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LIFE INSURANCE GIANT KEEPS PROMISE TO LATE CHAIRMAN WITH PARK-LIKE HOUSING IN NYC

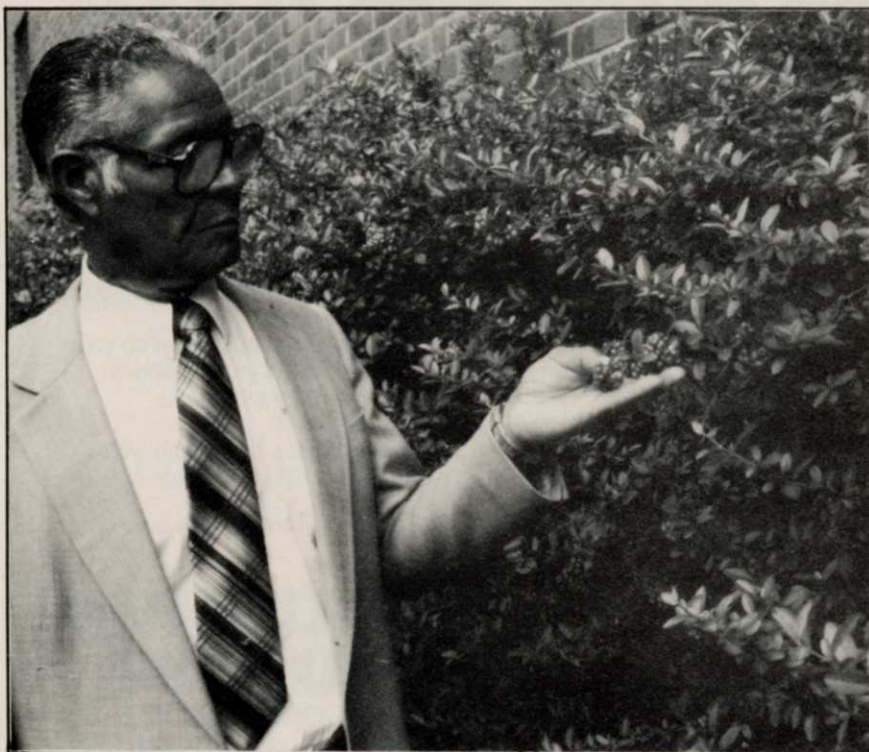


Being selected as one of the ten best landlords in New York City by a major newspaper should be proof enough of good property management. The fact that 11,000 people are waiting an average of five years to become a resident of its apartment complexes clinches it.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Peter Cooper Village and Stuyvesant Town make up an 80 acre oasis in the lower east side of Manhattan. Residents there find refuge from the noisy streets and constant hustle of New York City, while paying very reasonable rent and being close to their jobs. Moderately-priced apartments in park-like settings near urban centers was the idea of former Metropolitan Chairman Frederick H. Ecker. With his urging Metropolitan built large apartment complexes in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Alexandria, VA, and New York City in the 30's and 40's. Metropolitan has since sold all but the two in New York City.

Bob Mero, a graduate horticulturist from Virginia, joined Ecker's housing group in 1947 as superintendent of grounds operations at Metropolitan's Riverton apartments in upper Manhattan. While he was at Riverton, Metropolitan started demolition of 80 acres of tenement housing in lower Manhattan. It amounted to privately-funded urban renewal. The area, known as the Gas House District had also been the storage area for oil companies in Manhattan. As a result, the soil was saturated with oil.

The landscape of Peter Cooper Village and Stuyvesant Town became Mero's responsibility in 1973. The two complexes include 64 wooded acres spread between 110 buildings containing 11,250 apartments. There are 26 acres of turf, 9 acres of groundcover and hedges, and 25 acres of pavement and sidewalks. Fifteen playgrounds are



Robert Mero (top) has managed Metropolitan's 80-acre complex since 1973. Park-like central oval of Stuyvesant Town (bottom).

distributed throughout the two complexes.

The contrast may be hard to imagine if you've never experienced New York City. You might expect all residential areas to have tree-lined walks, parks with fountains, squirrels racing from tree to tree and birds singing. In New York City, such an environment is hard to find at any price. Furthermore, Metropolitan has kept its promise to former chairman Ecker by keeping rents far below the norm.

Mero has a maintenance staff of 40 union workers under a contract with National Cleaning Corp. All 40 work full-time, year-round for Metropolitan. Mero's grounds and garden supervisor Marty Mirione is the immediate supervisor of landscaping.

The original oil-soaked topsoil was removed and replaced before planting began. Much of the green area is above parking garages. Landscape architects Clark, Rapuno, and Holleran specified five major trees, five minor trees, four types of hedge plants, four types of vines, four types of groundcover, and 16 types of shrubs. The plant list reads like a nursery catalog: 600 *Platanus orientalis*, 500 *Quercus palustris*, 320 *Gleditsia triacanthos*, and 250 *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Magnolias, crabapples, cherry trees, *Crataegus*, and viburnum are the underlayer of trees. *Azalea*, hollies, *Leucothoe*, *Pieris*, *Rhododendron*, and *Pyracantha* surround displays of annuals and bulbs. Twentyfive acres of bluegrass, ryegrass, and fescue struggle to survive in the heavy shade and foot traffic of the 30,000 residents.

Mero's staff uses six Lockes, one Yazoo, and a dozen Bobcat trim mowers to keep the turf in shape. Fertilizer (10-6-4) is applied every June and November. Mero uses Tupersan for a preemergence weed control and an Adikes' blend for postemergence control. He has had a particular problem with purple oxalis in areas with southwest exposure. He also has an occasional infestation of chinchbugs and grubs for which he now uses Oftanol. The turf remains green throughout the winter since the



Overhead view of Peter Cooper Village and Stuyvesant Town.

outer row of buildings blocks the wind and the heat loss from the 110 buildings keeps the internal park areas above freezing most of the winter. The crew overseeds with Manhattan in the spring and NK 200 in the fall.

Mero relies heavily on Weed-eaters for trim. A five-acre strip of Belgium block is treated with Roundup when necessary. The central oval of the complex is irrigated.

Tree and shrub pruning is performed by a few trained members of the crew. Many lower branches of the plane trees have been removed for lack of light. The plane trees have also had problems with the tussock moth. The oaks have had occasional infestations of black aphids and the locusts have had red spider. Mero uses malathion and Sevin for tree spraying.

Residents of the complex take an active interest in the work done by the crew. One resident calls the local office of the Environmental Protection Agency every time she sees a spray unit. Efforts to reduce squirrel damage to the trees have also resulted in charges of cruelty. Havahart live traps, the most humane control available, are the only thing used for trapping squir-

rels. Residents have also prevented some of the pruning needed to help the turf survive. Mero feels only an owner-managed staff could really work with the residents while maintaining good will for Metropolitan.

Malavese in Hicksville, Long Island is Mero's primary supplier of equipment. Adikes and Wagner Seed provide seed and chemicals.

Bicycles and Cushman trucksters enable the crew to get around the 80 acre site quickly. Supervisors are in radio contact with the office at all times.

After 35 years with Metropolitan, Mero, an avid golfer and hunter, is retiring. His boss, Jack Velleman, an assistant vice president, has worked with Mero for most of those years. The change of guard will not be an easy one. A new manager with his own ideas might upset the careful balance between Metropolitan and the residents. The situation is being studied carefully by Staff Assistant Robert Morgan for Vice Presidents Charles Cunneen and Fred Wortman. Metropolitan continues to treat quality housing for the middle class as a prime responsibility.

WTT

FAMILY-OWNED MANAGEMENT FIRM MAKES SURE 3,000 TENANTS FEEL AT HOME AT THE HAMLETS

By THOMAS PACIELLO



A sample of The Hamlets 170 acres of developed landscape.

Residents moving from The Hamlets apartment complex in Alexandria, VA, typically fill out a questionnaire on their likes, dislikes, what they would have liked improved, etc. The majority list the grounds as one of the key reasons they liked The Hamlets. That is the highest compliment anyone could give Grounds Manager Charles Liebenow.

"I believe The Hamlets is unique in its emphasis on landscape maintenance," said Liebenow. "We believe that attractive grounds is one of the ways we attract and keep tenants." The Hamlets is owned and managed by Mark Winkler Management, a family-owned property management company. The property is approximately 350 acres, with 3000 garden apartment units on 170 acres. The remaining 180 undeveloped acres will be the site of a Radisson hotel and conference center and five office plazas.

The vision of Mark Winkler Management is to provide a self-sufficient community, similar to the nearby Crystal City. "We want people to be able to work, live and recreate within one-half square mile," said Liebenow. His maintenance crew is in many ways like The

Hamlets, a self-sufficient community. Crew size ranges from 35 during the summer to as little as 15 in the dead of winter. During the transition from the busy hot season to the slow cold season Liebenow solves his manpower problem through natural attrition. "People quit, are fired, don't want to work in the winter, go back to school or get a new job," he said. "We don't have a wholesale dumping of workers when the summer ends. We've never had to lay anyone off."

The maintenance assignments are divided into regular and high-impact areas. In the summer Liebenow runs two mowing crews that cut the complex on a 7-10 day cycle. Additionally, they edge the sidewalks and "weed-eat" the areas. The crew maintains the medians that run through the complex, although they belong to the city of Alexandria. "It would be silly to have the whole area look great and have overgrown, weed-infested medians," said Liebenow. "The medians reflect on our property."

Liebenow has his spraying incorporated into his mowing crew, differing from many managers who use separate spray crews. The foreman of the mowing crew does

all the spraying, which includes mulched areas, patios, mass plantings, parking lots and sidewalks. (The herbicide used is diquat, a formulation similar to paraquat.) "We found it was much more productive to have the foreman spray while he was running the mowing crew," said Liebenow. Come winter time the mowing and hedge trimming give way to mulching and leaf and snow removal. The entire property is mulched, every planting possible. Leaf removal is a very big job. The complex was built with the idea of leaving as many trees as possible, creating a tremendous leaf problem. As long as snow is not on the ground some crew members are picking up leaves.

High impact area maintenance pertains to places such as the shopping center, office plazas, flower beds, community club and rental office. These are the areas that will most likely be visited by prospective tenants and extra care is given to keep them properly maintained. They are administered on a seven day cycle and mowed every Friday (so they look good for the weekend visitors). Horticulturist Gary Lett has a crew of five men who pay special attention to the high impact areas. Lett plants a lot of annuals for color and rips them up after the first frost. The beds then lie natural until the planting season. While high impact areas require more fertilizer and herbicides, the hedges are allowed to grow in a natural form and receive less trimming than their residential relatives.

Keeping in line with being self-sufficient, Liebenow likes to do as much work in-house as possible. This has led him to experiment with numerous projects that other managers might have shipped out. "We do all the parking lot striping, some concrete and brick work, asphalt patching, stepping stones, walkways, a lot of retaining wall construction, and drainage work," said Liebenow. He stressed drainage

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work, noting that The Hamlets has its share of water problems. "Keeping a lot of trees and natural areas is nice and attractive but it gives you a real maintenance headache down the road. Another reason for the water trouble is the lay of the land. We have buildings at different levels and some of the lower ones don't fair too well." Liebenow built a new board-on-board fence around one of the complex's three pools and rescreened the tennis court fences.

As new areas are developed he has been taking on more of the original landscaping chores. When Carnegie's (a Host restaurant) moved into The Hamlets, they contracted out their landscaping. "We told them it stank and offered to relandscape it," said Liebenow. "They agreed and we built some stone walls, sodded, moved plants and added some annuals." The new job looked great, Host acknowledged and now Liebenow is doing all the landscaping in the new office plazas. He has found that his crew has been up to the challenge of these light construction jobs. "We have one landscape forman that has a background in construction and that had helped," said Liebenow. "The jobs are not that complicated that you need a whole crew of trained construction workers."

He finds his best workers are those that are trainable and can do a lot of different things. The Hamlets' maintenance crew application form asks potential employees to note any training they have and what equipment they can operate. On the back of the application is a list of the work rules. After an employee is hired he is given the application back so that he has a list of the rules and can't plead ignorance if he screws up. "We strive to get rid of guys that don't produce immediately," said Liebenow. "We demand high quality and high productivity and we get it. There are a lot of guys who never show up for the second day of work but those who stay are very good workers." The maintenance office is centralized in the complex so there is a lot of supervision over the crew during the work day. From the office to any

site on the complex is only a five-minute ride. The crew is dedicated, with many men coming in before starting time to load their trucks. Working hours at The Hamlets are 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. and, according to Liebenow, "They put in a legitimate eight-hour day."

Liebenow's crew often receives praise from the tenants and they are instructed to treat tenant plantings with care. "People love to take the areas by their apartment and grow flowers and vegetables," said Liebenow. "Tenants are notified that they must border areas that they don't want sprayed and the crew is instructed to be on the lookout for small plants and gardens." Liebenow tries to discourage tenant gardens because their is a lot of turnover of tenants at The Hamlets. Some tenants make a good start in the spring only to let their gardens wane when their spring fever subsides. Another problem is having

"We want tenants to work, live and recreate here."

the new tenant not want to maintain the former tenant's garden and letting it be overrun with weeds. For old-time residents who are particularly vigilant in maintaining their gardens, Liebenow has his men give them special treatment to avoid spraying their flowers. "Most people, however, really don't feel the need to beautify the grounds because they are well-maintained and very nice-looking. We have a lot of trees, shrubs and flowers near the buildings."

Another reason for Liebenow discouraging tenants from planting gardens is that The Hamlets reserves a five-acre plot of land that is cut into 200 garden plots for tenant use. A disheartening note is that of the 120 or so plots that are occupied in the spring, less than 10 are still being maintained by the end of the summer. "But come spring time you had better have those plots available or the tenants will scream," said Liebenow. "We take great pains to prevent The Hamlet from

turning into a mishmash of private gardens. Dollar-wise it's also easier to maintain."

With the management structure at The Hamlets Liebenow does not have to submit a budget outlining all his purchases for the following year. "We have a free hand to purchase what we need within reason," he said. "Because we have been fiscally responsible in the past we don't get a lot of purchasing hassles. Items over \$500 such as spring/fall plantings, concrete work, equipment needs, special projects and payroll are all budgeted and need approval. Things like small equipment parts, chemicals, fertilizer, seed and compost can be purchased directly from my office." At the end of the year Liebenow submits a "Yearly Special" budget to management that consists of items that he has requested and not gotten and other items that he wish he had. One year his yearly special was a tree spade and it has proved to be an invaluable asset.

Liebenow's planting philosophy is to plant for immediate effect. In fact, many areas are overplanted so that not only is the immediate effect present but when the planting gets crowded the plants can be moved to other areas where they are needed. It is as if every new planting was a temporary nursery for future use. At The Hamlets the aim is to have year-round color, be it seasonal annuals or colorful perennials. In doing the plantings Liebenow uses a lot of compost, as much as he can lay his hands on. He is currently getting it free from a nearby plant but as landscapers continue to sing its praises, he believes that plants will start to charge for it. He is a strong supporter of compost, particularly in topdressing.

The Hamlets is a challenge for Liebenow. It has its problems. Many plants have outlived their useful plant life and need replacing and age is catching up to the older parts of the complex. (Some sections are 25 years old). But as long as tenants keep noting that the grounds is one of their main reasons for enjoying life at The Hamlets, Liebenow will accept the challenge of keeping it in shape. **WTT**

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

By Roger Funk, Ph.D., Davey Tree Expert Co., Kent, Ohio

Q. Every winter rabbits feed on some of our landscape plants and cause severe injury. Could you please recommend some methods to control this problem? (Ohio)

A. Rabbits can multiply in large numbers from summer to fall and can cause extensive feeding damage to a variety of landscape plants, particularly during winter time when the food supply is limited. You can try one or several of the following methods to overcome the problem.

The best method is to use one-inch mesh chicken wire up to 30" high.

Trapping is effective to reduce the rabbit population by using any box-type trap containing bait such as apple or carrot. Rabbits are active from twilight to early morning and generally hide during the day. Trapping during winter is most effective.

Repellents can be effective. Nicotine sulfate can be sprayed every few days and after rains to reduce rabbit injury. This treatment may injure the plants - watch it.

A mixture of powdered rosin (7#) and denatured ethyl alcohol (1 gallon) can be used. This mixture is kept in a tight container and shaken occasionally; it may take 24 hours in a warm room to dissolve the materials. The solution can be applied in the fall by using a brush on dry trees about two feet above the snow cover. It can also be sprayed with knapsack sprayers.

Another material called "Chew-Not," manufactured by Nott Products Company, is 20% Thiram for rabbit control.

Hot Sauce is sometimes used as a repellent. Preparation of this sauce is very important; therefore, the materials should be mixed in the following order. Fill the tank partially with water. Then add 2 oz. Vapor-Gard per gallon and mix. Add 6 - 8 oz. hot sauce (any brand) per gallon and mix. If these materials are not mixed in this order, the hot ingredient in the sauce does not emulsify properly and may wash off the plant and will not be effective. Use only Vapor-Gard and it should stay in solution for about two hours. Material should be sprayed when temperature is above 40° F.

Q. What should I use to get rid of grass weeds in an established bed of myrtle? (Wisconsin)

A. Before trying to control the weeds you should have them identified by experts. Contact your local Cooperative Extension Service. If you have perennial grass weeds, the best thing to do is to dig them out. If the grass weeds are an annual type, they should be controlled with an application of pre-emergent materials. The following herbicides are labeled for use in a myrtle bed: Betasan, Emide, Eptam, Ronstar, Surflan, TOK. Read the label and follow the directions.

Q. Lawns have been severely damaged this year by dollar spot disease. Can you suggest bluegrass cultivars which would perform well in lawns on the East Coast? (New Jersey)

A. Dollar spot disease can be active during the entire growing season and can become very destructive dur-

ing drought periods. Severely damaged areas may require overseeding.

Reports from Massachusetts indicate that bluegrass cultivars such as Adelphia, Arista, Baron, Birka, Bonnieblue, Fylking, Majestic, Merion, Pennstar and Park have performed well, while Nugget and Sydsport were less tolerant of dollar spot disease. I suggest you use a blend of several of the above cultivars for best results.

Q. Is there some type of dye which can be added to Roundup so that you can tell where it has been applied? (Washington, D. C.)

A. Two commercially available dyes, Rhodamine B and Methyl Violet, have been evaluated for inclusion with Roundup. Neither dye, when sprayed with Roundup onto vegetation, would give an applicator a clear distinction between treated and untreated areas during the time the entire area was being treated. The manufacturer suggests adding a one-half per cent solution of a nonionic surfactant such as Multi-Film X-77 to Roundup. He stated that the surfactant will give treated vegetation a gleam or shimmer which is discernible by the applicator during the application period.

Q. My London plane tree trunk cracks every winter. What causes this, and will it kill the tree? Is there any way to prevent the cracking? (Massachusetts)

A. Trees may suffer winter injury in the form of frost cracks—large vertical openings in the bark and wood extending to the center of the trees. Maple and London plane are very susceptible to cracking. Among other species effected are oak, ash, willow and linden.

Frost cracks may appear annually. On London plane, once the crack occurs, it continues to open each winter and close in the spring. The plant may produce a callus along the edges of the crack; however, wood-rotting fungi may establish in these areas and cause rotting of the heartwood.

It was thought that the cracking or splitting was caused by sudden temperature drops below freezing; but a report from the Illinois Natural History Survey indicates that it made no difference whether the temperature drop was sudden or gradual, and neither was the condition related to lack of moisture in the soil before winter. Old wounds and poor drainage have been shown to favor the occurrence of frost cracks.

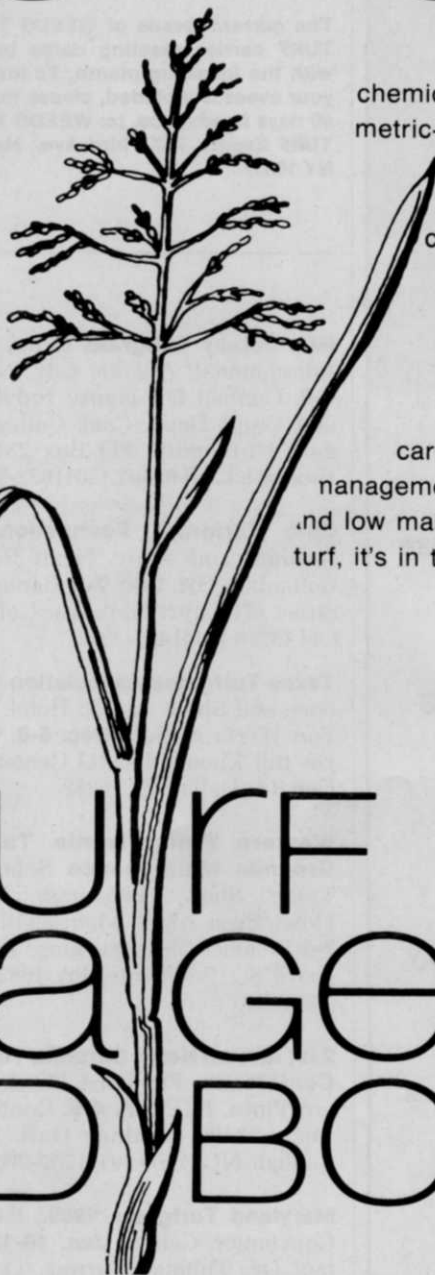
Wrapping trees with bands of Kraft paper did not reduce the incidence of frost cracks. One means of protection might be to place and tie wooden boards around the tree, particularly on the south side, to prevent possible cracking in the winter. Where a frost crack is already present, arborists may install lip bolts to prevent the split from reopening.

Send questions or comments to: Vegetation Management c/o WEEDS TREES & TURF, 7500 Old Oak Blvd., Middleburg Heights, OH 44130. Allow at least two months for Roger Funk's response in this column.

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WT&T EVENTS

The current issue of **WEEDS TREES & TURF** carries meeting dates beginning with the following month. To insure that your event is included, please forward it, 90 days in advance, to: **WEEDS TREES & TURF Events, 757 Third Ave., New York, NY 10017.**

New Jersey Turfgrass Expo, Resorts International, Atlantic City, NJ, **Dec. 6-9.** Contact Dr. Henry Indyk, Soils and Crops Dept., Cook College, Rutgers University, PO Box 231, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. (201) 932-9453.

Ohio Turfgrass Foundation Conference and show, Hyatt Regency, Columbus, OH, **Dec. 7-9.** Contact John Street, OTF, 1927 Neil Ave., Columbus, OH 43210. (614) 422-2592.

Texas Turfgrass Association Conference and Show, Amfac Hotel, Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, **Dec. 6-8.** Contact Dr. Bill Knoop, TAMU Center, 17360 Coit Rd., Dallas, TX 75252.

Western Pennsylvania Turf and Grounds Maintenance School and Trade Show, Pittsburgh Marriott Hotel/Expo Mart, Monroeville, **Dec. 7-9.** Contact Christine King, 412 Blanchard St., Bellefonte, PA 16823. (814) 355-8010.

21st Annual North Carolina Turfgrass Conference, Pinehurst Hotel, Southern Pines, NC, **Jan. 4-6.** Contact L.T. Lucas, 3409 Gardner Hall, NCSU, Raleigh, NC 27650. (919) 737-2751.

Maryland Turfgrass 1983., Baltimore Convention Center, **Jan. 10-12.** Contact Dr. Thomas Turner, 1112 H.J. Patterson Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. (301) 454-3716.

21st Nebraska Turfgrass Conference and Trade Show, Holiday Inn, Omaha, **Jan. 11-13.** Contact Robert Shearman, Turfgrass Specialist, 377 Plant Science Complex, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583. (402) 472-2550.

New Hampshire Turf Conference, Sheraton Wayfarer Motor Inn, Bedford, NH, **Jan. 13-14.** Contact John Roberts, Extension Specialist, Plant Science Dept., Nesmith Hall, Univer-

sity of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824. (603) 862-1200.

Update on Tree Care for the Professional by Alex Shigo, US Forest Service Northeast Experiment Station, Durham, **Jan. 18-19.** Contact Ralph Burgio, UNH Div. of Continuing Education, Brook House, 24 Rosmary Ln., Durham, NH 03824. (603) 862-1089.

ALCA Annual Convention, Miami Hyatt Regency, Miami, **Jan. 15-21.** Contact Associated Landscape Contractors of America, 1750 Old Meadow Rd., McLean, VA 22102. (703) 821-8611.

Central Environmental Nursery Trade Show, The Ohio Center and Hyatt Regency House, Columbus, OH, **Jan. 24-27.** Contact Bill Stalter, Ohio Nurserymen's Association, 6075 Cleveland Ave., Columbus, OH 43229. (614) 890-5688.

Professional Turf and Landscape Conference, Tappan Zee Towne House, Nyack, NY, **Jan. 26.** Contact Eleanor Cunningham, Professional Turf and Landscape Conference, PO Box DD, Millwood, NY 10546.

Landscape/Garden Center Management Clinic, Galt House, Louisville, KY, **Feb. 6-9.** Contact National Landscape Association, 230 Southern Building, Washington, D.C., 20005. (202) 737-4060.

NAA Annual Meeting, Marriott Hotel, New Orleans, **Feb. 6-11.** Contact Robert Felix, National Arborist Association, 3537 Stratford Rd., Wantagh, NY 11793. (516) 221-3082.

GCSAA International Turfgrass Show, Georgia World Congress Center, Atlanta, **Feb. 22-24.** Contact GCSAA, 1617 St. Andrews Drive, Lawrence, KS 66044. (913) 841-2240.

Pennsylvania Turfgrass Conference and Trade Show, Hershey Lodge, Hershey, **Feb. 28 - March 3.** Contact Christine King, PTC, 412 Blanchard St., Bellefonte, PA 16823. (814) 355-8010.

Annual Canadian Turfgrass Show, The Edmonton Inn, Edmonton, Alberta, **March 13-16.** Contact Canadian Golf Superintendents Association, 698 Weston Rd., Suite 32, Toronto, Ontario M6N 3R3. (416) 767-2550.