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The clincher is this. Stanley has the most knowledgeable group of hydraulic service distributors in the industry. They, and the tools they're holding (above), are the class of '74. Remember, if it's hydraulic tools, Stanley makes it and Stanley services it. Stanley Hydraulic Tools, Division of The Stanley Works (formerly Ackley Manufacturing), 13770 S.E. Ambler Road, Clackamas, Oregon 97015. Phone 503/659-5660.

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Table 2: Growth reduction of an Oleander hedge sprayed on 7-10-73.

Treatment	Shoot growth cm			Height above old cut cm
	Days after treatment			
	74	84	111	
1. 2% Alar + 0.1% X77	7.7ab ¹	10.7ab	25.9a	18.1a
2. 2% Alar + 1% Fomark foam	3.1bc	3.9bc	13.5bc	4.7b
3. 0.4% NIA 10656	0.6c	2.3bc	5.7bc	4.3b
4. 0.5% NIA 10656	0.5c	0.7c	4.7c	3.7b
5. Control	10.0a	16.1a	17.3b	24.9a

¹ Duncan's multiple range mean separation, 1% level, for each day period.

Table 3: Growth reductions of Oleander from varying application of 1% Alar in Jet X.

Treatment	Shoot growth cm			Plant height cm
	Days after treatment			
	30	56	77	
1. 1% Alar + 0.25% X-77	18.9abc ¹	27.9bc	45.9ab	144.0abc
2. 1% Alar + 1% Jet X unexpanded	17.1bc	24.8bc	34.5bc	137.5bc
3. 1% Alar + 1% Jet X foam	16.1c	21.2c	27.9c	129.2c
4. 1% Jet unexpanded	23.8ab	39.0a	47.1ab	154.6abc
5. 1% Jet X foam	24.2ab	32.3ab	42.8ab	158.8a
6. Control	24.5a	38.2a	51.2a	156.4ab

¹ Duncan's multiple range mean separation, 1% level, for day period.

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One man can easily fertilize, seed, and mulch up to 6 good size lawns a day with the PP500. Only one moving part insures low maintenance. Simple to operate. Add mulch, seed, fertilizer plus a soil binder, such as Terra Tack, to the circulating water to form a homogenous slurry. . . then spray. . . that's all there is to it. Spray on all the ingredients necessary for good turf — all in one easy operation. Check out the time. . . you'll be surprised.

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FOAM OR SPRAY? (from page 13)
growth, it was not significantly different from the growth of the spray application with Alar plus Jet X. This growth reduction from Alar in foam persisted to the termination of the experiment four months after treatment. The Alar plus X-77 and Jet X alone, as spray or foam, did not cause a growth reduction as compared with the untreated plants.

Summary: Foaming agents were consistent in showing greater oleander growth retardation than Alar alone or Alar with the spray adjuvant X-77. Fomark, Jet X and Fomex were the most effective foaming agents tested with Alar. The foam generating pump was superior to aerating nozzles for a foam expansion of approximately 60:1 which gave a persistent foam.

The increased growth retardation of Alar in foams over Alar in unexpanded foaming agents which had been observed in greenhouse trials was not found for field applications. This difference was attributed to more variable, and frequently less desirable, climatic conditions in the field. The effectiveness of the unexpanded foaming agents could be due to a high surfactant concentration response.

The growth inhibitor NIA 10656 treated plants showed a growth reduction for over 12 months from a single spray application of 0.3%.

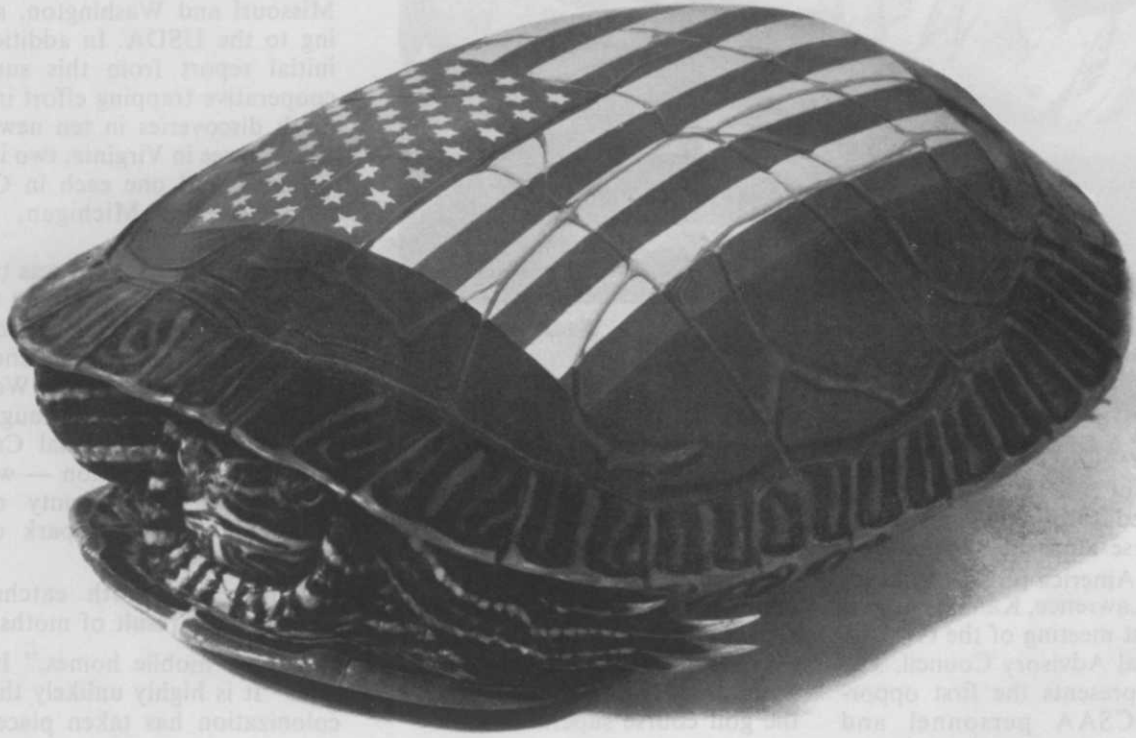
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The cooperation and chemicals furnished in these and other concurring experiments is gratefully acknowledged to: CalTrans, Riverside Plaza Shopping Center and The Braddock Co. for experiment locations; Uniroyal for the Alar; Colloidal Products Inc. for Fomex and Fomark foam; G. W. Rockwood for Rockwood and Jet X foam; The R.L. Wilson Co. for Foamspray; and the Waukeschau Foundry Co. for the use of a foam generator.

Gypsy Moths Found
in Two New Locations

Gypsy moths have been discovered for the first time in parts of Missouri and Washington, according to the USDA. In addition, the initial report from this summer's cooperative trapping effort includes discoveries in two new counties in Virginia, two in West Virginia, and each in California, Michigan, North Carolina, and Florida. The moths were first trapped in 1916 in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The moths were first reported in Washington in 1921. The moths were first reported in Virginia in 1923. The moths were first reported in West Virginia in 1924. The moths were first reported in California in 1925. The moths were first reported in Michigan in 1926. The moths were first reported in North Carolina in 1927. The moths were first reported in Florida in 1928. The moths were first reported in Missouri in 1929. The moths were first reported in Washington in 1930. The moths were first reported in Virginia in 1931. The moths were first reported in West Virginia in 1932. 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The moths were first reported in Florida in 2024. The moths were first reported in Missouri in 2025. The moths were first reported in Washington in 2026. The moths were first reported in Virginia in 2027. The moths were first reported in West Virginia in 2028. The moths were first reported in California in 2029. The moths were first reported in Michigan in 2030. The moths were first reported in North Carolina in 2031. The moths were first reported in Florida in 2032. The moths were first reported in Missouri in 2033. The moths were first reported in Washington in 2034. The moths were first reported in Virginia in 2035. The moths were first reported in West Virginia in 2036. The moths were first reported in California in 2037. The moths were first reported in Michigan in 2038. The moths were first reported in North Carolina in 2039. The moths were first reported in Florida in 2040. The moths were first reported in Missouri in 2041. The moths were first reported in Washington in 2042. The moths were first reported in Virginia in 2043. The moths were first reported in West Virginia in 2044. The moths were first reported in California in 2045. The moths were first reported in Michigan in 2046. The moths were first reported in North Carolina in 2047. The moths were first reported in Florida in 2048. The moths were first reported in Missouri in 2049. The moths were first reported in Washington in 2050.



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GCSAA Educational Advisory Council (left to right): Younger, Ward, Turgeon, Hall, Estes, Daniel, Beard and Butler.

GCSAA Forms Educational Advisory Council

Eight of the nation's leading turfgrass educators gathered at the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA) headquarters, Lawrence, Kan., in August for the first meeting of the GCSAA Educational Advisory Council. The council represents the first opportunity GCSAA personnel and members of the academic community have had to assemble and consider all aspects of a golf course superintendent's educational needs.

Coordinating the activities of the council was GCSAA Director of Education Bill Knoop. Present for the meeting were: Dr. James Beard, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing; Dr. Jack Butler, Colorado State Univ., Ft. Collins; Dr. William Daniel, Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.; Dr. George Estes, Univ. of New Hampshire, Durham; Dr. John Hall, Univ. of Maryland, College Park; Dr. Al Turgeon, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana; Dr. Coleman Ward, Mississippi State Univ., State College; and Dr. Vic Younger, Univ. of California, Riverside. Unable to attend the meeting was Dr. Herbert Cole, Jr., Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park.

Representing the Association's elected executive committee was Director Richard Malpass, chairman of the education committee and superintendent of Riverside Golf and Country Club, Portland, Ore.

During the two-day meeting, the council reviewed the educational

program planned for the Association's International Conference in New Orleans (Feb. 16-21), the new pesticide applicator's seminar study manual and other educational materials. In addition, they discussed the overall GCSAA educational program and reviewed future needs of the golf course superintendent.

Gypsy Moths Found In Two New Locations

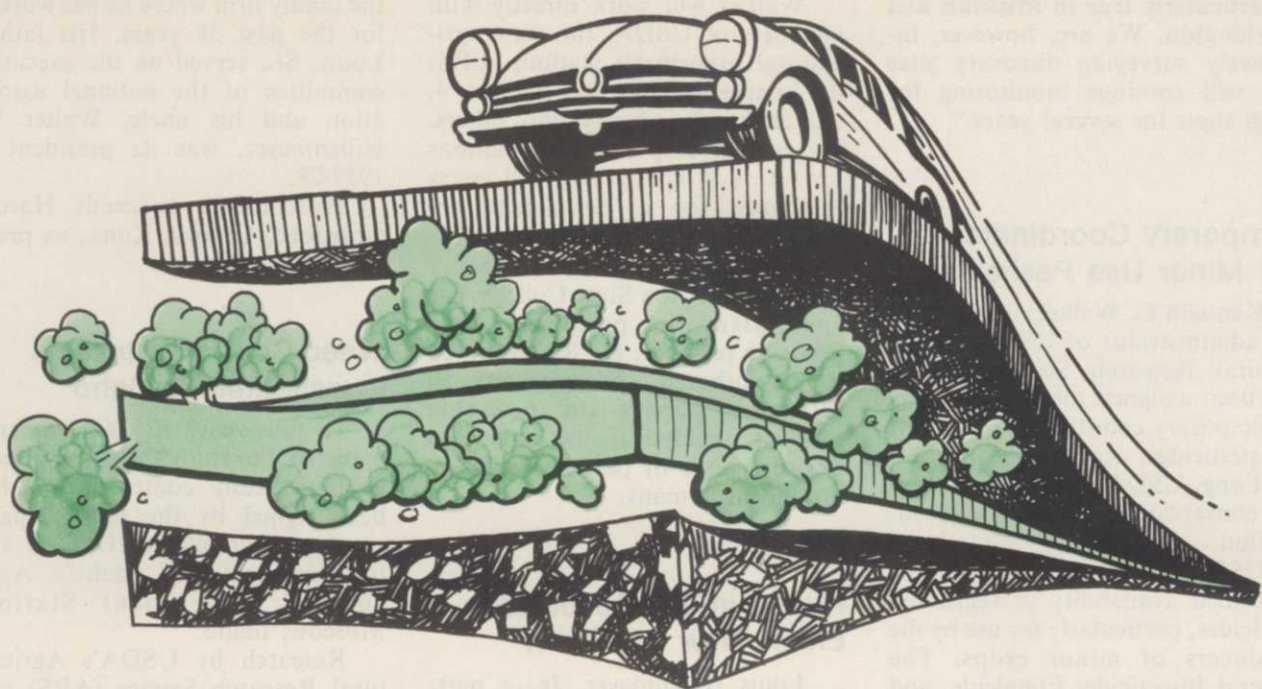
Gypsy moths have been discovered for the first time in parts of Missouri and Washington, according to the USDA. In addition, the initial report from this summer's cooperative trapping effort includes moth discoveries in ten new counties — three in Virginia, two in West Virginia, and one each in California, Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina and Ohio.

The Missouri moth was trapped in Green county, according to Leo G. K. Iverson, deputy administrator of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Washington's first moth find — caught in a trap placed by National Campers and Hikers Association — was discovered in King county near a mobile home trailer park outside Seattle.

"The new moth catches are probably the result of moths hitchhiking on mobile homes," Iverson said. "It is highly unlikely that any colonization has taken place. This



Ford Tractor has selected the Jackson, Miss. Ford Tractor Company as the first of more than 200 dealers to receive a special "construction equipment" franchise. Ford is introducing a new line of four-wheel drive, articulated loaders and a new tracked, hydraulic excavator. Bert Head (center) displays the machinery to William S. Deviney, Sr. (left), president of Jackson Ford Tractor, and his son and partner, William Deviney, Jr.



Put a "gas blanket" between you and weed breakthrough.

CASORON® — for years leader in orchard, nursery, landscaping and industrial weed control — is *now approved for use under asphalt*. Use it where weeds and roots do the most damage: recreational courts, bicycle and golf cart paths, paved sidings, airport runways, parking lots, etc.

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is particularly true in Missouri and Washington. We are, however, intensively surveying discovery sites and will continue monitoring for moth signs for several years."

Temporary Coordinator For Minor Use Pesticides

Kenneth C. Walker, assistant to the administrator of USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS), has been assigned the responsibility as temporary coordinator for minor use pesticides, according to Robert W. Long, USDA assistant secretary for conservation, research and education.

USDA is concerned with the continued availability of registered pesticides, particularly for use by the producers of minor crops. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, makes it unlawful "to use any registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling."

Under the 1972 FIFRA, all pesticide uses must be registered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by Oct. 21, 1976. Previously, the FIFRA controlled only interstate shipment of pesticides; it did not provide penalties for misuse.

Walker will work directly with members of USDA, the state agricultural experiment stations, EPA, the Interregional Project Number 4, the chemical industry and others. He will develop recommendations for future programs and will assess the need for a permanent coordinator.

Walker, a graduate in chemistry from Washington State College, has specialized in pesticides and pesticide residues. He has authored or co-authored approximately 50 scientific papers on pesticide residues, analytical methods and measurements of pesticide residues on and in humans.

Nurserymen's Association Elects New President

Louis Hillenmeyer, Jr., a partner in Hillenmeyer Nurseries, Lexington, Ky., was elected to the presidency of the American Association of Nurserymen, during its 99th annual convention held in Toronto, Ont.

Hillenmeyer comes from a line of nurserymen dating back to 1841 when the family business was established. After graduating from the University of Kentucky, he joined

the family firm where he has worked for the past 38 years. His father, Louis, Sr., served on the executive committee of the national association and his uncle, Walter W. Hillenmeyer, was its president in 1927-28.

Hillenmeyer succeeds Harold Crawford, Ottawa, Kans., as president.

Weed Control by Insects Investigated in Idaho

A four-year, \$25,000 research agreement to study the use of insects to biologically control weeds has been signed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the University of Idaho's Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho.

Research by USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and Canadian entomologists revealed a number of foreign plant-feeding insects that attack specific types of problem-causing weeds. It is hoped that these insects can be used to control the weeds in this country.

Dr. Lawrence E. O'Keefe, at the university, is the principal investigator and Dr. George R. Pesho, entomologist, is the ARS representative.



Some 800 people and two dozen commercial exhibitors were on hand for Ohio's Turf and Landscape Day held at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC) in Wooster, Ohio. In addition to lectures and demonstration/discussions, the day's program included wagon trips to OARDC's Secret Arboretum. Educational exhibits, manned by research scientists and extension specialists, included problem clinics on insects, diseases and weeds.

Photo on left: P. O. Larsen, research plant pathologist, examines the control plot in fungicide evaluation trials for controlling dollarspot disease with F. O. Kanehl (right), owner of Spruce Tree Village, a mobile home park with a par 3 golf course, and Carl Still (center), Spruce Tree greenskeeper and park manager. **Photo on right:** G. C. Watson points out some of the many pine species which can be found growing in the Secret Arboretum.



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be fitted with a spray gun for tree maintenance, mosquito control and herbicide applications. Besides these, there are many more Myers models to choose from. Study your turf problems. Determine your needs. Whatever they are, we've got you covered. See your Myers TurfLine Distributor or write for free literature.

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TL12TMG
Fairway Sprayer

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It is certainly wiser to call in a specialist than to try to answer questions outside your field.

If being an expert witness sounds like something you could do, you've probably already asked this next question: How much would it pay me? The answer is as varied as the circumstances. Your attorney may want to establish that you and he have not previously discussed any pay. In that case you are dependent on the attorney. Some consultants have a base fee that is understood — often a written contract — when the job is undertaken. Certainly one should expect to be paid for time, research, travel and meals according to the exigencies of the day.

Though it should never be dismissed lightly, the witness chair is not necessarily a hot seat to be avoided. A competent professional arborist can be of genuine service to his community and a credit to his profession when serving as an expert witness. It behooves us all to become as thoroughly competent and well informed as possible in case we find ourselves the arborist in the witness chair.

Pest Management Degree Offered at UC Riverside

A new master of science degree program in pest management will be offered by the University of California, Riverside (UCR), beginning fall quarter, 1974.

Cooperating in the program will be members of UCR's entomology, nematology, plant pathology and plant sciences departments. Instruction will include theory, principles and practices of integrated control of pest organisms in the agricultural, urban and aquatic environments.

Prerequisites are a B.S. or B.A. degree in one of the biological or agricultural sciences or related fields. Course deficiencies can be corrected, according to Dr. Mack Dugger, dean of the College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences at UCR, if undergraduate or other previous studies have not included certain minimum requirements.

Dugger said the term "pest management" implies the use of various methods of pest reduction, compatible with and in combination with one another, with full awareness of pest and damage lev-

els and of ecological considerations.

Pest management specialists are in short supply today, according to Dugger, and the outlook for employment in this field is bright. It recently has been estimated that some 11,000 jobs exist nationally for pest management specialists.

Wisconsin Marine, Inc. Appoints Distributors

Wisconsin Marine, Inc., manufacturer of the Bob-Cat line of lawn and snow removal equipment, announced the following distributor appointments: Farmers Supply & Equipment Ltd., Brampton, Ont., distributor in southern Ontario; Kaye Corporation, Mankato, Minn., distributor in Minnesota, North Dakota and western Wisconsin; The Ed Short Company, Seattle, Wash., distributor in Washington and Oregon; Lawn Equipment Corporation, Royal Oak, Mich., distributor in eastern Michigan; Olsen Distributing Company, Barrington, Ill., distributor in northern Illinois; and Ross Lawn Equipment Company, Tonawanda, N.Y., distributor in western New York.

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We recognized its potential and conducted further testing. In trials across the country over a 5-year period, Bonnieblue consistently ranked among the highest in overall turf quality.

It proved to maintain a rich dark green color over a long growing season. Showed good rhizome and tiller development. Low growth with excellent density. Best of all, an outstanding resistance to leaf spot, stripe smut, rust and snow mold.

Bonnieblue from E. F. Burlingham & Sons. Just one of many reasons why... when you talk about GRASS, you talk about Burlingham.

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*Bonnieblue, Majestic, Sydsport and Birka Kentucky Bluegrasses and Koket Chewings Fescue.

people on the move

Steven L. Flaherty, named assistant secretary of F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co. **Alton I. Walker**, appointed entomologist at Bartlett Research Laboratories in Charlotte, N.C.

* * *

Ron Picinini, named national accounts manager for Occidental Chemical Co.

* * *

Emilio (Leo) Bontempo, named vice president, planning and administration, for Ciba Geigy's agricultural division in Greensboro, N.C. **John A. Mullins, Jr.**, promoted to director of personnel and administrative services for the agricultural division.

* * *

Sierra Chemical Co. announces the following sales force expansion: **Gerald M. Curtice**, vice president, will coordinate European activities; **James W. Wilson**, advertising and sales promotion manager, will coordinate Pacific Basin expansion; **Richard Spies**, consumer products manager.

* * *

Irven B. Stacy III, appointed Swift Chemical Co.'s national brand manager of PAR EX Professional Products turfgrass line.

* * *

Carol Freedenthal, named president and chief executive officer of Kocide Chemical Corp.

* * *

Paris E. Glick, promoted to president of SSP Agricultural Equipment, Inc., a subsidiary of SSP Industries. **John Leifer**, named vice president-finance and director of SSP Industries.

* * *

John A. Manley and **Alfred J. Robinson**, appointed senior vice presidents, minerals and chemicals division, Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Corp.

* * *

John W. Vance, named vice president of crop protection chemicals division, Agrico Chemical Co.; **Thomas J. Mulvihill, Jr.**, promoted to vice president of supply and distribution; **James R. Newlin**, elected corporate controller; **E. B. Graves**, named executive assistant to the president.

* * *

Roy F. Eldred, promoted to general manager of the parts division, The Toro Co. **Robert W. Gibson, Jr.**, succeeds Eldred as director of marketing for Canada, South and Central America and Asia in Toro's international division. **Richard J. Hargarten**, named director of material control and physical distribution for Toro.

* * *

Luis F. Figuerola, joined Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. as regional director of field research and development for the north central states.

* * *

R. N. Hickerson, named special projects manager for phosphates and acids in the chemicals group of Olin Corp.

* * *

Desmond L. Farrell, assigned as assistant to the director, traffic department, Hercules, Inc. **Robert R. Stover**, named assistant general manager of the polymers department of Hercules.

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Remember the name because you're going to hear a lot about it. 0217® Brand Fylking Kentucky bluegrass lawn is something special. It forms a dense, thick turf, more disease and drought resistant. Greens up earlier, stays greener longer. Fylking can be cut low as 3/4 inch, even 1/2 inch for home putting greens. Proven over many years of international certified testing. Ask your seed distributor for Fylking.



FYLKING U.S. Plant Patent 2887
KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS
Fylking selected as the World's Fair official grass.

Another fine product of Jacklin Seed Company

ProTurf Hosts 90 Europeans

NINETY PROFESSIONAL turf managers and turf observers from Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the Netherlands stopped in central Ohio for three days near the end of summer to get a first-hand view of American life and to see the facilities of the ProTurf Division of O.M. Scott and Sons, Marysville, Ohio. The group, made up of golf course superintendents, sod growers, park and sports field managers, educators, editors and even a horticultural television show personality, was sponsored by Wolf-Gerate of Betzdorf, Germany, European distributor of Scott ProTurf products.

During the course of their central Ohio tour, the visitors saw a modern Volkswagen distributorship headquarters with its acres of beautiful landscaping; the Marysville high school football field sodded less than a month before last season's home opening game; the new golf course at Muirfield Village in Dublin, Ohio, designed by Jack Nicklaus and just opened for play last Memorial Day; The Ohio State University horticultural facilities; and the restored "German Village" sec-



During their tour of the United States, 90 European turf managers visited research test plots at O. M. Scott and Sons in Marysville, Ohio. Here they are examining experimental grass varieties in the early stages of development.

tion of Columbus where ProTurf's guests closed out one day of touring with dinner at an old-time German restaurant. The visitors also had an opportunity to tour Scott's extensive research and development facilities, and to examine and photograph acres of test plots. On the final day of the tour, they conducted and participated in a German-language seminar of their own on turf maintenance.

This tour marks the second occasion that European turf men and women have come in a group to visit Scott's ProTurf headquarters.

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One of the stops which interested the visiting European turf men was the test lawn laid over cement. Bill Hoopes (far right), Senior PTI Instructor of ProTurf, rolls back the sod to prove to the visitors that there is indeed cement under the living grass.

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