hearings on the west coast in about three weeks to obtain more complete information on the question. If the hearings uncover evidence of the need for changes, they will be made."

Persons considering investments in plants for producing cants from National Forest timber would be advised to defer their decision, Chief McGuire cautioned.



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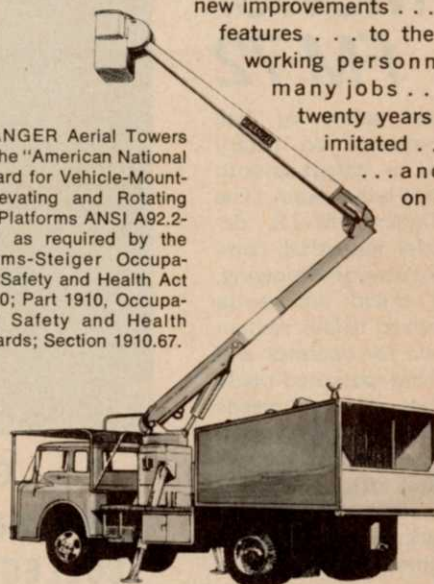
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Stepped-Up OSHA Plan To Halt Job Hazards

Two federal job safety and health agencies will launch a joint project to speed the development and expansion of health standards to protect American workers from on-the-job hazards.

Over a 30-month period, the project will periodically issue completed rules and regulations governing approximately 400 toxic substances. An initial package of 40 standards is planned for the pilot program. At present, standards exist for the 400 substances but provide only threshold limit values for employee exposure.

Formal announcement of the \$3.5 million project was made by Assistant Secretary of Labor John H. Stender, head of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) at a meeting of the National Advisory Committee for Occupational Safety and Health (NACOSH) in mid-March.

OSHA and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, are the coordinating agencies. NIOSH is the research arm for OSHA, which enforces federal job safety and health laws.

During the past year, Stender has established as a high OSHA priority an increased emphasis on occupational health. In a current reorganization

within the job safety and health agency, he said he would substantially increase the number of health standards personnel. Additional compliance officers also are being recruited.

On Jan. 29, OSHA published 14 health standards to protect workers from cancer-producing substances used in industry. More recently, the agency began an investigation into the dangers of vinyl chloride following reports of deaths and illnesses among workers engaged in the use of this substance.

The completed standards would prescribe informing employees of hazardous substances, emergency treatment in the event of accidental exposure, and proper conditions and precautions for safe use of the substances.

The standards also would prescribe protective clothing and/or equipment, monitoring or measuring exposure conditions, recordkeeping requirements, and the type and frequency of medical surveillance for employees.

City Trees

(from page 30)

many trees will need to be planted, so many trees will need to be removed, and so much pruning will be needed during the next five or ten years." If planning is done systematically, it will be easier to budget and gain citizen participation.

A five-year planting plan would

segregate species of trees into small, medium, and large sizes. Recommended species by size class, would then be programmed by year of planting. Ideally, the medium and large long-lived trees should form the "core" of street trees. Some of the better trees in Kansas for this purpose are bur oak, hackberry, London plane, and honeylocust. These trees should be complemented with small flowering trees such as redbud, flowering crab, and hawthorn.³

Unless a particular, declining tree has sentimental or historical value, it would not be economical to try to save it. The most expeditious plan, especially for smaller communities, would be removal or replacement.

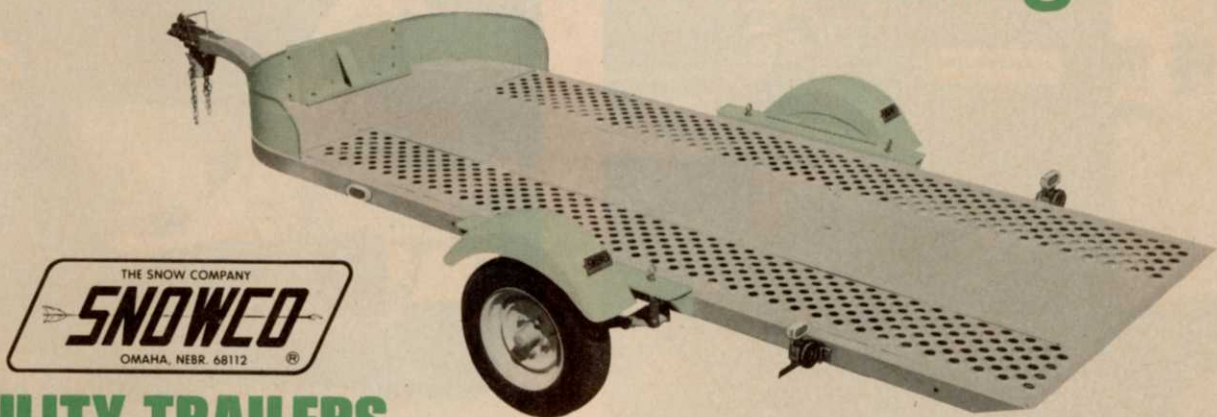
TREE PLANTING WORK PLANS

Annual work plans necessary to accomplish long-range goals should be carefully prepared and specified to complete immediate tasks. One alternative is to have municipal government assume total responsibility for the planting program. This includes purchase of trees, planting, site location, and actual planting.

Another alternative incorporates projects that can be developed and coordinated by the City Tree Board or another equivalent body. Garden clubs, Lions, Rotary, or Scouts are several of the organizations that could contribute

(continued on page 68)

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Originally designed to handle wheeled equipment—up to and including small standard tractors—Snowco trailers actually are used, by the thousands, for a multitude of hauling jobs.

They're easy to load and unload with low slung, rugged, all-steel decks that tilt (and the tilt mechanism is hydraulically operated on the two largest in a line of eight models). A low center of gravity assures towing stability at all legal speeds.

Two other models with solid decks set over the wheels are also available. Decks equipped with stake pockets. Capacities 900 and 1,200 pounds.

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LARGE-CAPACITY FERTILIZER SPREADER: Vicon Farm Machinery, Norfolk, Va.

The new Model PS 1001 is designed to fit the 3-point hitch of larger tractors but may be adapted with wheels for lighter tractors. Capacity is about 2400 pounds, with a spreading width of up to 45 feet. This unit uses a spreading method of a fast-action spout moving back and forth 540 times per minute. This action gives a rectangular coverage pattern which eliminates overlapping and missed spots. For more details, (circle 701) on the reply card.



THREE-TON CAPACITY MOVER: Farmhand, Inc., Hopkins, Minn.

Here's a low-profile mover that's ideal for the sod producer-installer. It virtually eliminates towing a forklift to the job. The unit features all welded construction and four 3 inch x 5 inch wall tubing 'live' bed beams with detachable steel chains. Mounted on 11L x 15 tires, the mover rises only 22 inches above the ground at the top of the beams, assuring a minimum tilt angle for loading and unloading pallets. Total length of the mover is 21 feet and the width is 16 feet 3 inches. The empty weight is 1900 pounds. For more details, circle (702) on the reply card.



CLIPPING SPREADER: Ginther Equipment Corp. Arcadia, Calif.

Get rid of your green or tee clippings and use them at the same time. The mower operator empties his clippings into the spreader at the green and spreads the clippings at the desired thickness on the fairway or rough as the spreader is towed by the mower on the way to the next green. Its capacity is sufficient to handle the clippings of two adjacent greens. It eliminates grass piles, hot spots, pick-up man, truck, gasoline and smell. For more details, circle (703) on the reply card.



'QUIET' BRUSH CHIPPER: Olathe Manufacturing, Inc., Paola, Kan.

This machine chips brush, limbs and Christmas trees with an all new chipper rotor design. Rotor noise levels have been reduced to below the 85 decibels now recommended by EPA. The model No. 800 is a 16" chipper powered by a 330 cubic inch industrial V-8 engine. Not only will this chipper handle the usual green and dry limbs, but the manufacturer claims it will also chip kiln dried lumber without regard to wire, nails, small bolts or staples. For more details, circle (704) of the reply card.



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City Trees

(from page 65)

to a tree planting project.

A planting project can be divided into eight components. It would be a community choice to take the optimum combination of the parts for its own project.⁹

Order Taking: a. Contact property owners personally and take orders. b. Mail tree order forms to property owners. This can be done by direct mail or included with utility statements. c. Print cut-out form in newspaper. d. Publicize project by newspaper and radio and take telephone and/or personal orders.

Payment: a. Take advance payment from property owners and only order trees for which money has been received. b. Purchase trees from city funds and bill property owners later. c. Purchase trees from city funds and provide free to property owners. d. Solicit donations to establish tree planting fund. e. Take short-term low or no-interest loan from bank to establish tree planting fund.

Purchase: a. Purchase trees direct from local nursery. b. Purchase direct from wholesale nursery. c. Solicit bids from two or more nurseries. d. City owned nursery.

Receipt and distribution of trees: Receipt: a. Specify that nursery deliver to a central location. b. Arrange to pick up trees at nursery. Distribution: a. Have property owners pick up trees at central point. b. Deliver to individuals.

Planting site locations: a. Locate and stake individual planting spots (this should be done in advance of ordering in order to fit trees to sites). b. Enact city ordinance providing for street tree planting. c. A combination of a and b.

Planting: a. Have property owners do complete planting job. b. Arrange to have holes dug by utility company or other organization as public service and have property owners plant trees. c. Arrange for Scouts, 4-H club or other youth organizations to plant trees. d. Arrange for local students or other individuals to plant trees upon request. (Property owners could contact them if they wanted their trees planted). e. Arrange for city crews to plant trees.

Immediate maintenance: a. Have property owners maintain trees (watering, pruning, weeding, etc.). b. Arrange for city crews to water and maintain trees. c. Add a maintenance charge to purchase price of trees to provide a fund to hire a student or other individual to maintain trees throughout the spring and summer.

Ceremonies: a. Arbor Day (14) is traditionally set aside for planting trees and is an ideal occasion to have a planting ceremony.

MAINTENANCE

Programmed maintenance, both

public and private including citizen participation, is essential to the prolonged success of a community forestry program. The City Tree Board should establish routine maintenance schedules and invite the general populace to share in some of the activities. Maintenance workshops for concerned townspeople could be conducted by the Board or a consultant expert.

Instructors could be Kansas Extension Personnel, commercial arborists, or a member of the community experienced in tree maintenance. State and extension foresters of Kansas, on a regular basis, hold day-long regional workshops in the winter for City Tree Board members and other city officials. These workshops concentrate on identification of common community forestry problems, alternative solutions, and development of individual work plans. A follow-up series of summer meetings is held in the participating communities with on-site demonstrations. The following topics are among those included: 1. Pruning. 2. Tree disease and insect damage diagnosis, with controls. 3. Cavity work. 4. Cabling and bracing. 5. Transplanting. 6. The right tree for the site.

COOPERATION IS ESSENTIAL

It should be emphasized that private enterprise as practiced by landscape gardeners, commercial arborists, nurserymen, groundsmen, and urban vegetation maintenance firms should and must be relied upon to conduct the majority of the tree growing, planting, and maintenance functions in communities both large and small.

As a point of historical reference, the Kansas Arborists Association, in 1962²³ supported the notion that "Urban Agriculture" activities be expanded and strengthened within the United States Department of Agriculture. The Association further resolved that similar pro-

grams not be incorporated within the, then proposed, Department of Urban Affairs. (Incidentally, the Department of Housing and Urban Development does engage in some academically stimulating duplication of programs especially in the area of landscape horticulture.)

In a very affirmative statement concerning cooperative urban forestry, Barber² stressed that "In all cases the facilities and services of private enterprises would be used to fullest extent possible. Contractors, tree repair experts, commercial nurseries, these and others would find important roles in cooperation with the responsible State agency." The Sikes Bill of 1972 further reads that "... provisioning of this Act ... encourage the utilization of private agencies and individuals furnishing services of the type described (urban vegetation management) ..."

Very often, municipalities believe they can save money by operating their own tree nursery, but more have failed than succeeded. Commercial arborists can solve tree problems in small communities lacking funds to employ a full-time municipal arborist.

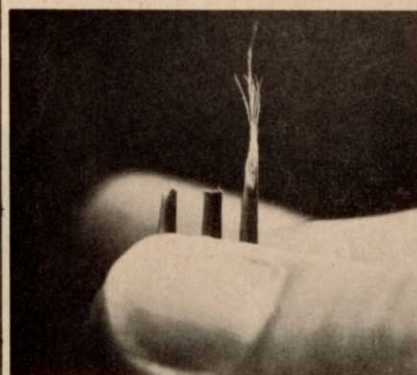
The key to a successful Community Tree Program is to blend the resources of the municipality, its citizens, public agencies, and private industry. In Kansas, the combination pays off! □

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Can you tell ryegrass from bluegrass?

(Careful.)



This photo shows two fine-leaved ryegrasses and one Kentucky Bluegrass. The grass on the right is obviously a ryegrass. Of the other two, which is the ryegrass and which is the bluegrass?

Ok, the one in the middle is fine-leaved Pennfine Perennial Ryegrass ... clean-cut and so fine-bladed it looks like bluegrass. On the left is Pennstar Kentucky Bluegrass, perhaps the best all-around turf grass available today.

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A monoculture of city trees — American elms lining a street in Manhattan, Kansas.



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FIFTIETH

INTERNATIONAL SHADE TREE CONFERENCE CONVENTION

Marriott Motor Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia

August 19-22, 1974



Boston Convention — 1973

EXHIBITION AND DEMONSTRATION OF TREE PRESERVATION EQUIPMENT TOOLS and MATERIALS

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