



# Introducing a mower that won't break down every few yards.

The problem with most movers is they spend too much time in the shop and not enough time on the job.

The problem with most in our commercial riding movers. For instance, we gave them an actual 4-speed transmistion with

the job.
You won't find that with
Toro's new 36" and
52" commercial walk rotary a single sp mowers. Because we build them with the same durability we build
And.

won't lock into a single speed like some variable speed pulley systems. And, knowing the continual

neutral and

reverse. So they

problems you have with belts breaking, we added a much wider



Even the



cutting spindles are engineered and protected to better withstand the shocks and jolts of everyday cutting.

While we were making our new commercial mowers tougher, we decided to make them more productive, as well.

We gave them a floating deck, same as our Grounds-masters, so they'll follow the contours of the terrain while minimizing scalping.

We made it possible to change the height of cut in a minute by simply moving four pins.

And we came up with a

new steering design that makes it easier to maneuver around trees, shrubs and other obstacles. You simply push the steering bar to mow, and release it

to stop.

If our commercial walk rotary

mowers are beginning to sound like

ning to sound like no other walk rotary mowers you've ever seen maybe it's because they are. Visit your Toro dis-

tributor soon. He can fill you in on all the details.

Whichever one you choose, it'll keep you cutting yard after yard, year after year.

TORO

The professionals that keep you cutting.

Circle No. 156 on Reader Inquiry Card

# DURSBAN and TEE TIME

# The safe combination you can bank on to beat back bugs.

The investment you make—in time, labor, product and equipment costs—should not only pay-off with the most healthy looking turf possible—it should also yield other high-interest dividends such as repeat business, happy customer referrals and increased profitability.

That's precisely why more and more investment-wise turf care experts bank on Tee Time and Dursban insecticides.

Sod webworms, billbugs, chinch bugs, grubs, armyworms, chiggers, clover mites, crickets, ants, grasshoppers, mosquitoes, turf-grass weevils—they can all be formidable foes when it comes to unlocking the

greatest possible return on your turf care investment. You need the kind of product performance security you get from The Andersons.

With The Andersons' line-up of high-quality Tee Time fertilizer/insecticide combinations with Dursban, you get all the selection flexibility you need to meet your specific insecticide requirements. What's more, you also earn the added economies of single application products that feed while simultaneously controlling bugs.

You can bank on Tee Time 30-3-5 with Dursban— 38-0-0 and 18-3-5 with Dursban—Tee Time tripleaction 20-4-10 with Dursban and Balan® for feeding, weeding, and insect controland Tee Time straight formula Dursban 2.5G.

The Andersons purchases technical Dursban in large, economical bulk quantity. Then, it carefully and expertly incorporates it in its computerized state-of-the-art production facility. The result? Safe, consistent, accurate formulations—quality assured—and performance proven. Value to you that's right on the money.

For the best return on your turf care investment, rely on your close-by Tee Time distributor. He'll tell you more about the big dividends you earn when you bank on performance yielding Tee Time/Dursban combinations from The Andersons.

the professional's partner



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# LANDSCAPE

# 

# AAN opposes Fed "giveaway" bill

In a letter to members of the House Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the American Association of Nurserymen recently voiced its opposition to the proposed H.R. 2838, a bill to permit federal nurseries to give surplus stock grown for reforestation programs to nonprofit groups for planting on local, state or federal "public" lands.

According to the AAN, this giveaway program will be in direct competition with the private sector; the association feels that the program, too, will be difficult to administer and monitor. Said a spokesman, "we feel confident, unfortunately, that the use of surplus stock will extend far beyond the stated

purposes of the bill."

Perhaps most importantly, the AAN believes the bill is an ineffective attempt to deal with a symptom rather than the cause of the problem (of government overproduction), as the government, "need not and should not be, in the nursery production business to begin with."

The spokesmen went on to say the private sector is capable of producing the seedlings which the government may need for reforestation purposes. As a matter of principle and national policy, the government should not compete with the private sector.

# ALCA membership tops 1,000

In its 1983 annual membership report, the Associated Landscape Contractors of America, reported its membership has grown to more than 1,000 members, broken down into the following categories: 759 contractors; 92 associates, 4 student chapters; 118 affiliates and students; 34 international and 12

ALCA President David R. Pinkus said that in 1983, membership reached its highest point ever. Revenue from new

members exceeded 1982 by well over 50 percent.

Membership committee members and the ALCA staff said the program to identify and solicit new members will continue throughout 1984.

# First irrigation designers certified

Twenty-two applicants have passed all three levels of the Irrigation Association's Irrigation Designer Certification Program and have become the first Certified Irrigation Designers under the program initiated a year ago.

The first Level III exam, the final step in the certification process, was given in conjunction with the Agri-Turf Exposition in Denver in December Thirty-one registrants took the

exam. There was a 71 percent passing rate.

Those passing the exam, among other things, will have their names included in a Certified Irrigation Designer Directory which will be published shortly and made available to irrigation specifiers.

# GOVERNMENT

# UPDATE

# Dicofol link to DDT raised

Two U.S. Senators have asked EPA to look into Dicofol, the ingredient in Kelthane, charging it contains as much as 15 percent DDT. EPA Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances John Moore told the Senators it would be difficult to determine the residues of dicofol compared to DDT, since DDT residues still exist.

Dicofol is used primarily as an acaricide for cotton and cit-

rus. It also has landscape uses.

The issue was raised as a result of the recent controversy over EDB (ethylene dibromide), a citrus fumigant. Moore said tests show dicofol is stable for 350 days in field plots, but can last for four years is soils.

# **EPA explores chemigation regs**

Concern over contamination of irrigation water sources by EPA is being discussed with the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. EPA and NACA have reached agreement on additional statements on labels requiring backflow prevention on irrigation systems into which pesticides are injected. Chemigation is a growing area in both agriculture and landscape maintenance.

# **Defense cites Fifth to Monsanto**

The Fifth Amendment has become a major issue in Monsanto's Supreme Court case against EPA and Stauffer Chemical Co.

over use of glyphosate health and safety data.

Deputy Solicitor General Lawrence Wallace, defending EPA, told the Supreme Court EPA did not exceed Monsanto's rights under the Fifth Amendment. Wallace claimed EPA has the authority of Congress to negotiate compensation for data submitted to gain registration.

Monsanto's attorney Raymond Randolph Jr. told the Court that state and Federal law recognizes trade secrets as property, emphasizing the cost of developing data to meet EPA require-

ments.

Many registrations are held up by EPA until data compensation is clarified. The Court must decide on the case before its summer recess.

# Geographic label limits sought

EPA is exploring geographic restriction on pesticide labels to prevent their use in areas with groundwater contamination problems. This would protect pesticides from national or state cancellation because they present problems in just one area, i.e. the high water table and sandy soil of Long Island. EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs will monitor groundwater by region to determine areas to be restricted for use of certain pesticides.

# **BURPEE** from page 10



**Dr. Lee Burpee** speaks on diseases to the Canadian Turfgrass Conference in Toronto in March.

more likely to be hit by disease. If a problem develops, such as anthracnose, start applying fungicides in June. For other Poa annua problems, the population of annual bluegrass can be reduced by overseeding with perennial ryegrass instead of bentgrass and controlling irrigation levels.

Burpee said he sees progress in the area of biological disease control. Diseases have been reduced by 50 percent by inoculating turf with another organism which discourages pathogens.

#### CONSERVATION

# L.A. Water donates seeds for Olympics

As part of a major beautification and conservation effort taking place in Los Angeles for the 1984 Olympic Games, the Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles, has donated 100 one-pound bags of wildflower seeds to community groups.

The wildflowers are estimated to cover nearly 20 acres, or the equivalent of 200 average-size city lots.

Duane L. Georgeson, DWP chief engineer of water works, explained, "These donated seeds, which are a mixture of 12 different wildflowers, will bloom into red, white, and blue colors.

They will not only help beautify Los Angeles, but will also help in the efficient use of water, since once established, they need little, if any, irrigation." The seeds were distributed to a diverse group of local improvement associations in the area, called Los Angeles Beautiful.

# MOKO

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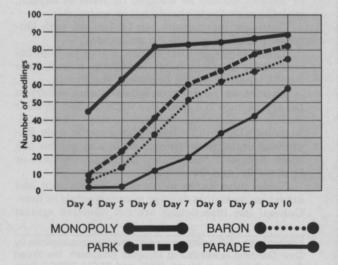
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Circle No. 175 on Reader Inquiry Card

# LANDSCAPE LOG

# Insects and diseases attack in June

As work schedules fall into place in June, insects and diseases begin their attack on the landscape. Although a great deal about insects and diseases is predictable, the landscape manager is never certain when and where they will strike and to what degree

Entomologists and agronomists have a foothold on a computer modelling system to anticipate severe outbreaks of these pests. Perhaps by 1990 scientists will be able to project damage, and landscape managers can plan accordingly. Until they accomplish this, planning for insects and diseases is like planning a picnic in April.

To assist you in the fight, Weeds Trees & Turf publishes the Insect Control Guide in this issue and the Disease Control Guide in the May issue.

#### Insect control

June is the peak hatch for many turf insects; including chinchbugs, mole crickets and turfgrass Ataenius. Cutworm larvae are now large enough to cause visible damage. Billbug larvae feed on grass stems in June. Grubs have stopped feeding and burrow into the soil to pupate.

Oftanol applied now will help control billbug and chinchbug larvae and grubs as late as August. If residual is not important or desirable, control of larvae is possible with diazinon, Turcam, or Proxol, followed by irrigation.

Mole cricket control is a choice of sprays in early June and baits in late June. Sprays of MoCap, Sarolex, or Baygon, should be watered in. Baits of Baygon, malathion, or Sevin should not be watered in.

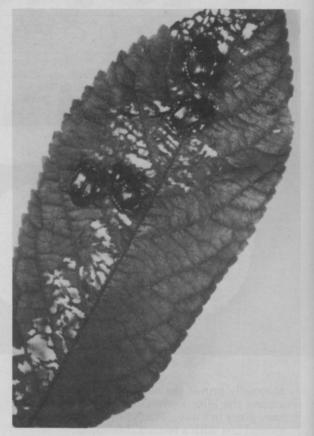
Cutworm infestations can be treated with Dursban, Proxol, Aspon, Sevin and others.

Tree and ornamental insects active in June include scale crawlers, mites, black vine weevil, June beetle, Japanese beetle, bagworm, and borers.

If scales were evident on foliage, stems, or bark in the spring, now is a good time to catch them in their most vulnerable stage, the crawler stage. These scales include Lecanium scale, cottony maple scale, Euonymus scale, pine tortoise scale and golden oak scale. Sprays of malathion, Diazinon, Turcam or Orthene in June are effective.

Spider mite, honey locust mite, spruce mite, and others cause visible damage to ornamentals in June. General use insecticides are not effective against

Landscape Log is written based on previous publications by Dow Gardens Horticulturist Douglas Chapman, the Weed Control Guide from March 1983, and TECH SPECS from August 1983.



June means the beginning of Japanese beetle feeding on landscape foliage.

mites. Miticides include Dicofol (Kelthane), Vendex, Plictran, and dymet.

Black vine weevil continues to increase its damage to yews. The June beetle is causing severe tree defoliation in some areas. Research has shown that major infestations of June beetle are predictable due to the insect's three-year cycle. Orthene and Turcam are effective on these two insects.

Japanese beetles become adults in summer and ravenously consume foliage. Periodic sprays of Sevin, Turcam, methoxychlor, and Diazinon are needed to contain large infestations.

Bagworms on narrow-leaf evergreens should be caught when still young in early June with applications of Sevin, Diazinon, Malathion, Orthene, meth-

continued on page 88

