

# Lawn Care

*The Scott Way is the Easy Way*



## *Time to Chase the Weeds*



**T**O THE OWNER of a beautiful lawn, nothing is quite so conspicuous as ugly weeds in a smooth expanse of velvety green turf.

This blemish on the complexion of an otherwise lovely lawn is not the only reason weeds are taboo. They also fight with grass. The whole lawn eats at the same table and whatever food and moisture weeds consume, are no longer available to the grass. Most weeds are fast growers and therefore heavy eaters. In a weedy lawn, the grass gets only the crumbs.

The extent to which weeds can compete with other plants is evident in a recent issue of the Stanford Law Review. This publication reports that killing weeds in the State of California has increased rice yields by 30 to 40%. In Canada the use of weed control on 500,000 acres of wheat produced an additional 1.5 million bushels. No wonder then that part of the program of maintaining a strong beautiful lawn

is the elimination of soil-sapping weeds.

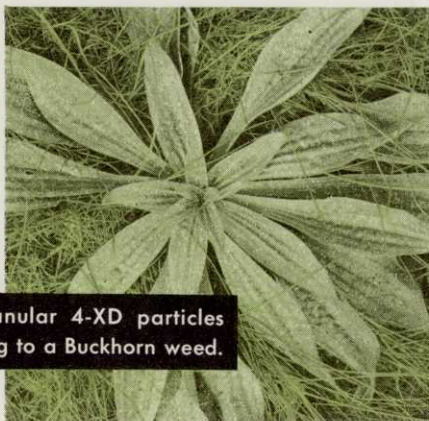
Time to fight weeds is before they produce and ripen seeds which fall to the ground and promise future trouble. Weed control shouldn't be neglected and there is no longer any excuse for putting it off because now it is easy and quick.

The old way to fight weeds was to dig them out. This laborious way left parts of roots in the ground to shoot three or four plants where only one grew before. Some people still spend valuable weekends hand-digging weeds.

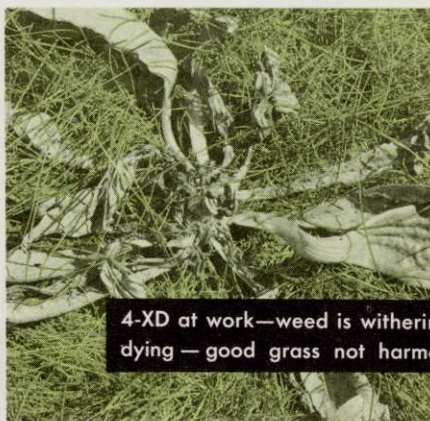
Several years ago chemical spraying replaced hand-digging, but that too is now considered old-fashioned and bothersome.

Newest and easiest method is the application of dry granules through a spreader which distributes the correct rate evenly over the lawn.

4-XD is the material. Though a dry material, it is not a dust so it is clean and easy to handle. It supercedes the old spray method because it eliminates



Granular 4-XD particles cling to a Buckhorn weed.



4-XD at work—weed is withering, dying — good grass not harmed.



#### 4-XD

#### Untreated

As long as there are vacant fields, careless neighbors, birds and breezes, weeds will always be around. Keeping them out is impossible but keeping them controlled is easy.

all the mess and bother of measuring and mixing a solution, carrying water, fussing with easily plugged-up spray equipment.

Now you just wheel out the spreader, fill it with 4-XD granules, set it at the mark prescribed in the directions and walk across the lawn. It takes about 20 minutes to spread an average size lawn.

Because the particles drop right down on the weed leaves, there is no mist drift to harm roses, vegetables, or other desirable plants.

Maybe the whole lawn doesn't need treating. The easy spreader application can be used for sectional treating too. Simply walk over the infested areas, using handy off and on control to drop the particles wherever weeds appear.

If you have just a few weeds here and there, spot treating is simple. Use the shaker tab provided on the small box of 4-XD or punch holes in a can and shake the granules lightly on the weed leaves, like sugar on the morning cereal.

**Double Action** As weeds begin to die, grass needs to be stimulated. This encourages it to fill in the weakened spots once occupied by weeds.

While Turf Builder will do this, WEED & FEED is the easy way. It is a

combination food for grass and weed killer. As one reader so aptly put it this product is a Pro-Con sort of thing. It's definitely "for" grass and "against" weeds.

WEED & FEED, like 4-XD, is dry and granular and easily applied with a Scotts Spreader. It is economical to use since one easy trip across the lawn achieves the weed control action of 4-XD plus a feeding.

This two-jobs-in-one material has been a faithful lawn aide since 1947 when Scotts Lawn Research first introduced it. Many LAWN CARE readers use it at least once a year in their maintenance program even when weeds are not too troublesome. It gives grass an extra boost and checks chance invaders from neighboring lawns before they can multiply and take over.

Although 4-XD and WEED & FEED control practically all common broad-leaved lawn weeds, there are a few exceptions such as Oxalis and Yarrow. If there is any question in your mind, weed specimens can be sent to Scotts at Palo Alto for identification. Best protective wrappings are aluminum foil, plastic freezer bags or waxed paper.

"We've been finding Scott products to be tops and surely enjoy Lawn Care tips."

No Hollywood, Calif.

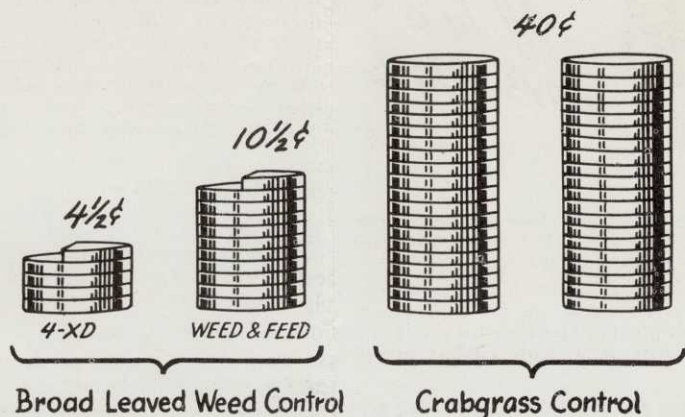
W S PENN JR

### Partial List of Western LAWN WEEDS YOU DON'T HAVE TO DIG

Dandelion	Mustard
Plantain	Morning Glory
Buckhorn	Wild Geranium
Jap Clover	Mallow
Bur Clover	Shepherds Purse
Chickweed	Heal-all
Filaree	Field Maddler
Spurge	False Dandelion
Sagebrush	Nettle
Speedwell	Daisy
Thistle	Dock



## Cost in PENNIES to Treat 100 sq. ft.



### Multi-Purpose Scutl Treatments

SINCE ITS INTRODUCTION in 1950 SCUTL has become the widest used of the crabgrass controls because of effectiveness and ease of application.

Scutl has benefits beyond that of controlling Crabgrass. One of its extras is the substantial amount of mercury it carries—just about the best fungicide for control of grass diseases. This is important especially in summer periods of high temperatures and humidity when turf disease such as Brownpatch and leaf spot may severely weaken grass plants. Keep Scutl on hand; easy and immediate applications will quickly check most fungus diseases.

The best known use of Scutl is keeping that annual visitor Crabgrass subdued. One of the most effective times to treat is while the Crabgrass plants are still young. This means early summer in most localities. The wide range of latitude and the great variations of altitude and climate throughout the West make it difficult to set any exact date for its likely appearance. However, in areas apt to be heavily infested with Crabgrass or wherever Crabgrass is known to have been growing last

year, treatments can start anytime after mid-May. If the Crabgrass has not yet made its appearance, applications need be made only once every two weeks. But if the plants are already on the scene weekly applications are required for a few weeks.

Crabgrass is found throughout the entire West so it can happen to anyone. It is often confused with wild Barley, Bermuda Grass and other types of grass-weeds for which, unfortunately, there is no chemical control. If there is any doubt as to the identity of grass weeds in your lawn, mail a specimen to Scotts Lawn Research at Palo Alto, California.

### Plus Value for Pest Control

One LAWN CARE reader reports a new and effective use for Scotts Lawn & Turf Pest Control.

He uses a shallow handful of Pest Control right out of the box, and mixes it with the soil in each hole where he plants Dahlia bulbs.

This prevents the failure of his former plantings caused by Army Worms playing hide and seek in the bulbs.

*Grandpa's Comment — "I don't see why I couldn't have one of those new Scotts Spreaders for my 80th birthday." PS — He got it.*



## All in a Day's Mail

*Is it better to try to clean weed seeds out of the soil by prolonged cultivation and postpone planting of the new lawn?*

ANS—No matter how long the cultivation, all weed seeds will not be cleaned out. Better plant at best time for the lawn. Tackle weeds later with modern weed controls.

*What can I use to kill Chickweed in my dichondra lawn?*

ANS—Nothing but hand pulling. Labor saving weed chemicals also kill dichondra so it has to be weeded by hand. Feeding with Turf Builder will help thicken dichondra and increase its weed resistance.

*How often should I water my lawn?*

ANS—Depends on many things like exposure, wind, temperature, soil type. Cut a plug or pry open with a knife blade. Water whenever top 1/2 inch of soil dries out. On heavy soils apply water slowly and over long period. On sandy soils water oftener and not so long.

*Enclosed is sample of foreign grass taken from our lawn. What is it and how to eliminate it?*

ANS—Velvet grass. A perennial and common western lawn weed. Sometimes mistaken for Crabgrass. No chemical control yet known. Cut out the patches and reseed with good close-knit lawn seed mixture.

*I am thinking of buying a Scotts Spreader for my 5,000 sq ft lawn. Which size spreader would you recommend?*

ANS—The No 65 Scotts spreader. Hopper will hold enough to treat your lawn without refilling.

*What is the enclosed weed that smothers out my grass? Nothing I have tried seems to kill it.*

ANS—Mouse-Ear Chickweed. It is covered with fine hairs that insulate it against chemicals. Moisten the patch. Apply 4-XD at 10 to 14 day intervals until it succumbs.

*How many times a year should I apply weed controls to my lawn?*

ANS—As many times as needed to keep it clean. For most lawns this is once or twice a year. Some weeds, especially low growing, vining types are semi-resistant and need a series of applications. Use it where your neighbor's lawn joins yours to keep from crossing the boundary line.

### Lawn Moths Starting

The best time to apply Scotts Lawn & Turf Pest Control to prevent damage from lawn moth larvae is June or July. Before that their numbers are seldom built up enough to cause any serious trouble.

"It is a real pleasure to learn that you people really stand behind the equipment that you sell. I have used both your mechanical equipment and also your seed and fertilizers for years, and I feel that it is the finest on the market."

Seattle, Wash

R B TAYLOR

"I enjoyed your Lawn Care booklets and have certainly saved by using your products. Thanks."

Santa Fe, N Mex

MRS. REYNALDO TORRES

"Having just received a bulletin from your firm, on the care of my lawn, it just occurred to me that I haven't thanked you properly for all the help and advice that you have given me over a period of the last five years. Of course, I have used your products with good results — even got my neighbor to use them, and now he swears by them also. This is just a friendly pat on the back from one of your customers that has had good results from every product of your firm that he has used."

Pasadena, Calif

ALBERT B WILSON

**TOUGH SEEDING SPIKES** of grass sometimes present a problem in late spring or early summer. This is the natural time for grass to develop seed heads in an effort to reproduce its kind. Seeding stems may develop closely to the ground but as they grow the seeding stalk gets coarser and tougher, and may escape the mower. This is more pronounced in some types of grass than others but actually may appear in any lawn and the condition may be worse when a dull mower is being used.

This seeding period is usually limited to a couple of weeks and calls for a little extra patience in mowing, possibly chopping off the prostrate stems. A sickle or grass whip may be used to cut off upright stems.

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