

WE GEARED OUR GANG TO LAST.

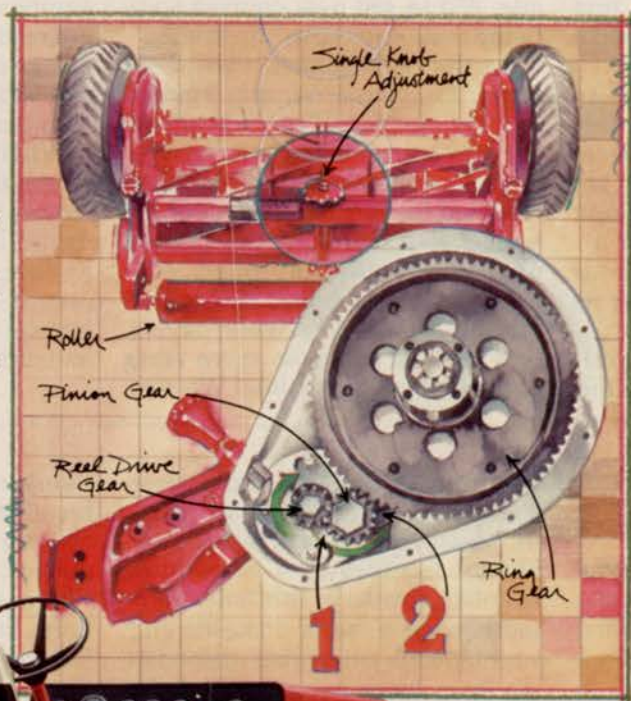
AND CUT YOUR COST OF CUTTING.

From day one, Toro has engineered the kind of gang mower you want for high acreage formal cutting.

A mower that keeps you cutting. Gets the job done.

Like our Spartan® gang mower, direct descendant of Toro's first pull type reel mower 60 years ago, and now the heart of our 7 or 9 unit Parkmaster® and 3, 5, 7 or 9 unit Universal frame.

Its durability is exemplified by the gear drive we use to transmit power from the wheels to the 5 or 7 blade reel.



Unlike the drive of one of our best known competitors, for example,

it has few moving parts and just two major points of contact. That means less downtime, fewer repairs and parts replacements.

And, besides its time proven durability, this simple gear drive system gives you what you want most in formal cutting. A more consistent quality of cut.

And Toro gears its gang with other features that keep you cutting. Like single knob bedknife-to-reel adjustment, a perfected roller system, and convenient height of cut adjustment from 1/2" to 2 1/2", depending on wheel combinations.

Call your Toro distributor. He'll tell you more about our Spartan gang mower and its working partners. Parkmaster, for up to 18'6" widths of cut. And Universal frame, for 7' to 21' widths. He'll show you how Toro quality can cut your cost of cutting.



TORO

**THE PROFESSIONALS
THAT KEEP YOU CUTTING.**

"Toro" is a registered trademark of The Toro Company.
8111 Lyndale Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55420.

Circle No. 152 on Reader Inquiry Card

APRIL 1982/WEEDES TREES & TURF 21

athletic fields.

The surge in golf course growth in the 1960's—and the challenges that grew out of that expansion—led to some of The Toro Co.'s most important developments in turf maintenance tools in the past 20 years.

Since the 1960's, turf facility managers have confronted challenges that they found could be met through the use of increasingly sophisticated machinery. Throughout the period, Toro kept an ear attuned to golf course superintendents—and, in many cases, took its design cue from them.

Dr. Jim Watson, Toro vice president of customer relations and

agronomist who has been with the company since 1952, remembers the 1960's as history's most dramatic period of golf course construction. "In the early part of decade, 350 to 400 new courses were being built each year," he said.

As the '60's passed, two needs began to emerge, Watson pointed out. For one, it had become apparent to everyone in the turf management business that labor costs represented the largest segment of the budget, and therefore, the greatest opportunity for improved efficiency. "People began to see that for the wages they were paying, they needed to groom more acres per man hour," explained Watson.

At the same time, he said, the trend in golf course maintenance was toward a more manicured, tightly-clipped appearance.

Both of these needs presented equipment manufacturers with an interesting pair of challenges: build more labor efficient equipment that did a better job of grooming than earlier models.

When Toro introduced its Greensmaster 3 triplex greensmower in 1970, the company introduced labor saving hydraulics on its first reel mower. The Greensmaster 3 allowed one man operating one unit to do the cutting that it had previously required three or

Continues on page 76

LOFTS

It all started with Selmer Loft, who in 1923, was the sole proprietor of a local seed company marketing for a Danish concern. In the late 50's a move from Manhattan, NY to larger quarters was dictated by an expanding business, changing the address to Jersey City, NJ.

From these rather humble beginnings, Lofts Seed has grown—as any viable seed should—to a nationwide marketing organization, with many varieties now being sold worldwide.

In the early 60's, another move,

this time to Bound Brook, New Jersey—its current headquarters—was required to obtain the additional facilities now demanded by Lofts' growth. By this time, Lofts had become a major domestic and international enterprise, responsible for a large percentage of the proprietary turf market in this country.

During the past two decades, Lofts developed divisions throughout the country to keep production and marketing facilities in line with its broadened market coverage. Today Lofts employs 97 persons at six locations.

In 1963, Great Western Seed

Company in Oregon was started to broaden the western market and oversee Loft's complete seed production located primarily in the Willamette Valley. Today much of Lofts' international sales are handled there as well. This operation is directed by Steve Tubbs.

The purchase of the Kellogg Seed Company in 1973 was a major step to broaden the company's Midwestern markets. It was through the Lofts/Kellogg operation that the company became involved in some diversified product marketing. Only recently however, a decision was made to sell off this portion of the Loft organization in order to better concentrate on the turf industry.

Servicing the many retail outlets in the New England area with Lofts' consumer line of seed and turf care products is Lofts/New England at Arlington, MA, which also functions as a distribution point for the entire Northeastern area. Jerry Zuccala is branch manager for this division.

Ray Bentley and son, Lance, at the Lofts/New York location handle all Lofts' mail-order lines, including all packing and shipping of Pinto Wildflower Mixes and Lofts' extensive packet seed line of flowers, herbs and vegetables.

Lofts/Maryland at Beltsville, managed by Strick Newsom, provides the turf-related business of the Washington/Virginia area with needed service. Among the better

Continues on page 78



Lofts brothers, Jon (left) and Peter manage the Bound Brook, NJ-based firm.



RAM I proven greener in test...after test...after test...after test...

Spring

Green Up Ratings*
Beltsville, MD - April 5, 1976

RAM I	8.7
Vantage	8.3
Merion	8.0
Kenblue	7.7
Park	7.3
Brunswick	7.3
Windsor	7.0
Touchdown	6.7
Adelphi	6.3
A-34	6.0
Bonnieblue	5.7
Sydsport	5.3
Fylking	5.0
Baron	4.3
Cheri	4.0
Glade	3.7
Nugget	1.0

Rating 1 - 9=Best

Test established fall 1972,
mowed at 2.5" not irrigated and
receiving 2 to 3 lbs. N/M/yr.

Spring

Green Up Ratings*
Kansas State University
April 6, 1977

RAM I	8.0
Glade	7.5
Adelphi	7.2
Arista	7.2
Bonnieblue	7.2
Sydsport	7.2
Majestic	7.0
Birka	6.8
Baron	6.5
Fylking	6.5
Rugby	6.5
Parade	6.5
Touchdown	6.3
Nugget	5.8

Rating 1 - 9=Best

Test established 1976,
mowed at 1".

Summer

Color Ratings*
During Drought
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY

Nugget	7.7
Majestic, RAM I	7.0
A-20	6.7
Bonnieblue, Sydsport	6.3
Galaxy	6.0
Adelphi, Rugby, Touchdown	5.7
Bensun (A-34), Delft, Fylking, Vantage	5.3
Brunswick, Bristol	5.0
Birka, Primo, Banff, Windsor	4.7
Gougar, Baron, Parade	4.3
Merion, Victa, Glade	4.0
Cheri, Newport, Park, Aquila	3.7
Kenblue	3.0

Rating 1 - 9=Best

Two year old, unwatered turf

Fall

Color Rating*
University of Idaho - 1979

	Late Fall Color Oct. '79	Color - Avg. May/Oct. '79*
RAM I	9	8
Glade	9	8
Birka	9	7
Bristol	9	7
Baron	8	8
Newport	8	7
Sydsport	8	7
Cheri	8	6
Plush	8	7
Fylking	7	7
Nugget	7	7
Victa	7	7
Touchdown	7	6
Eclipse (P-164)	7	7
Merit	7	7
Adelphi	6	7
Kenblue	6	6
Merion	4	5
Park	4	5

Rating 1 - 9=Best

*Height of cut 1".

When compared with many other commercially available bluegrass varieties, nationwide university testing has proven RAM I superior in year-round color retention. Faster spring green-up, drought tolerance, and superior fall color make RAM I the bluegrass for consistent, good color all season long.

Ram I . . . the bluegrass which will earn you praise for turf that is really green . . . all season long.

*Commercially available Kentucky bluegrass varieties.



Lofts Seed, Inc.

Bound Brook, NJ 08805 (201) 356-8700 • (800) 526-3890

RAM I is a release of the U.S. Golf Association
Greens Section/Rutgers University/Lofts Pedigreed Seed, Inc.

Jacklin Seed Company

Post Falls, ID 83854/(208) 773-7581

Canadian Distributor: Otto Pick & Sons Seed
Richmond Hill, Ontario • (416) 884-1147

Circle No. 127 on Reader Inquiry Card



KEY LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

BRICK WALLS AND WALKS:

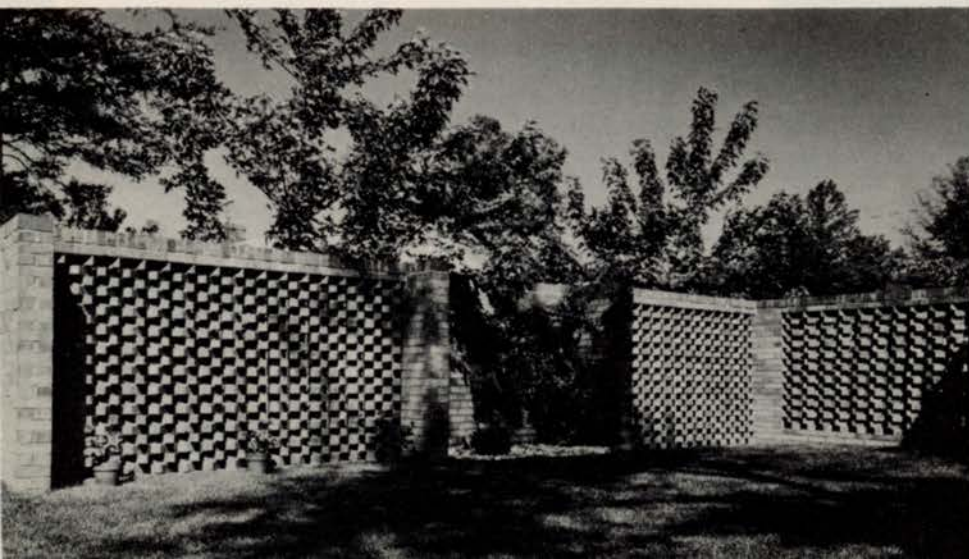
BY BRUCE F. SHANK, EXECUTIVE EDITOR

The ability of one landscape contractor to perform non-plant segments of landscape installation can be a definite edge over others in competing for business. Brick masonry of walks, walls, and other landscape elements is a practical, additional service for landscape contractors. Carpentry is another service to gain a service and profit edge. Carpentry will be discussed in June *Weeds Trees & Turf*.

The obvious limitations are the scale of brickwork and union requirements on union job sites. This article is designed to show types of brickwork practical to a landscape contractor. More complicated projects would require masonry subcontracts.

The Brick Institute of America (BIA) and the Associated Landscape Contractors of America (ALCA) assisted us in the development of this article. BIA has a vast

Continues on page 28





The City That Works Works With Woods

There's a lot of grass to mow in the Windy City, and Chicago's Park District uses rugged Woods mowers to help them cover a lot of ground.

But Woods mowers aren't designed just for large areas. In fact, we make mowers that cut swaths from 3 1/2 feet all the way up to 20 feet. Plus, we offer more rearmount and undermount models than any other manufacturer of tractor-powered mowers. New tractors or old, domestic or imported, Woods has a mower to fit the tractor and the job.

Send for complete specifications on the dependable line of Woods mowers today.

for 34 years the name to remember for quality and performance



Division of Hesston Corporation
Oregon, Illinois 61061

Circle No. 157 on Reader Inquiry Card

APRIL 1982/WEEDS TREES & TURF 25

number of helpful brochures on brick masonry and works with ALCA on occasion to meet the specific informational needs of the landscape industry.

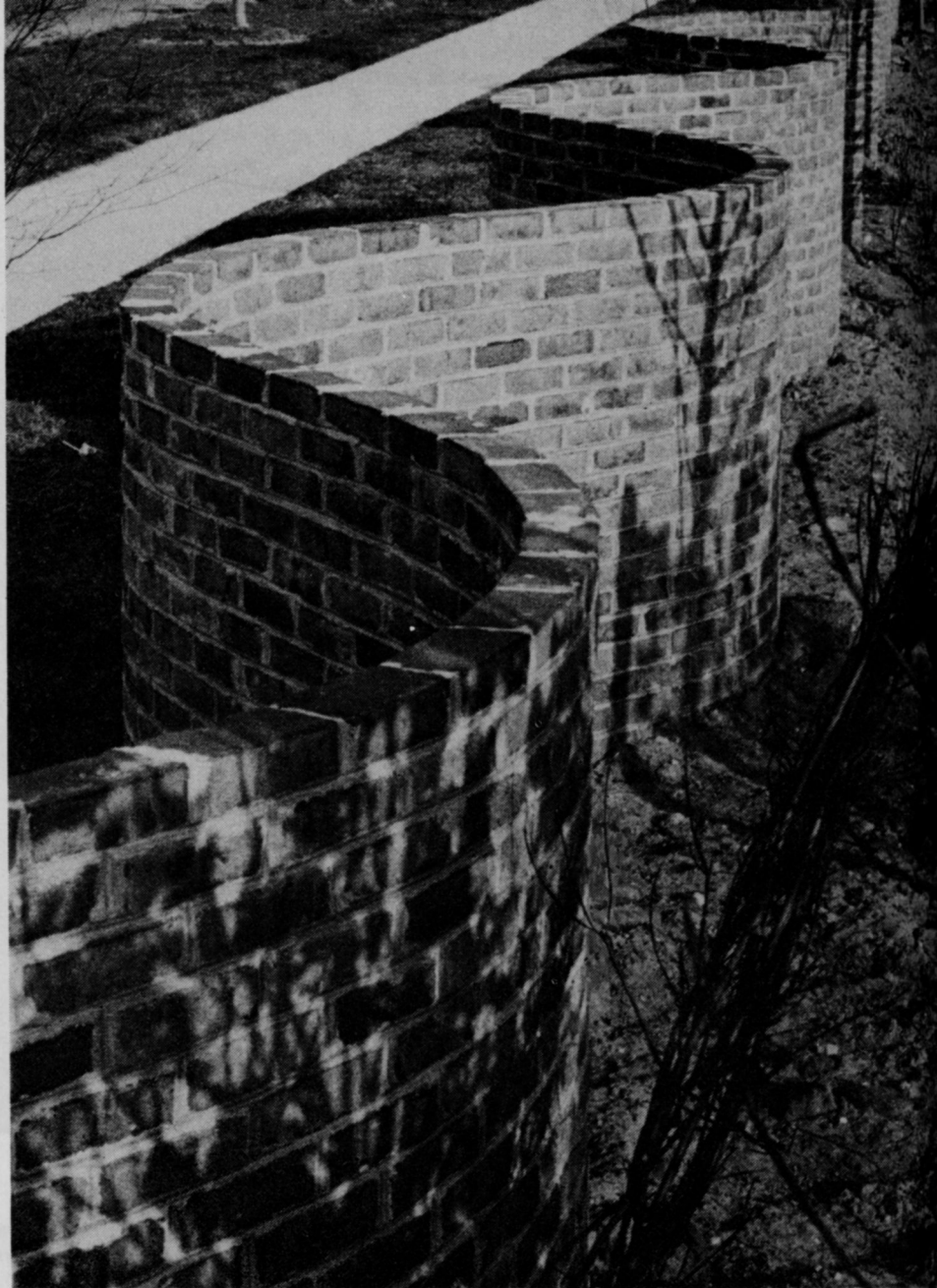
Design

Brick features must be designed for durability as well as appearance. There are a variety of patterns and types of brick providing a wide selection for landscape design. The landscape contractor should focus on simpler, classical designs and leave complicated ones for the mason. A landscape feature should not stand out in the plan, but rather blend with the plant material as one landscape. Resist the temptation of the customer to create a functionless monument and instead concentrate on the overall appearance and use of the area.

Both walks and walls are intended to guide traffic through a landscape. A creative plan will avoid straight lines and edges in favor of more natural curves, as in the bends of a brook. This immediately complicates matters due to the shape of most brick and is one reason for the popularity of molded concrete brick with landscape architects. Nevertheless, a few tricks provide the skill to use bricks for curves, ledges, and corners.

Recognize the difference between commercial and residential design. Commercial is very functional, efficient (low maintenance), and uses a smaller variety of plant material. Residential is more recreational, colorful, higher maintenance, and uses fewer numbers of elements with more variety. Residential design is more reflective of the owner than commercial.

In commercial design, the planter may have three or four plant elements. Whereas, a residential plant bed may contain ten or more types of plants. In commercial landscaping, the primary design element is the planter, whereas in residential the emphasis is on the plants. Landscape architects must lobby with the general contractor for plant considerations over structural ones. By the time the job gets to installation, the compromises (freedom to make changes) has been greatly reduced. In residential work, the selection



may be left entirely to the landscape contractor, who knows variety and color are expected.

You are not working for a masterpiece brick structure, you are working for a complete landscape, plant and structures working together to achieve a naturally striking impact.

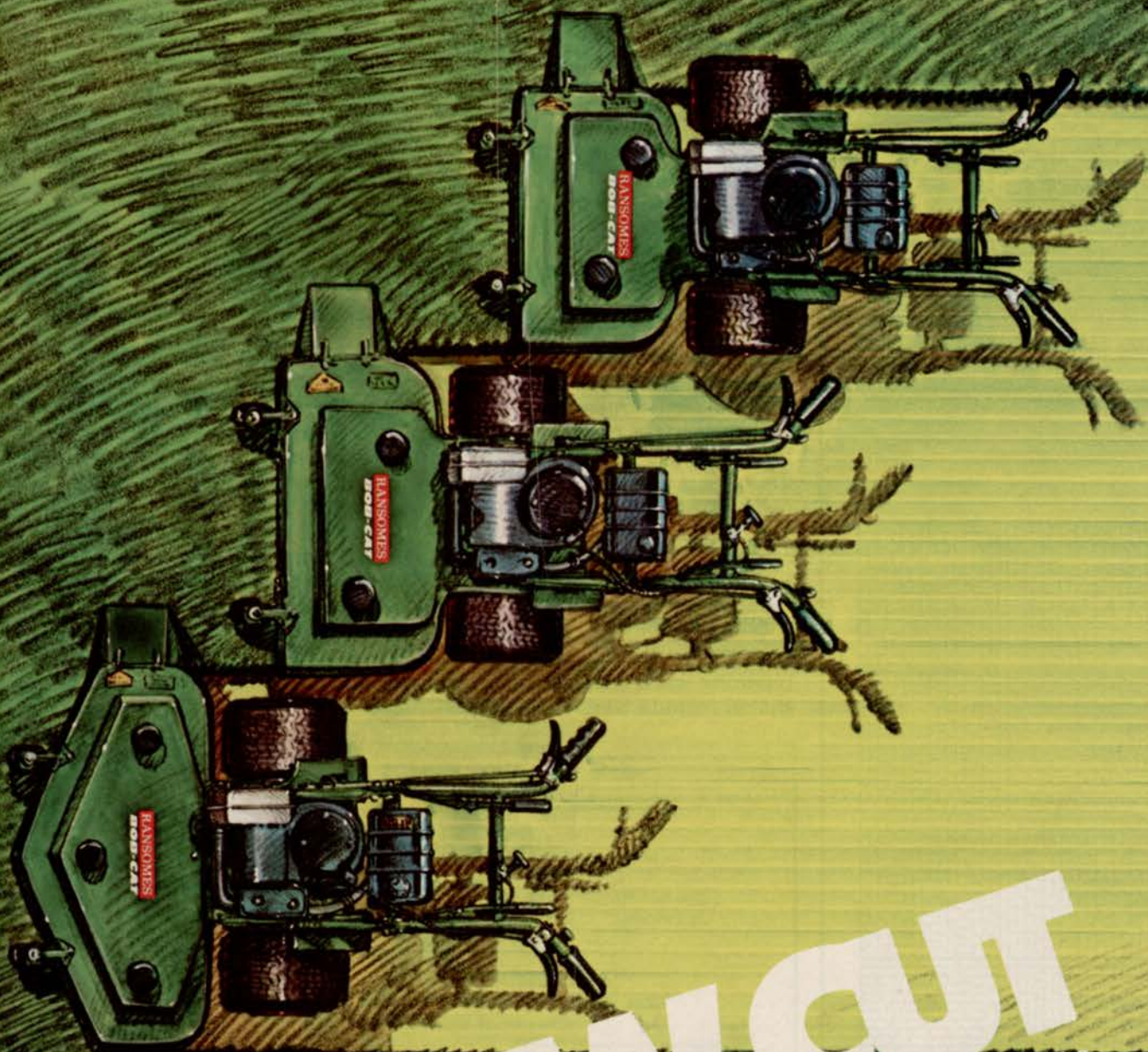
Construction

One major advantage of brick over paving, according to BIA's Charles Farley, is its ability to let water permeate the surface and drain downward. The sheer volume of runoff caused by paving becomes a problem. Letting rainfall percolate in the area it falls is preferred to collecting large volumes of water and then adding structures to handle it.

Large bricked patios should not be mortared, if possible. Sand filler allows rainfall to drain where it falls. Large expanses of brick should be broken up with tree wells, planters, or steps. These elements, along with the perimeter, hold the brick in place. Metal and wood borders are common. These are simpler than using soldier course of brick set in concrete footers and pouring curbs to contain the brick.

Large bricked areas should have provisions for drainage, at the perimeter or underneath, or both. Dig trenches in the subsoil, lay tile, and cover with gravel. Place one or two inches of sand or screenings on top of the gravel as the base for the brick. Be careful of grades to avoid

Continues on page 28



CREW CUT

Your turf maintenance crew will be pleased with the professional results they get from Ransomes Bob Cat intermediate walk-behind mowers. Choose a 32", 36" or 48" cutting width to meet your specific needs and enjoy the confidence that comes with good grooming. Optional riding sulky and grass catchers available for all three units. Mowers are equipped with either 11 HP Briggs & Stratton or 11 HP Honda engine. See your Ransomes Bob Cat distributor or call Ransomes, Inc., One Bob Cat Lane, Johnson Creek, WI 53038, (414) 699-2000.

RANSOMES
BOB-CAT



low points which will gather water. Crown the surface or slope it away from adjacent structures.

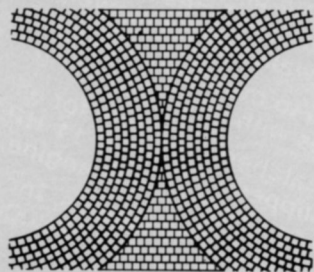
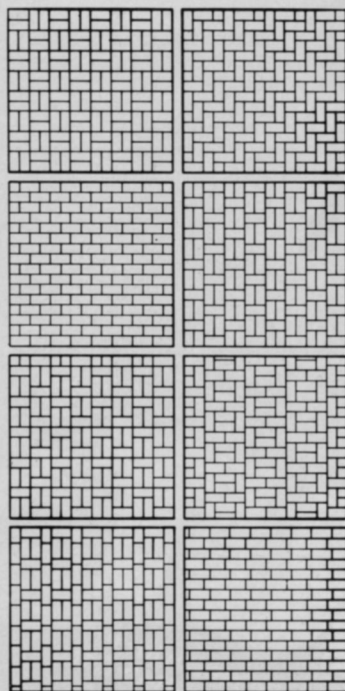
Heaving is a common problem for mortarless brick areas. Good drainage is the best prevention for heaving by subfreezing temperatures. A slope of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. per foot is recommended. Masons will roll or tamp the base before laying brick to reduce settling.

Walls must have a solid footing, especially retaining walls. Large retaining walls and brick planters should include weep holes to pre-

vent a buildup of water behind the wall. To dramatize a wall try designs which create a textured look or curve serpent-like. Perforated walls permit air flow through the wall while still providing privacy and direction.

Footers should be poured a week before laying brick. They should be placed on undisturbed soil. Provision for electrical conduit should be made before pouring footers. Check with an electrician for local codes for conduit and placement of

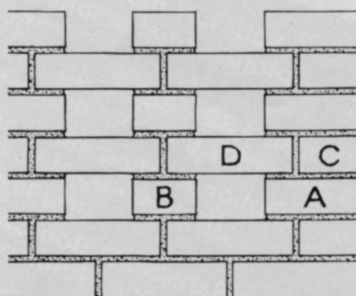
Continues on page 29



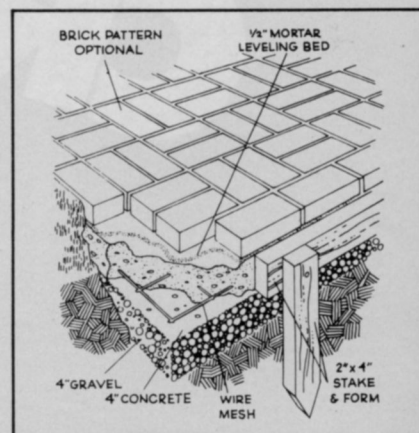
Estimating Brick & Mortar

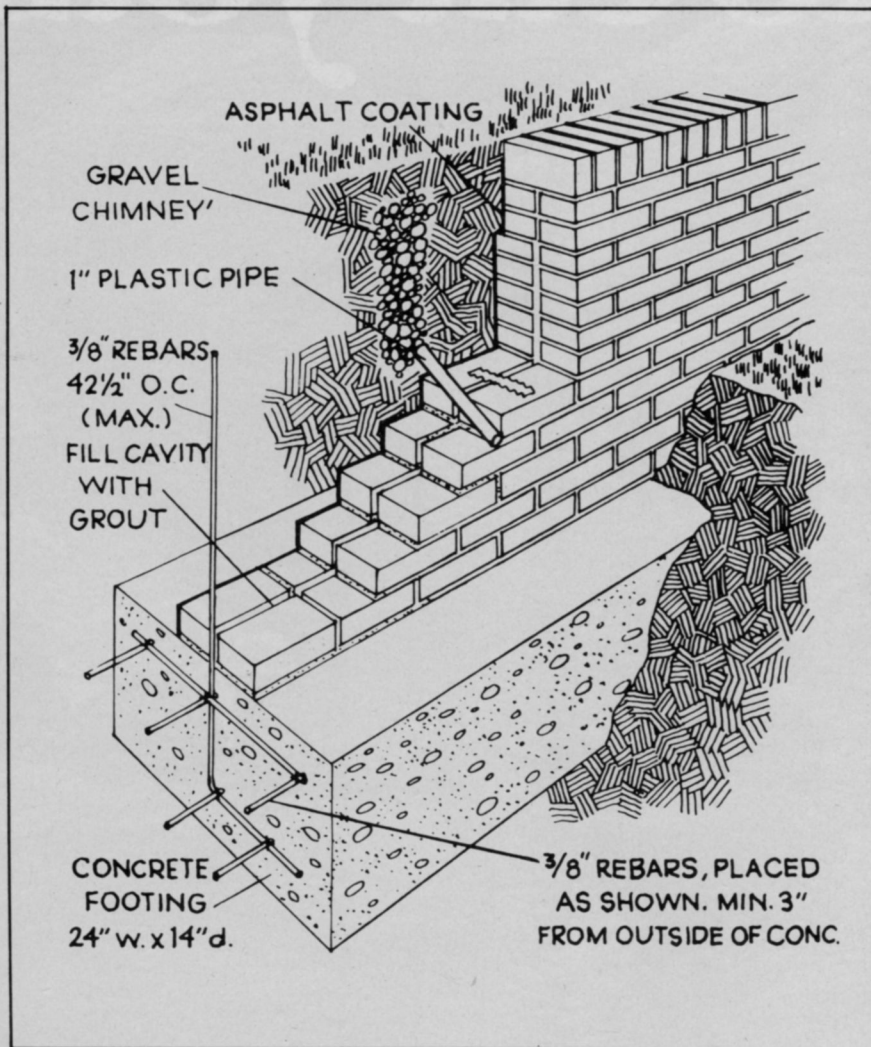
Walls				
Brick Size	Brick Per 100 sq. ft.		Cubic Feet of Mortar Per 1000 Brick	
	$\frac{3}{8}$ " joint	$\frac{1}{2}$ " joint	$\frac{3}{8}$ " joint	$\frac{1}{2}$ " joint
$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$	675		8.1	
$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 8$	655	616	8.8	11.7

Pavements			
Brick Size	Brick Per 100 sq. ft.	Cubic Feet of Mortar Per 100 Brick (includes $\frac{1}{2}$ " bed)	
		$\frac{3}{8}$ " joint	$\frac{1}{2}$ " joint
$2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 8$	400		1.84
$2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$	450	1.49	
$1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 8$	450	No Mortar Required	



Solid and cut units form a screen pattern





junction boxes. You may want to inset lighting fixtures in the wall, especially along walks.

Summary

Brick features need not be complicated to be attractive. A simple one-row border of brick for plant beds may be sufficient. Larger brick features may fall under local building codes. Have all the regulations down before taking on brick work.

All brick is graded for durability. Used brick may have a special look but may lack durability. If the site already has a brick feature, try to match the existing brick as closely as possible taking into consideration fading. Order extra brick to make up for mistakes and damage during construction.

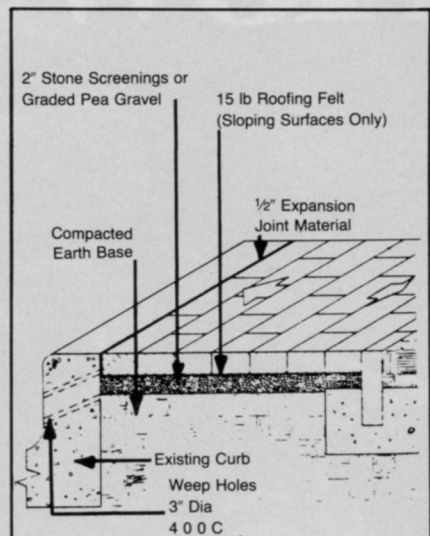
Don't practice at the customer's expense. Try out various tricks and designs before attempting to take

on a brick project. Warn customers of impractical requests, such as brick posts at the end of a driveway that may limit access if spaced too close to each other. Avoid separate projects. Try to limit brick work to fit an overall landscape plan. All brick work should be done at the same time to avoid later problems with matching brick or mortar. If the job is to be done in steps, buy and charge the customer for enough brick for the complete job.

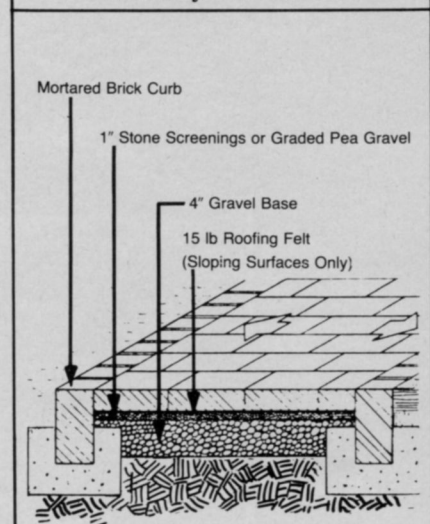
Brick landscape features, of course, may not work as well as wood features. Don't force the use of brick where wood will work as well. A split rail fence may fit the bill better than a brick wall.

Bricks are an important element of landscape planning. The landscape contractor should be familiar with all landscape elements. Masonry is one valuable tool in the contractor's kit.

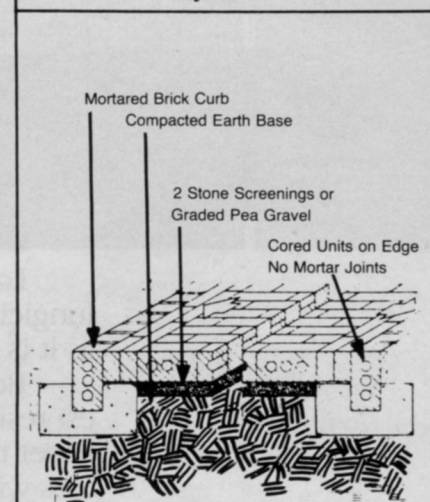
WTT



Walkway-Gravel Base

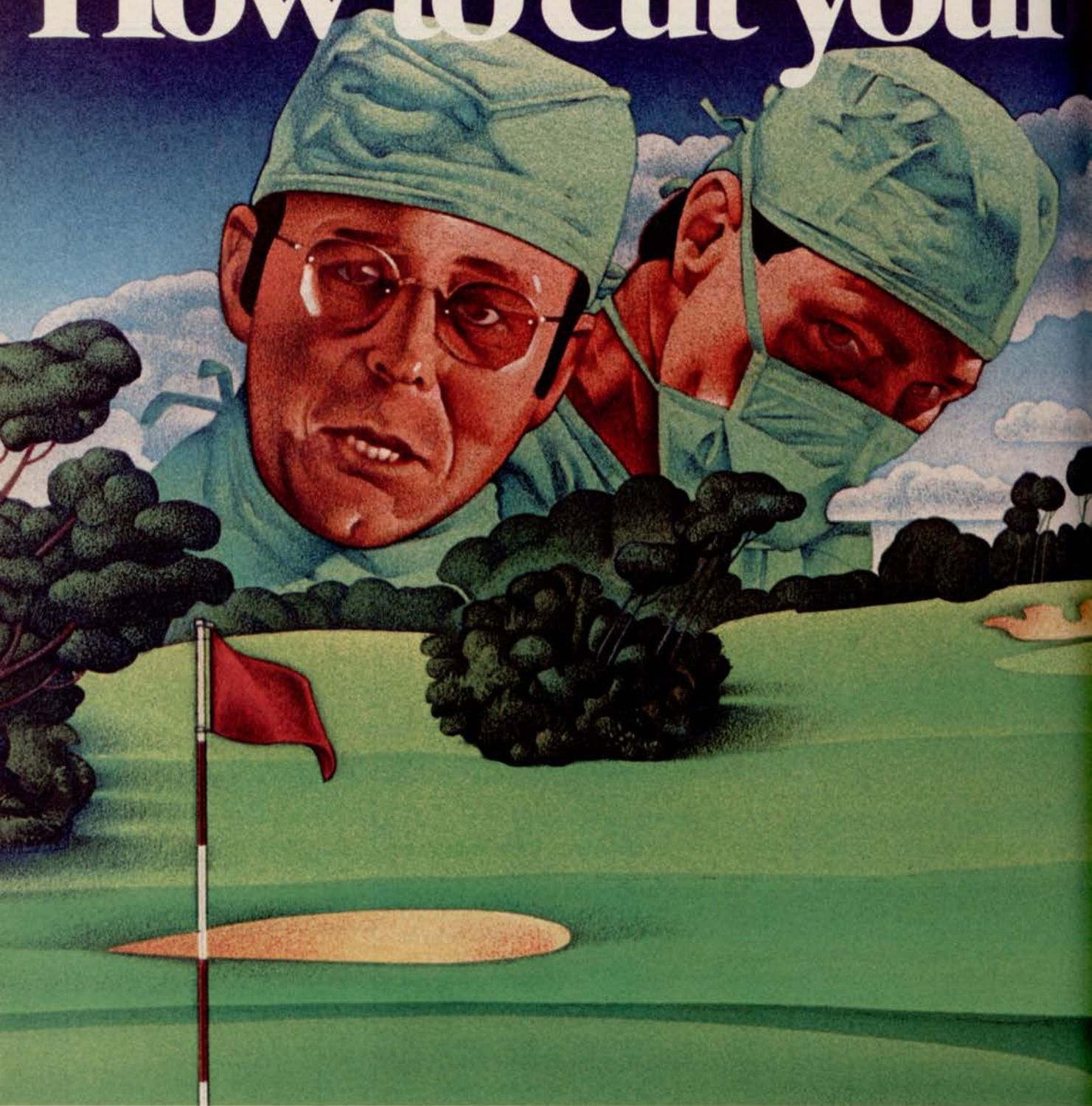


Driveway - 2 1/4" Pavers



Driveway - Cored Brick on Edge

How to cut your



Long-lasting Chipco® 26019 fungicide is as good for your budget as it is for your turf.

Because it gives you the longest residual activity, you'll need fewer treatments on greens and tees with Chipco 26019. And fewer treatments on fairways, where it controls diseases longer...from 21 to

28 days. So for every treatment you eliminate thanks to Chipco 26019, you'll save up to \$10 an acre in fuel and labor!

And Chipco 26019 is strong medicine. No other fungicide gives better control of the major turf diseases. Chipco 26019 is effective on *Helminthosporium*