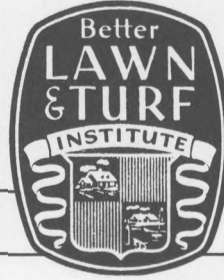


BETTER LAWN

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Harvests

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December 1, 1959

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS FEATURED IN CARTOON SERIES

The Lawn Institute cartoon panel series, "Your Lawn", is released to newspapers twice yearly through the Derus Media Service.



CRABGRASS CRIES FOR YOU



CRABGRASS WEEPS MORE THAN LAWN GRASS. NOTICE HOW WET YOUR SHOES GET WALKING ACROSS A CRABGRASS INFESTED LAWN WHILE YOUR OWN BLUEGRASS LAWN CONTAINS LITTLE DEW. BOTANISTS CALL THIS PHENOMENON "GUTTATION"

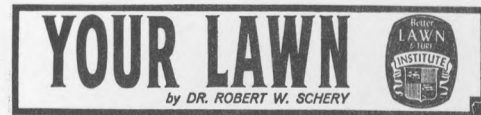
CRABGRASS PLANTS DIE WITH EACH FROST BUT THEY CONTINUE LIFE BY MEANS OF SEEDS THEY LEAVE IN THE SOIL—SEEDS SOMETIMES LIE DORMANT IN THE SOIL FOR MANY YEARS.



SCIENTISTS HAVE FOUND THAT SOME ENTOMBED SEEDS ARE ABLE TO SPROUT AFTER CENTURIES.

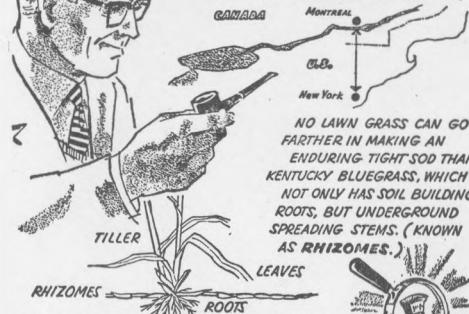
The second Institute "Your Lawn" panel, "375 Miles From One Grass Root", released Fall, 1959, has appeared in 2,197 newspapers to date.

The first Institute "Your Lawn" panel, "Crabgrass Cries For You," released Spring, 1959, has appeared in 2,231 newspapers to date.



375 miles of Roots from a SINGLE GRASS PLANT!

(THE EQUIVALENT OF THE DISTANCE BETWEEN NEW YORK and MONTREAL!)



NO LAWN GRASS CAN GO FARTHER IN MAKING AN ENDURING TIGHT SOD THAN KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS, WHICH NOT ONLY HAS SOIL BUILDING ROOTS, BUT UNDERGROUND SPREADING STEMS. (KNOWN AS RHIZOMES.)

1/50,000 OF A CENT WILL BUY ONE SEED THAT WILL MAKE THE PLANT, THAT CAN PRODUCE RHIZOMES AND ROOTS ENOUGH TO COVER 1,000 SQUARE INCHES OF EVER-IMPROVING KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS LAWN, BUILDING AND HOLDING TOPSOIL RICHER THAN GOLD.

Both of these panels are still being run by newspapers, according to clippings received regularly by the Institute.

AGRONOMY JOURNAL ARTICLE ENDORSES BLUEGRASS AND FESCUE

Interesting research was reported in the October Agronomy Journal. One article was entitled, "Susceptibility of Merion and other Kentucky Bluegrass Varieties to Stripe Smut," by Kreitlow and Juska, and the other, "Evaluation of Cool-Season Turfgrasses Alone and in Mixtures," by Juska and Hanson.

The former is of special interest, in showing that the Merion variety suffers inordinately from stripe smut disease, compared to natural Kentucky bluegrass and especially varieties such as Newport and Park. This tends to emphasize that even though a named variety seems excellent initially, unforeseen problems (in this case disease) may arise in time which can severely decimate a genetically uniform plant selection. Following are quotes from the article:

"The evident susceptibility of Merion bluegrass to strips smut suggests that this variety may be seriously damaged in areas and under conditions where the fungus occurs. Since plants are infected systemically they remain diseased until they die. New tillers that arise from the parent plant are almost invariably smut-infected.

"The incidence of stripe smut observed in breeder and commercial Merion bluegrass was much higher than in other varieties and selections. While most varieties average less than 1 smutted tiller per square foot, breeder and commercial Merion Kentucky bluegrass averaged 40 and 32, respectively, per square foot."

In the second article an observation indicates that mixtures containing red fescue with bluegrass were in general more satisfactory than bluegrass planted alone. Observations were made on plantings established in 1953, the changes checked in 1958. On the rating scheme mixtures containing Merion Kentucky bluegrass rated somewhat better than those containing natural Kentucky bluegrass (except where stripe smut finally came in), but the obvious fallacy here is that the plots were not especially managed to give best performance of the natural Kentucky bluegrass. The ratings between Merion, natural Kentucky bluegrass, and mixtures with other quality turfgrasses were not very great, but did show up in general much better than when bentgrass was included. Where "cheap" seed mixtures were tried, low in the quality grasses, results were rather disastrous. Also red fescue mixed with Kentucky bluegrass gave somewhat higher five year ratings than bluegrass alone:

"The mixture without bluegrass or red fescue produced the poorest turf. Plots sown with this mixture produced a coarse, open turf and were heavily infested with weeds. Turf-quality was improved when 26% common bluegrass and 7% red fescue were included in a mixture containing 40% ryegrass, 20% red-top, and 2% clover; however, purchasing a mixture of this type

is not justified on cost alone since it takes several years for the ryegrass and redtop to disappear. During the time that ryegrass and redtop are present, the texture and composition of the turf are less desirable than those obtained from seeding adapted, long-lived lawn species."

DR. SCHERY TO CO-WRITE U.S.D.A. YEARBOOK SEED TRADE CHAPTER

John Schiffman, Chairman of the A.S.T.A. Committee working with the Department of Agriculture on the Yearbook has asked Dr. Schery to share authorship with his chapter relating to operations of the seed trade. Content and organization for the write-up were discussed when Mr. Schiffman visited with Dr. Schery in October. This will be in addition to Dr. Schery's own chapter on the lawn seed industry.

NEW LONG-LASTING FERTILIZER TYPES TO BE TESTED BY INSTITUTE

Mr. Verne C. Bidlack, Jr., chemist with the Development Department of Archer Daniels Midland Company, Minneapolis, conferred with Dr. Schery at the Lawn Institute office in October. Dr. Schery's opinion was solicited regarding some new ideas A.D.M. has for long-lasting fertilizers. A.D.M. is sending some of their treated material to Marysville for test.

PARK MAINTENANCE CARRIES TWO INSTITUTE ARTICLES

The 12th Annual Buyer's Guide edition of Park Maintenance carried two Lawn Institute releases.

"Plastic Film Used to Start New Turf Areas", bylined by Dr. Schery, was based on a release from the Spring, 1959 Institute Press Kit. "Fall Is Time For Turf-grass Renovation" outlined ideas for establishing a new lawn and re-seeding an old lawn, with Dr. Schery noted as the source.

BLUEGRASS HISTORICAL ARTICLE IN HORTICULTURE MAGAZINE

"The Story of Bluegrass -- The Immigrant That Made Good" by Dr. Schery appeared in the October issue of Horticulture magazine. From its Old World beginnings to Colonial America and finally to today's suburbanite, the feature covers the colorful history of the immigrant, agrarian mainstay, soil builder and stabilizer that is Kentucky bluegrass.

MISSOURI PRESS ASSOCIATION USES BLUEGRASS AS FAVORS

The Missouri Press Association requested 300 samples of Kentucky bluegrass seed as favors at their annual dinner. Also donated were two twenty pound bags of Natural Kentucky bluegrass seed as door prizes.

"AUTUMN AND THE LAWN" ON TV THROUGH ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

Forty five television stations carried a five-minute TV feature, "Autumn and Your Lawn", prepared by Dr. Schery and released by Encyclopedia Britannica.

Utilizing appropriate cartoon art work, making up a set of 18 slides, bluegrass and Oregon fescue were prominently mentioned in the accompanying script.

The program director of each station was sent a follow-up one-pound bag of a seed mixture containing Kentucky bluegrass and Oregon fescue.

Encyclopedia Britannica has already stated that they are definitely interested in cooperating with the Institute further in additional presentations next year.

FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE TO USE INSTITUTE MATERIAL

Mr. George H. Enfield, Extension Agronomist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has advised Dr. Schery that Lawn Institute literatures is appropriate for his extension agronomists. They will use the Institute material for reference and call it to the attention of others.

INFORMATION REQUEST FROM 50TH STATE

Mrs. Robert E. Kissling, 940 Lemi Place, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii, wrote the Institute asking for information on what kind of lawn might be suitable in Atlanta, Georgia (where the Kissling's apparently will move shortly).

SANTA FE GARDEN EDITOR INTERVIEWS DR. SCHERY

Joe M. Clark, Garden Editor for the Santa Fe New Mexican, headlined his September 20th Northern New Mexico Gardening: "Visiting Lawn Specialist Favors Ordinary Bluegrass."

Quotes from his column included:

"Outstanding authority on lawn grasses, Dr. Robert Schery, visited Santa Fe this weekend from Marysville, Ohio, where he heads a turf institute operating on a nation-wide basis."

"He (Dr. Schery) noted that Kentucky bluegrass will grow better in shade or part shade here than in most regions, by reason of the intense quality of the sunlight here ... Fescue is usually somewhat more shade-tolerant than bluegrass."

AGRONOMY JOURNAL CARRIES STORY ON SEED FREEZING

An item appearing in the October Agronomy Journal states the viability of seed was held equal to initial germination, or in most cases actually improved, if the seed was kept frozen, for a period of three or four years.

No bluegrass or lawn fescue was included in the trials, but tall fescue and orchardgrass were, which leads one to suppose the same results would pertain with bluegrass and red fescue. Other species in the tests were legumes, and all showed nearly 100% of initial germination when held subfreezing for a period of 46 or 48 months.

LAWN BUILDING TECHNICAL ADVANCES HIGHLIGHTED IN HORTICULTURE STORY

Dr. Schery, in his "What's New In Lawn Building," which appeared in the September issue of Horticulture, points out that "Even the amateur quickly becomes aware that interplay between good seed, proper mowing, fertilization and top-flight equipment not only makes a good lawn possible, but makes it fun to build and maintain."

The article further states: "Natural Kentucky bluegrass, harvested of diverse strains from fields having endured since colonial times, or a mixture of the bluegrass varieties and the fine-leaf Oregon fescues, are preferable to one uniform variety."

FUTURE INSTITUTE ACTIVITIES BLUEPRINTED IN MEETING

Wayne Beavers of Bozell & Jacobs, Inc., met with Dr. Schery at the Institute office in Marysville, Ohio, on October 28 to discuss the forthcoming Spring, 1960 Press Kit, review additions to the Institute's photo files, review recent Institute activities and formulate new Institute projects for the future.

GOLF COURSE MEET ADDRESSED BY DR. SCHERY

On Tuesday evening, October 27, Dr. Schery spoke before the Central Ohio Golf Course Superintendents Association, meeting at the Scioto Country Club in Columbus. The discussion included soils and appropriate grasses for planting on fairways, roughs and for lawns in general in the area. Seed samples of both bluegrass and Oregon fescue were given out, along with some of the more recent reprints. In attendance, in addition to golf course superintendents, were custodians of public properties such as the Veterans Hospital at Chillicothe, and a number of members of the greens committees of golf courses represented.

BLUEGRASS AND FESCUE MENTIONED IN GOLF COURSE ARTICLE

The September-October "Golf Course Reporter" used an Institute furnished picture (full page) to head the "Fall Lawn Care" section.

Six sectional experts, some of them Institute Advisors, reviewed the lawn program in autumn regionally.

Dr. John Cornman, of Cornell, says in his section on the Northeast:

"The evidence indicates that when more than 10% of redtop or

15% of ryegrass is used, these quick growing kinds become 'robber' plants that hinder the growth of permanent grasses. If these limits are not exceeded by the seedsmen perhaps a compromise is possible. Otherwise, logic seems to be in favor of omitting these weightmakers, price-cutters, and cosmetics.

"Timothy, orchardgrass, sheep fescue, Canada bluegrass, meadow fescue, and the tall fescues 'Alta' and 'Kentucky 31' are sometimes useful for pastures, airports, roadsides and other rough areas. Persons who plant mixtures containing these grasses with the idea that they will turn into an attractive lawn are usually disgusted by their coarse, stubbly, or clumpy growth. Unfortunately they cost less per pound than good lawn grasses and find their way into many ready-made mixtures as 'filler' grasses."

Quoting from Dr. Nutter for the Southeast:

"Some home owners may decide that bluegrass, bentgrass or fescue grass will suit their situation better than ryegrass. This would be true where the basic lawn is dense (as with the improved bermuda grass varieties) or heavily thatched. These winter grasses will persist longer in the spring, but are slower to germinate, more expensive and more difficult to manage than ryegrass." (this is, of course, with reference to autumn inter-seeding of a "winter grass".)

For winter interseeding on the Pacific Coast, Dr. Victor Youngner recommends:

"In general the most satisfactory turf will be obtained by planting a simple mixture or a straight variety which will best meet the requirements of each specific lawn situation. Seldom if ever will anything be gained by planting a mixture of more than 3 varieties. For fine lawns Kentucky bluegrass or a bluegrass variety such as Merion or Newport are recommended. A mixture of 60% Kentucky bluegrass and 40% creeping red fescue, by seed weight, will produce a good turf in partially shaded lawn. Bluegrasses should be seeded at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds of seed per 1000 square feet and the mixture of bluegrass and red fescue at 3 to 3 1/2 pounds."

ADDITIONAL HIGHLIGHTS OF DR. SCHERY'S WESTERN ITINERARY

Here is a resume of Dr. Schery's swing through several western states in September. Full details were not available when the October 1 issue of Harvests went to press.

St. Louis - In addition to the KSD-TV appearance with Clif St. James, arrange-

ments were made for usage of Institute illustration materials the week following.

Columbia - A visit with Dr. D. D. Hemphill, in charge of Horticultural Research on turfgrass, and Advisor to the Institute, preceded the appearance on KOMU-TV.

Kansas City - Over and above the several television appearances and the evening presentation at the Garden Center, there was a luncheon with Jack Tillotson, publisher of Flower and Garden.

Manhattan, Kansas - A review of turfgrass research with Dr. Ray Keen, of Horticulture, and one of the Institute Advisors.

Denver - A visit and review with Herb Bundell, County Agent, and the horticultural expert for the county, judge on the best lawn contest, a meeting with the Colorado State Horticulture and Forestry Association Board (delivering a brief talk on the Institute to them). Visits to the new aboretum, and with Dr. Hildreth, Director. Visit with George and Sue Kelly, noted authors on the Rocky Mountain horticulture. Checked with George Ward on the photographic reproductions for Encyclopedia Britannica, being mailed to 50 television stations around the country for use in the E. B. sponsored educational telecast series. Visited with Walter Pesman, noted landscape architect for the Rocky Mountain area.

Albuquerque - Inspection of lawns, and visit with Dr. Howard Dittmer, Dean, University of New Mexico, Advisor for the Institute.

Santa Fe - Visit with several horticulturally inclined individuals, especially Joe Clark, Garden Editor for the Santa Fe New Mexican, and Director of the Park Commission for the State of New Mexico.

Los Alamos - Visit with Jim Ditto, consistent front-runner in the local "best lawn" contest, with Carl Freeman in charge of the grounds for all of Los Alamos. (He will use "Bluegrass Beauty" and our literature in training his crews) and in inspection and cursory conversation with a number of Los Alamos nurserymen and home owners.

Stillwater, Oklahoma - Visit with Dr. Wayne Huffine, in charge of Turfgrass Research (Agronomy; Chairman of Turfgrass Division this year).

Fayetteville, Arkansas - Visit with Dr. A. M. Davis, Agronomy, our Advisor and currently in charge of turfgrass work for the University.

And here is a brief distillation of what some of the research people are finding for the particular area in which they are undertaking experimentation.

Hemphill (Missouri) - Largely concerned with herbicide work, on bluegrass. Recognizes bluegrass as the mainstay lawngrass for Missouri, bolstered where appropriate by the red fescues. Drought year, so crabgrass not much of a problem. Of pre-emergence material tested, an experimental product of

Diamond Alkali seemed better than those on the market. Finds nothing new among conventional (broadleaf) weed killers, and feels that the best available thing at the moment is a combination of 2,4-D with Sylvex, which will clean up almost all non-grass weeds. The arsonates seemed the best post-emergence crabgrass herbicides, and in dry summers such as this, have been effective against knotweed and spurge, too. Has had somewhat disappointing experience with ureaforms, feeling not all of the nitrogen is retrieved.

Ray Keen (Kansas) - a lot of selection and breeding research, especially on bermudagrass, but also on Zoysia and to some extent on fescues.

Of bentgrasses currently favors Springfield, followed by Cohansey, Arlington and Penncross.

Keen would recommend Merion as a suitable bluegrass if it can be well tended, but feels Merion cannot accept summer dormancy as well as natural Kentucky, and would not suggest it for unirrigated sections. The unirrigated plots now nine years old have turned almost entirely to bermudagrass. Most of Kansas is, of course, bermudagrass country.

Of the Zoysias, the Meyer strain is still the fastest growing, and probably the most satisfactory. Some of the specialized bermuda varieties were ending up with disease and insect troubles this year and the African bermudas were especially hard hit. For home use where considerable attention can be lavished on the lawn, Keen would recommend Tifgreen as the best, followed by Sunturf. Keen feels that Bermuda can get by on less water than any of the other turfgrasses, although where no irrigation is possible of course one has to turn to buffalograss or blue gamma.

Keen's experience with the ureaforms, like Hemphill's, has not been up to expectations.

Wayne Huffine (Oklahoma) - The emphasis at Stillwater is not as much on breeding new strains as at Kansas. He had several selections, including a hardy centipede and St. Augustine clones are on hand, and the centipede may be released.

Huffine has had fairly successful control of winter weeds in bermuda grass, by pre-emergence means (especially Neburon and Diuron). Chlordane has worked as a pre-emergence control of chickweed, if used at rates as high as 80 pounds active per acre (60 pounds was sporadic). As in other sections of the warmer part of the crabgrass area, the arsonates are effective, but not as reliable as in more northerly areas. The arsenical pre-emergency materials gave good results this year although previous years they had not been as satisfactory.

Huffine has experienced an upsurge in sod webworm, and a number of grass diseases. He associates this in part with the more extensive care and fertilization lawns are getting, and is beginning to wonder if we haven't become extreme in these respects.

Ureaform results here, too, have been poorer than expected, which seems characteristic of this three-state area.

Like Keen in Kansas, he finds the Meyer strain of Zoysia the fastest filling, and hence to be recommended. Bluegrass would be good for seeding the northwestern few counties (and the panhandle of Texas), but otherwise Oklahoma is bermudagrass country. Currently he would recommend Sunturf first, U-3, and Tifgreen. He finds the African bermudas too demanding for the average home owner (need sweeping and constant mowing).

A. M. Davis (Arkansas) - The turfgrass research work is only in the beginning stages here, an incidental project for Davis, who has other agronomic duties. Davis feels that Arkansas is chiefly bermudagrass country, although he realizes that bluegrass can be grown, especially in the shade. He feels that for good bluegrass survival, Arkansas soils must have liberal additions of phosphorus.

For lawns Davis is currently recommending Sunturf bermudagrass, although if the home owner wishes to take time for establishment he would suggest Meyer Zoysia. He has found one clone of St. Augustine winter hardy at Fayetteville, and dichondra as well (although this is too touchy for home use).

Davis has been successful in overseeding bluegrass and Oregon fescue into bermuda as a "winter grass", such that the area was completely green.

Davis has had disappointing results in post-emergence crabgrass control with DSMA, and hesitates to add arsenicals (PAX) to the soil for fear of build-up. He feels 2,4-D compounds are satisfactory for freeing bermuda lawns of winter weeds.

A full-time turfgrass and ornamental man is expected to be hired in the near future, which may result in more complete research.

RUTGERS TURFMEN REPORT FINDINGS TO DR. SCHERY

Here is the summary of a visit by Dr. Schery to Rutgers University, Drs. Richard Skogley and Ralph Engel, on October 15.

For the first time, sod webworm has become serious in New Jersey this year. It attacked especially Merion bluegrass, according to Dr. Skogley. Chlordane sprayings were not overly effective, and chlordane was said to have definitely not controlled chinch bug. New Jersey is currently recommending diazinon instead. Of course, chinch bug is largely on bentgrasses, seldom attacking bluegrass and the lawn fescues.

The experts at Rutgers confirm what was noted at Rhode Island -- that nimblewill is not a severe problem on the East Coast.

The Rutgers experts are ready to back-track a bit on recommendations for heavy fertilization. They agree that some of our summer afflictions might be directly

traceable to over-fertilization. They are currently recommending two to three pounds of actual nitrogen per year per thousand. In some respects the efficiency of the ureaforms has been disappointing, although the safety and the labor saving are plus factors in favor of ureaform.

In the pre-emergence crabgrass testing, for which an excellent test area was under observation, experimental materials from Dow and Diamond Alkali and chlordanes did a satisfactory job, although chlordanes was reported somewhat erratic in other field tests. It is surmised that the chlordanes loses some of its potency if it remains a long time in the soil. Skogley and Engel are not convinced that delayed effects or the use of any chemical have been fully determined as yet. They believe that later thinning of turf may be traceable to chemicals, even the phenoxy types, applied years earlier (especially on bentgrasses, more so than on bluegrass).

The experimental test area on red fescues is one of the more interesting in the nation, having been in continuous existence for seven years now. In that length of time all varieties have survived, and Engel feels there is little to choose from in differences between them. Actually, at the time of visit, the fescue turfs receiving no fertilization looked just as well as those having received fertilization. Even at the low cut (3/4 inch) the fescue turf had survived, although perhaps not so well as at higher cuts.

DR. SCHERY REPORTS ON RHODE ISLAND TURF TESTS

This is a resume of the visit to the University of Rhode Island, where Dr. Jesse DeFrance and his students were visited on October 14. At the same time, Dr. Schery inspected the research underway and took over Dr. DeFrance's class in turfgrass management for the day.

As has proven the case in almost every section, the regional bluegrass seed samples supplied through the Institute, now two years old in the Rhode Island plantings, appeared identical. Dr. DeFrance reports this has been the case since seeding, so that we have this added assurance that no matter where bluegrass seed is harvested, it will perform satisfactorily in other sections of the bluegrass zone.

DeFrance tends to keep the bluegrass mown more closely than would be permissible over most of the country, especially in climatic locations where hot summers prevail. He has two mowing heights, one at 1/2 inch, and the other at 1 inch; superimposed upon both of these is a high fertility and a low fertility regimen. As might be expected, the natural Kentucky bluegrass seedlings show up poorly in comparison to Merion at the low cut.

However, Merion at low fertility was severely blemished with dollar spot. Even at the higher of the two clippings there was a good deal of "gray hair" (white, shriveled leaf tips), due to lesions from *Helminthosporium* cutting across the leaf some distance down. The condition was more severe on the Merion than on the natural bluegrasses, at the time of visit. Of course in the "Kingston

seed mixture", Dr. DeFrance recommends a blending of Merion, natural Kentucky bluegrass, and red fescue varieties.

At the low height of cut, resulting in a thinning of the bluegrass, weeds predominating through the summer have been knotweed, chickweed, clover and crabgrass.

The rating charts on fertility trials (on Kingston mixture turf) were rather interesting. Turf that remained unfertilized through the summer, seemed to give higher autumn ratings than turf which had received summer fertilization. Of course this rated lower, without fertilization, during summer. This points up that there is no one "best" method for handling turfgrass, but rather that each of several methods may have seasonal advantages. In this instance it seems that a bluegrass turf not forced by fertilization in summer gave a better autumn response than that which was forced.

Interestingly, as a result of the late autumn this year, Zoysia was still perfectly green on October 14.

Other odds and ends of information include the conclusion that Arlington Congressional bentgrasses in mixture are still the favorite putting green strains for the area; chlordane at as high as 160 pounds per acre did not inhibit grass growth; and that nimblewill is not a serious problem in the area.

INSTITUTE MEMBERS AT CHICAGO MEETING

On October 7, President Gassner, Vice President Spears, and Dr. Schery met with Associate Members in a preliminary session in Chicago, dedicated to ironing out whether or not the Institute should establish a "seal of commendation". Attending were Harold Doellinger, of Scotts; Sam Backus, of Ferry-Morse; Jack Herman and Ken Christensen, of Northrup-King; Bill Ward, of McCulloughs; Swede Townsend, of Whitney and Rudy-Patrick; and Bill Herron, of Seaboard.

OHIO SHORT COURSE ATTENDED BY DR. SCHERY

Dr. Schery attended the Ohio Short Course for roadside improvement in October as representative of the American Seed Trade Association.

The Short Course is sponsored each year by the Ohio State University and the State Highway Department.

Included in the kits given to each of the approximately 100 members making the tour were copies of the Institute's reprints, "New Ideas in Roadside Turf," and "Use the Best Grasses for Your Roadside," plus packets of fescue seed and bluegrass.

Additional samples were provided for the literature table of the State Office Building.

As Chairman of the Roadside Seeding Committee of the A.S.T.A., Dr. Schery attended a luncheon for which A.S.T.A. was co-host with Allied Chemical. Dr. Schery spoke in behalf of roadside seeding to the assemblage during the luncheon, and accompanied the tour for the demonstrations on various highway roadsides during the afternoon (stump removal, spraying, litter gathering, design types, etc.).

SPENCER CHEMICAL ISSUES INSTITUTE'S POLYETHYLENE REPORT

The Summer, 1959 issue of the Spencer Chemical Company "Today's Fertilizer Dealer" reviews the Institute's recent polyethylene film tests in their "New Horizons for Farming with Plastics" column.

Self-watering baby grass with polyethylene film underscores the article's theme of how easy it is to grow grass with polyethylene film.

STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS HEAR DR. SCHERY

In response to an invitation from John Butter, Chief Engineer of the State Highway Commission of Iowa and Chairman of the Roadside Development Committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials, Dr. Schery addressed his committee at the 45th Annual Meeting of the American Association of State Highway Officials in Boston on October 13.

Dr. Schery presented a talk entitled "The Changing Pattern of Highway Seeding" before the Committee on Roadside Development.

In the presentation copies of the Institute reprints, "Use the Best Grasses for Your Roadsides", "Seeding America's New Front Yard", the A.S.T.A. booklet on Roadside Seeding, plus sample packets of bluegrass and Oregon fescue seed were distributed.

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ... ABOUT THE INSTITUTE AND QUALITY LAWN GRASSES ...

"Ivar certainly was right when he told me that you would give an interesting talk to the Roadside Development Committee at Boston. I was quite proud that I could arrange for such a man as you to appear before this committee and I can tell you that your paper was well received and outstanding.

"If in any I can repay you for this favor, please do not hesitate to ask."

John G. Butter
Chief Engineer
State Highway Commission
Ames, Iowa

"It was with great interest that I read your story on bluegrass in a recent issue of Horticulture Magazine. This is especially well done. It is just the kind of thing that will help elevate the professional status of horticulturists in general, and it is the kind of thing that you rarely see.

"May I compliment you most sincerely."

Donald P. Watson, Professor
Ornamental Horticulture
Michigan State University

"Thanks for your wonderful letter and kind permission to use the grass map and other parts of the text to go along with it.

"This is going to be a good addition, believe me. I've always felt you're one of the best turf men in the country."

George Abraham
The Green Thumb Program
WHAM
Rochester, New York