LAWN CARE

INDUSTRY

Pre-emergents applied early in spring give good control, too

Proper fertilization and mowing allow turfgrass to out-compete crabgrass, but sometimes pre-emergents needed.

Most LCOs would be tickled if they could apply a pre-emergent about two weeks prior to crabgrass germination. That way the material would be in place to kill emerging seedlings and still, probably, be active through the 8- to 10-week period of additional crabgrass germination.

LCOs usually can’t be so precise with applications. Routing pressures won’t allow it. They have to treat some lawns much earlier in the spring.

Not to worry, says Dr. Clark Throssel, associate professor of agronomy at Purdue University. Pre-emergents applied earlier in the spring, when soil temperatures are low, should still be effective when the crabgrass germinates.

The reason: soil microbes don’t start breaking down pre-emergents until the soil temperature rises. Crabgrass, a prolific seed producer, starts germinating when soil temperatures climb to around 55-60° F. for three to five days in a row.

“One that seed starts to germinate, its development occurs rapidly and your opportunities, particularly using pre-emergence herbicides, to control crabgrass vanish very quickly,” explains Throssel.

Crabgrass is one of the home lawn’s biggest curses and the LCO’s biggest enemies.

It germinates later in the spring than most other plants. (In the far south it can germinate year-round.) Although the first frost signals its end, in the dog days of summer, when the sun is high and hot, crabgrass is one of the toughest, most defiant weeds in the lawn. From a homeowner’s viewpoint it’s an ugly sight—squat, spreading, broad-leaved, and light green.

The best longterm strategy for keeping it at bay is proper fertilizing, watering and mowing. Crabgrass won’t germinate in the shade of healthy turf.

“Keep the mowing height up,” advises Throssel. “It creates a dense turf which shades the soil surface and reduces the amount of (crabgrass) seed that germinates. It makes the turf more competitive with the crabgrass plants.”

Even so, just about any appearance of crabgrass in lawns is unacceptable to most homeowners. That’s one of the big reasons they hire lawn care professionals.

Throssel spoke about crabgrass at the PLCAA Convention this past November.

—Ron Hall

Tips for better product applications

So you've been a lawn applicator a few years and you think you're a hotshot.

Even so, you probably need a refresher. Now, as the season starts, is a good time for it.

That’s not to say that what you’re doing is wrong. No two applicators have exactly the same spray/spread techniques. Likely, all you'll have to make is slight changes in your application technique, or adjustments in your delivery equipment.

“We tend to become very complacent in our application techniques. We don’t really focus on this,” says TruGreen/ChemLawn regional technical manager Bob Avenius.

In fact, Avenius advises that when a particular product isn’t giving the results it should, examine first how the product is being put down.

Common spray application faults:

• putting down too much product in trim areas and on turns,
• not overlapping during passes over the lawn,
• over-pressurizing backpack sprayers,

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Newer products give additional crabgrass control options

- Flexibility. That’s what several of the newer herbicides give turfgrass managers in controlling annual grassy weeds, says Fred Haskett of the J.C. Erlich Co. in Reading, Pa.

   The products are:
   - fenoxaprop-ethyl, a post-emergence herbicide, introduced several years ago and marketed under the trade name Acclaim, and,
   - dithiopyr, with both pre- and post-emergence activity and sold as Dimension.

Haskett, the company’s lawn & tree division manager, says these materials “add another tool and lessen our dependence on the methods we used in the past.” They don’t, however, eliminate the use of pre-emergence products, he stresses. The Pennsylvania company uses Acclaim to deal with two situations, says Haskett:

1) where a pre-emergent failure necessitates a retreat to satisfy a customer, and
2) on a mid-summer sale to a new customer whose property has a significant crabgrass problem.

He says Acclaim effectively controls germinated crabgrass up to

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- not holding the nozzle at the correct height off the turf,
- walking too fast or too slow.

Technicians using granular product are sometimes guilty of:
- not checking spreader settings,
- not filling their spreaders with enough material or too much material,
- not using a spreader shield or cover,
- holding the handle of the spreader so high that the box isn’t level,
- walking too fast or too slow,
- not walking in a straight line.

Avenius says faulty application techniques are usually easy to correct, but first they have to be identified. Videotape is often an excellent help.

Want a down-and-dirty check on how you’re doing? Spray water over your company’s asphalt parking lot, just like you’re making an application on a lawn. Then calculate how much water you’ve applied and what the pattern looks like as it dries. That way you get to see where there’s been too much applied or too little.

To monitor or check spreader settings, keep a Lesco gauge handy, and use it often.

“Regardless of what products we use, unless we put these products down correctly, we’ll never get the results we need,” says Avenius, who works out of Indianapolis.

—Ron Hall