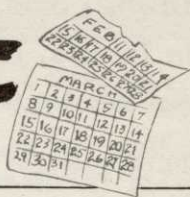


Lawn Care

T.M. REG

Early starters get better lawns!



IT'S LAWN TIME AGAIN

Summer drouths are not unusual. Last year's dryness was worse than usual over most sections of the country, however, because fall rains failed to materialize. Soils generally went into cold weather deficient in moisture. Turf vigor was reduced because the grasses could not tiller-out as they normally do in late fall and winter.

This early spring program is more important than ever. *Now* is the time to make plans. Outdoor activity on the lawn is a rewarding challenge and a fine spring tonic.

Does your lawn need lime? Likely not, if you live west of the Mississippi, though there are exceptions. If farmers use lime to any extent in your vicinity (ask your county extension agent, he is probably located in the Court House or Post Office) then a soil test is suggested or a light application every two or three years — 25 lbs raw agricultural limestone per 1000 sq ft.

In practically all of the eastern and

southern seaboard states, lime is needed every year or two. If you want to be sure as to frequency and amounts, write to Scotts, Marysville, Ohio, regarding Soil Test Service.

Your lawn does need FOOD! An early breakfast in bed is a good idea. Put Turf Builder in front of the grass before it awakens. It can use the root strengthening Phosphates, the growth stimulating Nitrogen, the tonic of Potassium as the grass begins to stir and stretch. Grass feeds on soil nutrients even before it starts to green up in spring. As a matter of fact, grass roots are being regenerated whenever the soil temperature is much above freezing. Apply Turf Builder as early in the season as you wish, such as on a light snow. Just wheel out the Scotts Spreader and take a walk over the lawn.

Sweep up debris. Better do this before the spring seeding. Get rid of matted leaves and trash that smother grass and

(Continued on page 4)



Acres of test lawns at Marysville, Ohio

Lawns Come In Three's, Too!

Good, better, best. Standard, special, deluxe —

These adjectives may well be used in describing lawns as well as cars and refrigerators. The determination of lawn quality depends upon—

- a) *environment, character of the soil and growing condition*
- b) *the care given it, and*
- c) *materials used to make and maintain it, particularly the seed*

Deluxe Lawn—for the picture lawn, the ultimate enhancement of the home with reasonably good soil—it is Scotts Lawn Seed. By seed count ratio, the components are approximately three parts Kentucky Bluegrass, two parts Bentgrass and one part Poa Trivialis. Since this blend contains nearly three million seeds per pound, a light seeding of 2 lbs per 1000 square feet (easily possible with a Scotts Spreader) results in depositing about 25 viable seeds to the square inch of ground.

Good Lawn—is developed with the new Bluegrass Blend, composed largely of the traditionally beautiful Bluegrass, famous since earliest Colonial history, for lawns and parks. The other component is Poa Trivialis, also called Danish Bluegrass and Shade Bluegrass. It is now feasible to use Bluegrass by itself since Scutl can be used to control the main enemy of Bluegrass—the organism causing Leaf Spot and root rot disease. Hereofore, this fungus has severely thinned Bluegrass stands in late spring attacks.

Bluegrass alone makes excellent turf but not quite the rich, deep cushion of a deluxe Scotts Lawn. Bluegrass is especially attractive in spring and fall.

Utility Lawn—Suggested where the picture lawn is not practicable at least not in initial stages of the lawn development. Possibly the soil condition is so poor, or slopes so steep that the finer turf grasses are not adaptable. Then too, planting may be made in late spring where it is not feasible to water regularly in dry periods. Or, it may be that a more rugged type of turf is needed to withstand the activities of the neighborhood children.

In such cases, it's probably better to plant Scotts "Special" Seed. In many circumstances, it is a good idea to plant Scotts Special in the spring with the plan of overseeding with Scotts Lawn Seed or Bluegrass Blend in the fall.

Maintenance Definitions & Guide

Feeding—Turf Builder per 1000 sq ft

Standard — 10 lbs, cool season rate

Half Rate — 5 lbs, hot weather

Double Rate — 20 lbs, work into soil preparation of new lawn

Mowing

Short — 1 inch *Very short* — $\frac{3}{4}$ inch

Medium — $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches

High — 2 inch *Very high* — 2 to 3 inch

Frequent mowing is advisable, preferably after growth of not more than 50% of normal mowing height. Lawn cut at one inch should receive next mowing after not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch growth.

SCUTL

Light — Early season disease control; pre-emergence of weeds, new lawn rate

Normal — Early and mid-summer Crabgrass control

Double — Late summer control of mature, wiry, matted Crabgrass

Watering

Constantly Moist — Requires replacement of moisture as surface soil dries. Possibly need to start in May and water established lawn two or three times weekly.

High Level Moisture — Water as soon as soil is dry to depth of inch or so, before grass shows signs of wilting.

Low Level Moisture — Water only enough to keep grass alive, not expecting it to grow vigorously or remain bright green.

Soil Reaction — Lime Needs

pH 7.0 or above — Neutral or alkaline soil. Lime definitely not needed.

pH 6.2 to pH 7.0 — Moderate range, not apt to need lime. Half Rate occasionally may help grass.

pH 5.5 to pH 6.2 — Moderately acid — may need lime at Half Rate yearly.

Lime Rates — basis finely ground raw lime. Use $\frac{1}{3}$ less of hydrated lime.

Normal Rate — 50 lbs per 1000 sq ft (Maximum rate to established lawns)

Half Rate — 25 lbs per 1000 sq ft

Double Rate — 100 lbs per 1000 sq ft (this rate only when mixed into loose soil)

Choose Your Lawn Goal — Depending Upon Your Desire Related To Conditions

	AAA Deluxe Lawn Scotts Lawn Seed	AA Good Lawn Scotts Bluegrass Blend	A Utility Lawn Scotts "Special" Seed
Soil Condition	Should be reasonably good, preferably loamy, not gravelly	Practically any soil except sands and gravels, will do well in heavy clay if careful preparation before	Will tolerate most anything that passes for soil, but the better the soil, the better the lawn
Lime Needs	Tolerates mild acidity. Lime needed in most Atlantic coastal states, in general east of Ohio	Except in area where farmers never use lime, should be applied to keep soils near neutral range	Tolerates acid soils and absence of lime
Feeding	Spring, Summer & Fall	Spring & Fall	At least once a year
Watering	Should be kept moist throughout growing season	Once established, tolerates drought but benefits from summer watering	If grass gets started, this lawn will thrive on minimum amount of moisture
Mowing	Cut short except in hot weather (above 85 degrees) then medium	Medium height or cut short in cool weather; high in mid-summer	High cut in hot weather. Medium cut in cool seasons
Type of Mower	Reel type, sharp, well adjusted	Reel preferred although good rotary all right	Reel or rotary adjustable to at least 2 inch cut
Clippings Removed	Yes, unless mown very frequently	Optional except a heavy mat should be removed	Seldom necessary, unless clippings very heavy
SCUTling	As needed to subjugate Crabgrass, otherwise one series in Late Spring — to control disease	Early season schedule for disease control. Continue in summer if necessary to subdue Crabgrass	May be needed in new lawn to keep Crabgrass within bounds. More likely in wet season
Weed Controls	Generally once a year, either spring or fall	Use as needed. Once a year should be enough after lawn is established	Apply whenever broad-leaved weeds are objectionable
Color of Grass	Should be brilliant green through growing season, good color in winter	Deep green spring and fall; dull in hot, dry weather. Good in winter	Good color spring and fall. Fair in hot weather. Brown in drought and in winter
Wearing Quality	Fair, if allowed a recovery period after abuse	Good. Cut higher if lawn receives considerable punishment	Excellent. Absorbs the punishing tumbles and skids of the playground

NEW LAWN PLANTINGS

Early Spring	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Late Spring	Fair	Questionable	Good
Summer	No	No	Fair
Early Fall	Excellent	Excellent	Satisfactory

LAWN TIME AGAIN—Cont. from page 1
prevent contact of seed with soil. A broom rake uproots fewer plants.

Cold weather is not harmful to good seed. To the contrary, alternate freezing and thawing, melting snow or soaking rain help imbed the seed. Here again, it's a simple job. Put the seed in the Scotts Spreader, set rate mark according to directions in the package and walk over the lawn.

Are grubs or moles apt to bother? If so, make early season application of Lawn and Turf Pest Control. This can be put on anytime, before or after other materials. Scotts Pest Control, a practical and efficient compound for use on grass, contains 9% active Chlordane. Chlordane is recognized as the best of modern insecticides for control of ants, grubs and other turf insects. Since moles live on grubs and the like, they work elsewhere when their food supply is destroyed by Pest Control.

Weed Controls are best applied in late spring when the weeds are growing actively. One exception is Wild Garlic or Wild Onion. It's a good idea to hit it as it appears in late winter, repeating a time or two during the spring.

NEW

A new member of the Scotts Seed family called Bluegrass Blend is described on page 2. This is not a new strain but an offering of bluegrasses to be seeded alone and not part of a lawn mixture. Suggestions for the maintenance of this good lawn variety are contained in the chart. As indicated, Bluegrass Blend is best planted in early spring or in the fall.

Comment of 4-year-old Bobby Feenstra as his father loaded his Spreader with Turf Builder—"Look, Daddy is going to make grass."

IN THE NEWS

Wild White Clover

Rather extravagant claims have been made over the past fifteen years regarding the merits of Wild White Clover. Country-wide observation during this period indicates no particular value in clover (wild or tame) in "preventing" crabgrass beyond the fact that any covering of the soil will have some deterring effect on crabgrass germination.

Ordinary White Clover is as good as the so-called Wild Clover; domestic-grown seed as good as imported.

A fancy price for Wild White Clover is not justified. Those who buy it expecting miracles will be disappointed.

Chemical Coating of Seeds

LAWN CARE has reported on Scotts Lawn Research testing of chemicals for seed treatment since the first were proposed some fifteen years ago. Such tests are continued year after year so that users of Scotts Seed may have the benefit of any and all new developments in chemical science.

To date no advantage has been shown in lawn establishment in treating seed with fungicides, hormones, fertilizers, colored dusts, or what have you.

True, there are still seeding failures but these mainly result from improper planting and care or unfavorable weather. Seed treatments overcome neither.

Chemical Mowing

The use of chemicals to retard growth of grass is again being publicized. Continued tests indicate that the advice in LAWN CARE No 113 to keep the mower sharp is still sound.

Where exactly the right quantities have been applied to some grass varieties, cut at lawn height, the rate of growth was slowed perceptibly. In contrast to this effect on desirable grasses, weeds grew better than ever because of less competition. In all too many Scott tests, it has been touch and go whether the grass slows down or just withers and dies.

Happy Birthday, Dad!

... I am sending you a dollar for a loose-leaf binder of LAWN CARE. May I have it right away as it is for my Daddy's birthday.

Erie, Penna

JUDITH F GOOD

☞ Mom—a Scotts Spreader is an ideal gift for that man-around-the lawn.

O M SCOTT & SONS CO.



MARYSVILLE - - OHIO