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Weed control that only looks expensive.
hundred pounds to into the tons,” Pepin says.

“I think it’s a growing self-awareness of our environment,” says Gene Milstein, president of Applewood. “People are aware that there’s a limited amount of wild country left. They want to tie into that and have a piece of it in their backyard.”

“It has a nostalgic theme for the homeowner,” Pompei says. “Instead of being like everyone else, they can

One of the most popular uses of wildflowers is for highways. Paulson recommends planting wildflowers at visible exchanges, rather than in long strips where they might be distracting to drivers.

Golf course superintendents use wildflowers in the rough or in gardens near the clubhouse. Pompei says surrounding parking lots is a new popular use for wildflowers.

Pepin says his mixes are most popular among landscape contractors. Milstein reports his all-perennial wildflower sod is most popular with home owners. “We’ve had an overwhelming response from consumers and the media,” Milstein says. “It’s totally amazed us.”

Wildflower innovations Applewood has been a leader in innovative wildflower use. Besides being the only company to market wildflower sod, they have a Super Short mixture of annuals and perennials which won’t grow more than eight inches.

Tee-2-Green has a unique Designer Kit, which keeps seed varieties separate so the landscaper can plant flowers in rows according to height or color.

Pickseed West offers a Flowers ‘N’ Grass mix which includes 15 percent wildflowers and 85 percent Azay sheep fescue. The mix can be used for soil stabilization and erosion control on slopes.

Likewise, the Pinto mix is marketed in a Meadow variety for northern states which includes four pounds wild flowers to 26 pounds sheep fescue.

Before investing in a wildflower mix, the experts recommend consulting someone familiar with various annual and perennial species. Also, contact someone in your area who has successfully used wildflowers.

It may take some effort, but the explosion of color will be worth it. LM

The species had not had a chance to thrive because of the maintenance of the rough area.

herbaceous plants which compete and shade the flowers. He now burns the area at least every other year.

Because of the success of the five acres, Boizelle decided to put wildflowers on eight more acres. This time he followed basically the same steps, mowing the area to stubble, but rather than hydroseeding, he used a special wildflower seed drill. “Wildflower seed comes in so many shapes and sizes that it needs a special drill,” Boizelle explains. “It’s really a breakthrough.”

This year, he’s trying a third method on six additional acres. He has gone in with Roundup to kill all existing vegetation. Then he plows and discs the area to prepare the seedbed, then drills in the seed.

“I think all three methods are acceptable,” Boizelle says. “I have reason to believe the third way is going to be the best way.”

A fourth method, which Boizelle

BLOOMIN’ SUCCESS from page 20

has not used, is to purchase wildflower plants, rather than seed.

The roughs aren’t completely flowers. Some parts of the Prairie are non-flowering, like Big and Little Blue Stem. He has moved some of those native plants into roughs where they haven’t grown in naturally.

But, he warns, even in the Midwest where wildflowers prosper, it takes some work. “Don’t expect a panacea of color,” he says. “It could take years to achieve the ultimate goal. You don’t wave a magic wand, sprinkle seed and say presto. You have to plan ahead and budget for the project each year.”

His members love the new roughs. “They’re delighted,” he says. “One reason we’ve introduced the wildflowers is to replace weed growth with beauty.”

That beauty is no wonder wildflowers are such a popular way to break up the green monotony of golf courses.

—Heide Aungst
Simply fertilizing isn't enough to protect your customer’s turf from pesky insects. That takes a fertilizer/insecticide combination like The Double Agent: Tee Time™ and Dursban® from The Andersons. The Double Agent lets you take on both missions at once. Saving time, labor and equipment. And the Double Agent gives you the flexibility you’re looking for, no matter how tough your insect adversaries. The Double Agent’s arsenal includes: Tee Time 30-3-5 with Dursban, Tee Time 38-0-0 and 18-3-5 with Dursban, Tee Time triple action 20-4-10 with Dursban and Balan® for feeding, weeding and insect control. And Tee Time Dursban 2.5G. You can even specify your own custom mix Double Agent with Dursban. Each is an expert bugbuster, field proven to handle even the nastiest turf assignments. At remarkably affordable prices. The Double Agent, TEE TIME with DURSBAN. Saving the world from the evil network of yard bugs. Find out more. Contact your TEE TIME distributor today. Or call The Andersons Product Information Center toll-free. Call 1-800-225-ANDY.
ON THE R.O.W. AGAIN

With warmer weather, rights-of-way managers are getting back outside. They must cope with everything from managing roadside vegetation to managing their employees.

by Jeff Sobul, assistant editor

A Landscape Management survey of roadside and rights-of-way vegetation managers reveals that, on the average, respondents manage 3,492 miles of roadside with an average of 73 full-time employees. And nearly all of the respondents will be mowing all or parts of those roadside turf areas to some extent during the year. The lucky ones will mow just once or twice, but many will be mowing up to once a week.

About 83 percent of the respondents will control weeds in some way. About 74 percent are also involved in tree maintenance. Two-thirds of the respondents will be seeding or sodding this year; 60 percent will be doing some form of erosion control or reclamation. Not surprisingly, only 31 percent will be irrigating their road-sides this year.

If it’s not one thing... ...It’s another. Roadside vegetation managers will be dealing with a myriad of problems, as they do every year. (One poor soul dealing with 42,000 miles of road sides with just eight full-timers has problems “too numerous to mention,” and he is trying “everything” to deal with them.)

The most common problem facing the managers is dealing with weeds and other vegetation. One such manager in the Midwest responds that he is “having a lot of trouble controlling Canadian thistle and leafy spurge.” To solve it, he will probably “struggle, and after three plays, punt.”

A regional landscape architect in the Northeast has a different problem: every year since 1957, his state has issued a herbicide manual, but applicators are still making decisions contrary to overall planning.

Yet another landscape supervisor doesn’t have enough time for him and his four-man staff to spray his 1,500 miles of roadside. He is forced to spray early each season and work different hours to avoid wind problems and traffic in some areas.

Other problems arise from having improperly or untrained applicators. A number of respondents note that a training program is necessary.

PGRs spreading

One trend noticeable from this survey is related in one way or another to mowing. Sixty percent of survey participants from across the country are using plant growth regulators either on an experimental basis or regularly, some as often as once a month.

One roadside manager in the Northwest is stepping up his application frequency in an attempt to eliminate mowing in two of his districts. While some are using PGRs to reduce mowing frequency, others are using it in areas inaccessible to mowers.

Many of the roadside managers see this increased use as a trend which will continue for a number of years at least. Another trend related to this, many participants note, is a need for better spray equipment. Respondents expect to see better calibrated equipment soon, as well as more effective, and more selective chemicals to put in them.

Unfortunately, one unlucky respondent, a public pesticide operator in the Northwest, could see no use for the new equipment because, he complains, “our county commissioners have just banned practically all spraying!”

For him, and the other roadside managers waiting for improvements, but who need help now, the following profiles may be of some assistance. LM
After 15 years at the same golf complex, Mr. O'Leary has come to the conclusion that their two year old Woods RM 90 is, “far superior to any type of mower...including reels. It mows weeds and grass under wet or dry conditions, and the maintenance savings alone paid for the mower in the first year.”

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Circle No. 104 on Reader Inquiry Card
MAKING THE GRADE

A state-approved program was developed by the Virginia highway department to train potential chemical applicators for the state tests.

by Jeff Sobul, assistant editor

Two years ago, the Virginia Department of Transportation decided it needed better trained chemical applicators to work along its roadways. The idea was to get safer chemical applications with a better public image.

Therefore, the highway department petitioned for and got approval to administer its own applicator training program. Criteria for the program, which involves training for the state department of agriculture core manual and spray certification tests in Category 6 (rights-of-way) and Category 3 (ornamentals and turf), are actually a bit more stringent than the state's.

“We had a keen interest in safety and preserving the right to use herbicides,” says Boyd Cassell, landscape coordinator for the state. “In the mid-'70s, we realized the sensitivity of using the pesticides on rights-of-ways to special interest groups, adjacent landowners and what have you. We had as much concern for the safety of our employees and water, too.

“So one of the first things we did was to make it our policy: one, we won't spray in front of someone's property if they don't want us to; and secondly, we think the secret to safe application and not getting bad publicity is to properly train personnel. In that regard, all of our applicators have to be certified as commercial applicators, meet regulations, and go beyond regulations.”

As a result of the training continued on page 29

Virginia is for flower lovers

Fourteen years ago, the Virginia Department of Transportation participated in a highway beautification program called “Operation Wildflower,” created by the Federal Highway Administration with the support of the U.S. Department of Transportation and the National Council of State Garden Clubs.

The idea was to plant thousands of wildflowers along the nation's highways in hopes of making them a more pleasant place to drive. Unfortunately, in many states the program did not take root and grow.

In Virginia, however, the program has “blossomed.”

Root establishment

The program developed as a joint operation between the state highway department and the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs.

Things started with the garden clubs buying a few hundred pounds of seed, helping select species and participating in the first plantings at the sites, which were spread around the state's nine highway districts.

The sites, 24 at first, were prepared by eliminating competition either by fumigation or applications of Roundup, and heavy disking or cultivating to prepare the ground for planting.

Today, at more than 60 sites, wildflowers are coming in naturally. “Considering what we're planting and what's coming in naturally, we've got some nice scenes of wildflowers,” says Boyd Cassell, the highway department's landscape coordinator.

“We have directives out not to mow these (planted) areas where they're coming in naturally.”

“What we're planning to do,” says landscape specialist Philip Baker, “is create a master map of the state showing the primary routes on the interstates with areas where we have planted certain species.”

This, adds Cassell, “maybe will be an additional tourist attraction continued on page 29

Red perennial sweatpea and yellow coreopsis line parts of Virginia's Interstate-81 north of Salem.
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program, which landscape specialist Philip Baker administers, the state has about 350 certified applicators in its nine districts. "The programs generally last from one to two days," Baker says. "We have recertification, and most of the time, certification for the first time.

"Basically what we do is set up a program which entails safe use of pesticides." Baker, who is a horticulturist, adds that the program addresses areas such as calibration and target vegetation. "We use a series of class discussions, lectures, videos and slide tapes," he explains.

Once a potential applicator passes the test on the core manual administered by the state, he is eligible to take tests in Categories 3 and 6. "We review the manuals and give them a (sample) test," Baker notes. "Then we can get an idea of what we're dealing with. If it requires additional training for those people to get them prepared for the actual test that is given by the state department of agriculture and pesticide regulators then we do so."

'By employees having a better understanding of what they're using and the purpose that they're using it for, as far as complaints, we had virtually none.'
—Philip Baker

"Before, we had to rely on universities and extension agents for training," Cassell adds. "We had to get our training for certification and recertification at the whim of someone else. This way, we can do our own planning and do it during the off season so when the season gets here, we're ready."

The training program has been set up so that it can be administered separately in the nine state districts, saving time and money in the process.

"We found that not only does the program help tremendously in passing the test, it also gives them a background and understanding of what they're dealing with," Cassell comments.

The program has more than just a positive effect on pesticide application. "We teach them good P.R. with the traveling public," Baker notes. "When (employees) are on the highway, they're highly visible. The public really scrutinizes what they do. By those employees having a good understanding of what they're using and the purpose that they're using it for, as far as complaints, we have had virtually none."

"It's not that we may not make some mistakes," Cassell notes. "But when we make one, if we've been doing an overall good job, it's not as likely to be overcriticized." LM

VIRGINIA from page 27

traction. We think perhaps it will be an added enticement. Hopefully, we'll be in a position that if someone's interested in looking at Virginia wildflowers in the spring or summer or fall, we can tell them which route to take for a nice ride.

"We have most of the information in from our field offices. Now Phil's going to be mapping it out."

Paying off
Roadsides now blossom with coreopsis, black-eyed Susans and bachelor's button. The program has also branched into the planting of daffodil bulbs in beds at highway welcome centers and the 39 rest areas around the state.

The program has been so successful that the garden club has won The National Landscape award for roadside beautification six years running.

"Each time they win that, they're awarded $1,000 in prize money," Baker notes. "Then what they do is donate that money to us and we purchase bulbs. With that $1,000 we can purchase about 3,000 daffodil bulbs."

In addition, Baker says, garden club members statewide donate bulbs from their own back yards. "This past year there were something like 20,000 or 30,000 bulbs (donated) in our various districts. What we do is take those and put them in dead areas on the roadside and also we will include them in the rest areas."

Baker estimates that between bought and donated, close to 100,000 bulbs have been planted under the beautification program.

Besides wildflower plantings, the state has been taking other measures to keep the state's 53,000 miles of roadsides looking good, and just as importantly, the public happy. LM