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How Super Trimec[®] Can Turf Herbicide Help You Increase Your Profits in 1987:



"With this new generation herbicide, you can start earlier in the year; eliminate call-backs; handle more customers; reduce your herbicide cost; and make salesmen out of your customers. Let's visit a little bit about this opportunity."

Everett Mealman, President
PBI/Gordon Corporation

Super Trimec was developed for the lawn care operator who has the expertise to handle professional products, and is willing to utilize this talent to increase his profit . . . today . . . and tomorrow.

That's you, isn't it? All right then, here is what Super Trimec can do for you:

Super Trimec enables you to start earlier in the season: Of all the formulations we have developed, nothing equals Super Trimec in terms of rapid and thorough penetration. Most of the active ingredient gets into the weed within 30 minutes after contact.

Thus, weather is no longer such a problem to you. A sudden rain is not a threat, nor is a sudden drop in temperature. Even if it freezes, Super Trimec will not be aborted because it will remain viable inside the weed, and complete its mission when the weather warms up.

Just think how much earlier in the season you can start your program when you use Super Trimec!

Super Trimec helps you eliminate call-backs: Because the activity of Super Trimec is so effective, it produces visible response virtually overnight. Your customers can see that it is working, so they don't call up and complain. And because the spectrum of Super Trimec is so broad, it controls those tough, exotic weeds that can create problems for other herbicides.

Super Trimec reduces your herbicide cost: It is so effective that only one gallon is required to cover four acres. But that's only part of the good news . . . most lawn care companies that are using Super Trimec tell us that they only use it as a general spray once per season and then spot treat any later emerging summer weeds.

The bottom line is that Super Trimec is the most economical herbicide on the market in terms of cost per acre of immaculate weed free turf.

Super Trimec enables you to handle more customers: You start earlier in the season; you waste less time taking care of call-backs; your customers become your salesmen. Add it all up and it's easy to see why LCOs tell us they can handle more customers when they use Super Trimec.

What LCOs Should Know About Trimec Formulations

We discovered in working with radioisotope tracer studies that formulations can make a difference in the performance of selective pre-emergent herbicides. One of our better known accomplishments to result from these studies was the development of our original Classic Trimec.

In working with formulations of Classic Trimec we discovered a procedure of react-

Schematic drawing shows why Super Trimec is best herbicide for the LCO.

Fast, Visible Response Eliminates Call-backs
Super Trimec has unparalleled power to rapidly penetrate even the toughest weed. Most of the active ingredient is in the weed within 30 minutes, and it produces visible response virtually overnight.

Works Earlier in the Season

Once Super Trimec gets into the circulatory system of a weed . . . that weed is terminal. Even if it freezes before the Super Trimec completes its mission, it will remain viable and resume its activity once the weed begins to grow again.

Broad Spectrum Produces Immaculate Turf

Weeds have built-in defenses to keep herbicides from entering the root system, but they cannot block out Super Trimec. Some extremely tough weeds may appear to resist Super Trimec for a short time, but in the end Super Trimec translocates throughout the total root system and the result is more immaculate turf.



ing the three acids together so that we not only achieved greater synergism but also an homogenous complex in which every droplet is a mirror image of the total.

Thus, Classic Trimec is more efficient than a tank mix of the three chemicals because every droplet of Trimec that hits the target is uniformly loaded and contains the correct chemical ingredients in the proper ratio to trigger a maximum synergistic response.



SUPER



"Suburban Lawn and Garden Inc., is one of the most successful and respected full service landscapers anywhere in the country. They have been using Classic Trimec for a number of years in their lawn maintenance division, but have always made it a policy to continually test new products. You can imagine how gratifying it is to hear Don Tannahill,

Manager of Suburban Liquid Lawn Services, say that side-by-side tests of all post-emergent herbicides clearly show that Super Trimec is by far the most efficient, and that they are going to use it exclusively for their first round of treatments in 1987.

Everett Mealman

In further experiments, we discovered the secret of how to combine certain esters with dicamba. No one else has ever been able to do this and, of course, this secret process is the basic building block of Super Trimec.

Not only does Super Trimec have unparalleled power to rapidly penetrate even the toughest cuticle and translocate to the root system, but it is also friendly to the environment *because the dicamba is in acid form* and does not migrate in the soil moisture and thus endanger off-target ornamentals.

Our Challenge to You in 1987:

In many ways 1987 is shaping up as a year of tremendous opportunity for the alert LCO. Virtually all economists are predicting a higher percentage of employment and more spendable income. Homeowners are going to want lawn care service, and they are going to be able to afford it. And yet there is every indication that your expenses can actually be lower than they were last year.

You'll never have a more favorable climate to make the switch to Super Trimec.

Yes, it's going to cost you more per gallon than Classic Trimec, or (heaven forbid) some three-way tank mix — but your initial outlay for Super Trimec will come back to you many times over, before the end of the season; your total annual herbicide expense will be less; you'll be able to start earlier in the season; you'll do better work; and you'll make more money!

We challenge you to make the move to Super Trimec!

Yes, Super Trimec is a low volatile ester. Yes, Super Trimec is labeled for professional use only — but you *are* a professional. Utilize your professionalism to increase your profits.

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In some local areas we are seeing an interest in a herbicide that does not contain 2,4-D. If you're in such a boat, we can help you with a D-FREE Trimec.

To all intents and purposes, the weed control of our D-FREE Trimec is very much like our Classic Trimec. It costs a little more because of ingredients, but it does have the same synergistic activity and homogeneity that makes all Trimec formulations so effective. If you have any questions about any of our Trimec formulations call, Toll-free: 1-800-821-7925. In Missouri: 1-800-892-7281.

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A new home

"When we prepare an area for a tree, we dig the hole 1 1/2 times larger than the original (root) ball, and we incorporate Milorganite so there is no danger of burning the tender roots when they come out," Shaw explains.

"When we backfill the holes we use a process called jetting in," Shaw says.

The process involves taking a six-foot-long rod with a water hose on the end and probing around the tree, injecting water to help remove damaging air pockets. "It works well down here because the sand collapses so well into the air pockets with water added to them."

He has three staffers who do nothing but water and jet-in trees behind the planters.

"Approximately two weeks after they're planted, we come back and

build a bowl around the root ball out of soil and drench the root ball with Vaughan's Master Blend liquid fertilizer and Chipco 26019. And that usually makes the trees just snap, really go fast."

40 days and 40 nights

Due to the park's planned spring opening, many of the trees had to be planted during the middle of summer, not an ideal time.

To avoid desiccation and give the trees a chance to take root, they required almost constant watering from an irrigation system that was designed in-house.

"Anything to do with horticulture, we do in house," Shaw says. "It never fails that if we contract something out we have to go back later and correct it. We learned a long time ago it's better to do it yourself."

Water risers (hoses) are hooked to the top of the trees, providing a constant spray to the leaves. The risers remain in place for two months. More than three miles of flexible tubing has been used so far.

"If it wasn't for that system, this would just revert back to a scrub area," Shaw comments. "That's how much we depend on irrigation."

"The only thing we've had problems with as far as survival rates are our pine trees. Pines you just don't move in the summer. We spray them with a preservative (Vapor Guard), a coating solution to stop transpiration, but when you plant pines in July, they just don't have a good mortality rate. Out of 1,500 pines we've lost close to 100."

In all, they have lost only 103 trees of the 2,000 planted. The park eventually will have nearly 3,000 trees.

—Jeff Sobul

GOING THE DISTANCE FOR THE ROYALS

Maintaining one baseball field at a high level of quality was never considered easy. But six?

This is the task Boardwalk & Baseball horticulture manager Paul Shaw and field supervisor Mike Hurd find in front of them.

"Two of the fields—the major league practice field with 1,500 bleacher seats and one of the cloverleaf fields—will be ready when the park opens April 4th, about the same time the major league baseball season opens. The 5,500-7,000 seat stadium will be ready for use in February, 1988.

The remainder will be ready for the spring of 1988, when the park begins at least a 10-year stint hosting the Kansas City Royals spring training, and the Royals' Class A minor league affiliate.

Turfgrass maintenance

Outfields and infields for all six fields will be Tifway 419 bermudagrass, except for the stadium infield, which will be artificial turf, the Royals' normal playing surface. Infields on the four practice fields in the cloverleaf will be cut at 5/8 inches, outfields at 3/4 inches. The stadium outfield will be cut at 5/8 inches.

"We will not have a set schedule for mowing because frequency of mowing must be related to the rate of growth rather than to a time schedule," Shaw says. "Each time a field is mowed, it will be mowed in a different direction than the time before to prevent the 'washboard' effect." Grass clippings will be removed each time the field is mowed, Shaw adds.

For spectator appeal, the stadium's outfield will be mowed so that it will create a diamond pattern, a common practice on many major league fields that have games televised.

Shaw hopes to maintain a 14-inch percolation rate by

eliminating thatch build-up. Hurd will topdress with masonry sand, verticuting three to five times a year and aerifying three times a year.

He and Hurd will try to limit herbicide use through proper cultural practices. "Even selective herbicide reduces the hardness of plant material," Shaw comments. "We avoid its use as much as possible. We find that proper fertilization, irrigation and maintenance will prevent most weeds.

"We will use herbicides routinely on bermuda for the first year. Thereafter we will reduce herbicide use as much as possible and rely on cultural practices." Ronstar will be used for pre-emergence control after the sod is established, with back up as needed from pronamide acetates and asulam.

A regular weed control program won't be used on the bahiagrass in areas outside the field of play. "We treat spot problems," Shaw says. Roundup will be used for edging, Trimec for areas with dollar weed during spring and fall.

The fields will have a two-month schedule rotating Daconil, Chipco 26019 and terrachlor.

Pesky mole crickets

"We have three swarms of mole crickets per year in our area. Oftanol-laden fertilizer will be applied in early May, July and September," Shaw says.

He adds that treatment for other pests will be done as needed. Visual inspections will be performed daily on baseball fields for pests and diseases.

All the chemicals will be stored on sight in the park's EPA-approved storage facility. In addition, the park has its own soil analysis lab, and will do all horticulture-related work on-site.

—Jeff Sobul



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lars, whiteflies, Japanese beetles and thrips on contact. Plus it provides lasting residual action against other insects from aphids to scale crawlers to sod webworms. It's a great way to make the whole job of protecting flowers, trees and turf simpler, and more effective.

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CONTROLLING INSECTS

Despite the recent controversy, chemical companies are experimenting with new pesticides. But registration may be a long way off.

by Dr. Harry D. Niemczyk, OARDC; and Dr. Patricia Cobb, Auburn University

Controlling damage caused by insects is necessary to achieve the quality green settings most Americans have come to expect for their homes, businesses, recreation areas, sports events, government buildings and cemeteries.

Insecticides still remain the primary means for controlling such damage. However, increased environmental concerns by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the public's perception of pesticides as shaped by recent media coverage of their use on home lawns and golf courses, has heated the "pesticide controversy."

Views range from those who want them completely eliminated to those who are confident they can be used safely, especially by professionals trained to do so.

Registrations in 1987?

In this atmosphere new insecticides such as Ciba-Geigy's CGA-12223 (Triumph) still has not received registration despite being researched for 10 or more years. An Experimental Use Permit may be approved in 1987.

Stauffer Chemical has indicated an interest in registering the organophosphate, fonofos (Dyfonate), for use on select turfgrass insect pests. Research data from 1986 shows it to be a very effective material against grubs and other turf pests.

Two synthetic pyrethroids, one from Mobay and the other from FMC, look good for control of chewing insects such as cutworms and sod webworms. Progress toward registration is expected in 1987.

IGRs

Insect Growth Regulators (IGRs) are compounds which impede the growth and development of insects. Treated adults may lay infertile eggs and immatures stop further development eventually, leading to death.

Ohio tests on one IGR from Mobay



The black turfgrass ataeenius develops in four stages, as is shown here.

and another from Union Carbide look promising for control of pests such as chinch bugs.

Nematodes for grubs

Tests conducted on two species of parasitic nematodes from the Biosis Co. of California have shown promise for control of grubs such as the masked chafer and Japanese beetle. Applied as a single spray in April, one of the species significantly reduced overwintered grubs and remained effective to give control of the succeeding generation in August. This appears to be a new and very promis-

ing form of biological control for grubs.

Life cycle is key

Knowing the life cycle of pests is at least as important as selecting an insecticide for their control. This guide points out the seasonal occurrence of some important cool- and warm-season pests to be alert for in 1987, when their vulnerable stages occur, and some suggested insecticides that may be used to control them. No endorsement of products is intended, nor is criticism implied for those not mentioned.

COOL SEASON

Late Winter (March)

Chinch bugs and billbugs—In northern zones chinch bugs and billbugs both overwinter as adults in thatch or sheltered sites near buildings. They can become active during warm days

in March. Infestations of hairy chinch bug and bluegrass billbug also occur in zoysia, Kentucky bluegrass and fine fescues. Retreatment for chinch bugs in middle to late summer may be necessary if reinfestation from adjacent

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untreated areas occurs.

Grubs—The larvae of this group of pests normally overwinter six inches or deeper in the soil. If spring comes early, grub activity can be expected along with skunks and raccoons who will tear up the turf searching for the grubs. Moles, who feed on grubs and earthworms, also become active at this time.

Treatment at this time kills overwintering chinch bugs and billbugs and reduces infestations of these insects during the summer.

Black turfgrass ataeenius—This golf course pest overwinters as an adult in the soil under debris in roughs or other protected areas. A few may be seen flying about on warm afternoons in early March. Usually this activity begins when crocus starts blooming and intensifies as the bloom of red bud appears.

Greenbug—The only stage of the greenbug known to overwinter in northern states is the egg. Shiny black eggs deposited the previous fall may be found adhering to grass blades, fallen tree leaves or other debris.

Sod webworms—The most common sod webworm species overwinter as larvae in the thatch or upper inch of soil. Feeding does not resume until hibernation (dipause) is broken by early spring warmth.

Spring (April - May) Chinch bugs and billbugs

As warm days of spring approach, movement of chinch bug and billbug adults increases rapidly. Generally, egg laying begins the first week of May. Occasionally adult billbugs can be seen on sidewalks on warm afternoons.

Generally, application of insecticides to prevent infestations of chinch bugs and billbugs should be completed by the first week in May in cool-season areas. Such applications are made before significant numbers of eggs are laid. This time may vary as much as a week or more depending upon the spring weather.

Grubs—Overwintered grubs return to the surface and begin feeding on turfgrass roots in April. Increased activity and damage from birds, moles, skunks and raccoons foraging on grubs can also be expected. Feeding by birds, mammals and grubs continues through May.

Treatment should be delayed until grubs are in the top one-inch of soil. Irrigation or rainfall should follow such applications to aid in moving the

insecticides to the target grub as soon as possible.

Although milky disease products for control of Japanese beetle grubs may be applied anytime there is no frost in the soil, spring is a good time for such applications. The soil is open and frequent rains move the disease spores into the soil and thatch. It should be noted that only the Japanese beetle grub will be affected by milky spore products.

Incidents of large grub infestations (larvae of June bugs) have been increasing in cool-season areas over the past three years. Locations of such infestations should be identified because reinfestation is likely every three years.

Eggs are laid in May and June, therefore treatment should be made in late summer, early fall of that year or the next spring while the larvae are small. Later applications against full-grown larvae have given inadequate control.

Black turfgrass ataeenius—Adults of the black turfgrass ataeenius can be seen "at wing" in April and are often found in clipping catchers after early mowing of golf course greens. These adults begin laying eggs in early May, or about the time Vanhoutte spirea first comes into bloom. Check with local extension entomologists for precise time if needed.

A word of caution: diazinon applications may be toxic to waterfowl such as geese feeding on the treated turf.

Sod webworms—Overwintered larvae of the sod webworm begin feeding as soon as the grass begins to grow. Usually damage is insignificant, but areas that do not green up may be infested. These areas frequently have probe holes from starlings feeding on the larvae.

Moth flights begin in May in northern areas.

Young larvae are usually present about two weeks after the spring moth flight peaks, so treatment of young larvae can be done in May in some areas.

Cutworms—Moths of cutworms begin laying eggs on golf course greens and other turf areas in the spring. These eggs hatch producing larvae that feed on grass blades during the night. The black cutworm is the most common species on cool-season turf.

While visible damage is uncommon on home lawns, damage can be significant on golf course greens in late May.

Greenbug—Greenbug eggs begin hatching as early as April, but significant infestations do not develop until later in the year. Aphid numbers are too low to detect.

Winter grain mite—Damage from this mite is often first noted in April when turf areas are receiving spring fertilizer applications. By late May, the mites will have laid their eggs and died. Mites do not appear again until the eggs hatch in October.

Clover mites—Incidents of visible damage to home lawns are often seen in April in several Ohio cities and Denver, Col. Usually a nuisance pest in and around homes, the clover mite occurs in large numbers (5,000 per sq. ft.) across entire lawns and on turf next to building foundations. Symptoms of injury are the same as the winter grain mite. Turf next to foundations may be killed.

The clover mite has a slightly pink body and eight pale-colored legs. The first pair of legs are extremely long and protrude well out in front of the mite. The absence of bright red legs distinguished the clover mite from the winter grain mite.

Summer (June-August)

Chinch bugs—Chinch bug eggs continue to hatch into June. Bright red nymphs appear. The number of chinch bugs increases rapidly in June and peaks in July and August when northern lawns can receive severe damage. This damage is often masked by summer dormancy of turf caused by drought. Hot, dry conditions are ideal for chinch bugs.

During August the nymphs molt into adults that mate, lay eggs, thus producing a second generation. Some northern areas have only one generation per year.

Billbugs—Bluegrass billbug larvae feed in grass stems during June and move to the plant crowns and roots and rhizomes during July. This feeding causes brown spots that frequently resemble the symptoms of some fungus diseases. Symptoms are also often masked when the turf is dormant from drought. The larvae usually move deeper into the soil under dry soil conditions. During late July and August the larvae burrow deeper into the soil to pupate and transform into adults.

Grubs—By June, grubs have stopped feeding and are in the pupal stage three to four inches in the soil. Beginning in mid-June and continuing through mid-July, the adults

COOL SEASON*	LATE WINTER(March)	SPRING (April-May)	SUMMER (June-Aug.)	FALL(Sept.-Oct.)
CHINCH BUGS	When summer damage is expected preventative application of liquid or granular Dursban (1 lb. Al/acre) or Oftanol (2 lb. Al/acre) may be used as soon as the insects become active.	Preventative applications of insecticides should be completed by the first week in May.	Treat before injury is severe with Dursban (1 lb. Al/acre), diazinon (2.5-5.5 lb. Al/acre), Sevin (6-8 lbs. Al/acre) or other labeled insecticides.	Treat if necessary, but generally, infestation levels are not high enough to warrant using insecticides.
BILLBUGS	Same as for chinch bugs.	Same as for chinch bugs.	Treat infestations at same rates as grubs with diazinon, Turcam, Proxol or Sevin. Irrigate following application.	Treatment is not appropriate at this time.
GRUBS	Application of Oftanol (2 lb. Al/acre) during March provides control of overwintered grubs. This may not control into late summer.	A single application of Oftanol (2 lb. Al/acre) made in April should control overwintered grubs. Can also be controlled in May by spot or general treatment with Turcam (4 lb. Al/acre) or Sevin (8lb. Al/acre). Golf course superintendents can use Mocap (5 lb. Al/acre) or Sevin (6-8 lb. Al/acre) to control green June beetle. Irrigate with application.	Existing infestations found in July or Aug. should be treated with Proxol, Turcam, Oftanol, Sevin or Mocap (commercial turf only) at rates used in spring. Treat green June beetle with Sevin (6-8 lb. Al/acre).	Treatment can be made as late as mid-September. Irrigate first if thatch or soil is dry.
SOD WEBWORMS	Treatment is not appropriate at this time.	When necessary, apply diazinon (5 lb. Al/acre) or Proxol (6-8 lb. Al/acre).	Make application when larvae are present or two weeks after peak moth flight. Use Dursban (1 lb. Al/acre), diazinon (5 lbs. Al/acre), Sevin (6-8 lbs. Al/acre) or Proxol (6-8 lb. Al/acre).	Larvae are small and cause little damage at this time. Treatment in September reduces population for next spring.
GREENBUGS	Treatment is not appropriate at this time.	Aphid numbers are too low to detect.	Use Orthene (1 lb. Al/acre) or Dursban (1 lb. Al/acre) or diazinon (2.5 lb. Al/acre).	Severe infestations may occur as late as December. Use the same insecticides as in the summer.
BLACK TURFGRASS ATAENIUS	An application of Oftanol (2 lbs. Al/acre) in March may prevent summer infestations of larvae, but it's best to wait until April.	Application of Oftanol (2 lbs. Al/acre) during April or May prevents larval infestations during summer. Diazinon (5-6 lbs. Al/acre) applied to fairways in April also prevents infestations.	If preventative applications were not made, spot or generally treat with Proxol (8 lbs. Al/acre), Turcam (2-4 lbs. Al/acre), Sevin (8 lbs. Al/acre) or Mocap (5 lbs. Al/acre), as needed.	Undeveloped larvae die with frost.
CUTWORMS	Treatment is not appropriate at this time.	The insecticides effective against sod webworm are also effective against cutworms. Apply late in the afternoon. Do not irrigate for best control.	Use Dursban (1 lb. Al/acre), Proxol (8 lbs. Al/acre) or Sevin (6-8 lbs. Al/acre). Do not irrigate following liquid applications unless specified on label.	Same as for summer.
COVER MITES	Treatment is not appropriate at this time.	Liquid diazinon (2.5 lb. Al/acre) or Dursban (1 lb. Al/acre) should be used.	Treatment usually is not necessary.	Treat as needed with liquid diazinon (2.5 lbs. Al/acre) or Dursban (1 lb. Al/acre).
WINTER GRAIN MITE	If needed, use spring treatment.	If treatment is necessary, use liquid diazinon (2-3 lbs. Al/acre) or Dursban (1 lb. Al/acre). Avoid repeated use of Sevin.	Treatment is not appropriate, since mite is in egg stage.	Treatment is not appropriate since mite is in egg stage.

* See accompanying text for details; always follow label directions.



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