# The Pennfine Challenge.

Name another winter grass that delivers all these advantages.

Mowability. Pennfine was specifically bred for soft fibers that take a smooth, clean cut.

**Texture.** University trial data indicates that Pennfine has the finest texture of any perennial ryegrass.

**Purity.** All Pennfine seed is certified. Growers are paid a premium to deliver quality seed.

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You're invited to compare Pennfine Perennial Ryegrass, benefit for benefit, with any other grass you can use for winter overseeding.

We're betting you won't find anything that measures up to Pennfine.

In five years of rapidly-expanding use, Pennfine has become the new standard for winter overseeding in the South. Hundreds of superintendents have put it to the test; we've yet to hear of a real weakness.

Other breeders have tried to duplicate Pennfine's qualities;

Circle 150 on free information card

### Smooth putting.

When mowed to "green height", Pennfine produces extra tillers for a thick, smooth putting surface.

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**Spring transition.** Pennfine is noncompetitive, makes a smooth transition to bermudagrass in the Spring.

we've yet to see another variety that can match Pennfine's performance record. Of course, you're the ultimate judge of what goes on your course. All we ask is this. Before you select a winter grass, compare it—benefit for benefit with Pennfine. For more information, write: Pennfine, P.O. Box 923, Minneapolis, MN 55440.



If it has a weakness, nobody's found it yet.

# WEEDS TREESE TURF.

October 1976, Vol. 15, No. 10

**10 The Great Tree Rip-Off** — A new breed of criminals harvests over \$2 million a year in precious black walnuts but the law is cracking down.

**18 Curious About Cultivars?** — Dr. Robert Schery of the Lawn Institute gives a complete review of the status of cultivars in the United States.

**24 A Glossary of Cultivars** — Everything you want to know about the most popular cultivars in the United States is included in this definitive table.

**38 Victory Over Vectors** — Superintendent Lynn Davis has successfully battled the dread Dutch Elm Disease at the Brookfield Country Club by chemically controling the disease carriers.

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**ON THE COVER:** Tree rustlers in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio make off with a fortune in black walnuts each year. See related story on page 10.

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Diazinon



President Gerald Ford vetoed a six-month extension for the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Sept. 13.

Ford termed a rider in the extension ammendment, which would permit either house to veto pesticide actions by the EPA within 60 days of their release, unconstitutional. The amendment would have extended funding of FIFRA until October 1977.

EPA's Russell Train was pleased with the veto saying the rider placed improper restraints upon the Agency.

Ford said in the veto statement that if Congress should pass the amendment without the rider he would sign it. Apparently, the President approves of the Agency's actions.

Existing legislation funds EPA until May 1977.

The <u>USDA has proposed nurserymen pay the cost</u> of testing new barberry varieties for resistance to Black Stem Rust. The proposal affects only the testing of new clones and does not change annual inspection.

The EPA has reached an agreement with seed companies that will temporarily <u>extend</u> the manufacture and use of mercury compounds as seed disinfectants and fungicides. A February EPA cancellation would have stopped treatment of wheat, oats and other seeds with mercury-based chemicals. Now, by terms of the agreement, the use of such pesticides will not be phased out until August 31, 1978. However, a ceiling of about 50,000 pounds of the pesticides over the next two years has been imposed.

The <u>EPA has approved the use of a virus pesticide</u> for control of the tussock moth. The naturally occurring virus was developed successfully by Forest Service scientists in the USDA.

The final version of the Tax Reform Act agreed on by the Senate House Conferees requires corporate farms to use accrual accounting and maintain inventories <u>but there</u> is an exemption for nurseries. The actual wording is: "This section shall not apply to the trade or business of operating a nursery."

Errett Deck has been named coordinator, environmental quality activities, for the USDA. Deck, deputy director of the Washington State Department of Agriculture, is resigning that post to head USDA's Environmental Quality Unit. He will be concerned with programs on pesticides; land, water and air resources; and solid wastes.

The first screwworm <u>flies artificially raised and sterilized</u> in Mexico to help eradicate screwworms were released last month over the Baja California Peninsula. This fly-drop marks the beginning of efforts by the Mexico-American Commission for Screwworm Eradication to eliminate the pest.

#### 6 WEEDS TREES & TURF/OCTOBER 1976

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# E.F. BURLINGHAM & SONS

OCTOBER 1976/WEEDS TREES & TURF 7

### Reopleonthe Move-

**Paul Elias** joins **ICC Industries, Inc.** as vice president to head the newly created fertilizers division which will engage in worldwide trading of large volume fertilizers. Elias was formerly director of material for United Brands. Prior to that he was one of the founders of Kaiser Trading, dealing in worldwide trading of chemicals, particularly fluorochemicals. A native of Indonesia, Elias received a master's in chemi-

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Factors Required	Milorganite	IBDU (Swift)	Mixed Fertilizer	Scotts (UF)	Uramite or Nitroform	Chemical Nitrogen	
No Spreader Calibration	Yes 🗸	No	No	No	No	No	
No Watering-In	Yes 🗸	No	No	No	No	No	
Bad Weather Application	Yes 🛩	No	No	No	No	No	
Heavy Traffic Application	Yes 🛩	No	No	No	No	No	
No Spreader Clean Up	Yes 🛩	No	No	No	No	No	
Sufficient Bulk for Coverage	Yes 🛩	No	No	No	No	No	
All-Natural Growth Elements	Yes 🛩	No	No	No	No	No	
Disease & Nematode Suppression	Yes 🛩	No	No	No	No	No	
Water & Energy Conservation	Yes 🛩	No	No	No	No	No	
Complements Natural Growth Curve	Yes 🛩	No	No	No	No	No	
Snow & Ice Removal	Yes 🛩	No	No	No	No	No-	
Dormant Application	Yes 🛩	No	No	No	No	No	
Low Salt Index	Yes 🗸	No	No	No	No	No	
Bacterial Action	Yes 🛩	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Does Not Burn	Yes 🗸	No	No	No	No	No	
Long Lasting	Yes 🗸	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Less Nitrogen Needed	Yes 🗸	No	No	No	No	Yes	

### But what about quality? The chart above omits a reference to quality.

If Milorganite didn't assure the best turf quality, we wouldn't still be around with the *same* (ain't it nice!) old stuff for 50 years.



Oak Creek, Wisconsin 53154

Circle 119 on free information card 8 WEEDS TREES & TURF/OCTOBER 1976 cal engineering from the University of Delft, Holland.

**Barry Omilinsky** has recently been named director of research for the **Oil-Dri Corp. of America.** Omilinsky formerly was manager of the formulation department of the Velsicol Chemical Corp. He received a B.S. in chemistry from Roosevelt University and has done graduate work there.

Earl Tracy has been promoted to product manager-agricultural chemical division at Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company. He was formerly a sales representative for agricultural chemicals in the Little Rock, Ark., area. He holds a B.A. in economics from Louisiana State University.

New appointments at the agricultural division of Ciba-Geigy Corp. include Les Manges, marketing planning specialist, Ralph Meier, east central region sales manager, Don Beise, southeast regional sales manager, Roger Allen, western region sales manager, Jose Lopez, field sales representative, and Lionel Kilby, field sales representative. Lopez will serve the northern California counties of Calveras, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Trolumne. Kilby will serve the Washington counties of Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan and Yakima.

Dr. Robert N. Carrow has been appointed as an assistant professor in horticulture and forestry at Kansas State University, Manhattan. He will teach graduate and undergraduate courses in turfgrass science and conduct research on turfgrasses. A native of Michigan, Carrow has been at the University of Massachusetts the past four years where he has taught and done research on turfgrasses. His B.S., M.S. and Ph.D are from Michigan State University.

Norm LeGrande of Hendricks Sodding & Landscaping, Lincoln, Neb., has been re-elected president of the American Sod Producers Association.







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ACONIL 2787

### the great tree rip-off



### by Eloise Ross

They usually operate at night, shielded by darkness as they crunch, cut and chop their way to their valued prize — the black walnut.

They are the new breed of professional criminal, tree rustlers, now illegally harvesting over \$2 million in black walnuts annually in Illinois and Indiana alone. And they seem nearly impossible to catch.

Item: A Pope County, Illinois farmer discovered walnut stumps left behind in place of his trees, which were appraised at \$1,300 per 1,000 board feet.

Item: Thieves hauled away 20 walnuts from the Cook County Forest Preserve near Chicago without detection.

Item: An Indiana farmer, wakened in the darkness of early morning by his watchdog, found a truckload of his trees, chopped and ready for hauling as the night's work of rustlers. The trees, worth \$10,000, were cut a few nights before but thieves couldn't haul them due to thickening mud around their truck tires.

Item: Parkgoers watched in rapt admiration as a highly skilled team felled a majestic specimen and blithely drove it away, believing the team to be park employees. But why not? Rustlers are not joyriding amateurs. According to John Sester, staff forester, Illinois Division of Forestry, these are professional timbermen, self employed loggers, since most logging companies don't have producing crews. They're better than acquainted with the work; it's their livelihood.

"You're talking about the biggest thing that grows on the earth," Sester explains. "You have to know a little bit about what you're doing." Some experts believe the thieves are trying to inject profits into their own slumping businesses.

The profit motive is certainly

This stump remains as evidence that a prime walnut was prized by tree rustlers.

there. A top quality walnut trunk, measuring about 18 inches in diameter with few, if any, notches or marks, commands up to \$1,900 per 1,000 board feet. A trunk may be worth \$4,000. Although there is "no pipeline for stolen logs," Sester says almost any veneer mill will buy logs. Reports of stolen logs shipped into Indiana from Missouri, Ohio or Kentucky aren't unusual and many logs travel to European mills for an