Entry forms are now being accepted by the Professional Grounds Management Society and LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT magazine for their third annual "Landscape Manager of the Year" award.

The purpose of the award is to recognize superior job performance among landscape managers, to challenge those involved in the industry, to achieve higher standards of excellence and to bring national recognition to deserving managers.

Any person directly responsible for the professional maintenance of one or more landscapes is eligible to enter. Applicants will be judged according to job performance, honors and awards, procedures and philosophies, and contributions to the green industry. Applicants will be asked, at the time of entry, to submit four 5 x 7 black-and-white glossy photos and 10 color 35mm slides of current work areas with a short narrative on each.

Applicant's name
Title

Applicant's company

Official entry form should be sent to:

Name
Title

Company

Address                  City/State               Zip Code

Mail to: PGMS, Landscape Manager of the Year, 1201 Galloway Ave., Suite 1E, Cockeysville, MD 21030, 301-667-1833
Mites or mildew disease?

**Problem:** Every year, we see whitish powdery growth on the lower surface of oak tree leaves. We also see a number of small black specks present in this area. Is this caused by mites? What can be sprayed to control this? (Ohio)

**Solution:** From your description of the symptoms, the problem you are dealing with appears to be caused by a fungus called powdery mildew disease. The black structures you have been seeing are probably not mites, but are fruiting bodies of the fungus that contain fungal spores.

Several different powdery mildew fungi attack oak, including *Sphaerotheca lanestris*, the most troublesome mildew producer. Others are *Erisiphe trina*, *Microsphaeria alni* and *Phyllactinia corylea*.

It is possible that mites may also be present on the same plant. To detect mites, shake the leaves over some white paper or cloth. If mites are present, they will fall and begin to crawl on the white surface. Know that mites have eight legs while insects have six and that they leave a staining mark on the white surface when crushed. It's a good idea to verify this possibility just to be sure.

An application of fungicides like Acti-Done PM, Benlate or Karathane is recommended to manage the powdery mildew disease problem.

If the problem is identified to be due to mites, an application of horticultural oil during early spring or either Kelthane or Metasystox-R in mid-June and again two or three weeks later is recommended. Of course, read and follow label specifications for best results.

**When to seed and aerify**

**Problem:** We have seeded a number of lawns after aerifying and are not fully satisfied with the results. In many lawns, even after a full season's growth, bare areas are not filled in yet. In addition, we noticed a lot of clumps of plants in the aeration holes.

What are we doing wrong? We would appreciate comments and guidelines for better seeding procedures. (New York)

**Solution:** Seeding the lawns after aerifying is one of the acceptable ways seeding can be done. This procedure works well if you are using turfgrass seed like Kentucky bluegrass with rhizomatous spreading habits. These plants with underground stems (rhizomes) can grow and spread and fill in bare areas. If you use turfgrass seeds primarily with bunch-type growth habits, they may fill in slowly or not at all. This would produce bunch-type growth surrounding aeration holes.

After aerifying, it is often a good idea to apply some fertilizer, particularly one high in phosphorus. Aeration aids in the movement of phosphorus through the root zone.

Another method of seeding is to use an aeroseeder. With this equipment you can expect better results because the machine slices the ground and drops the seeds into the groove, establishing seed and soil contact.

Nearby, a table or diagram can be used to illustrate the seed and aeration process.
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When Surface Pests are at their worst, PROXOL® works best

Surface-feeding sod webworms, armyworms and cutworms don't stand a chance when PROXOL® 80SP is on the job. It's as easy to apply as a spray and has no unpleasant odor.

Fast-working PROXOL readily penetrates thatch to control grubs. Yet it has no long-term residual build-up in the soil.

For a complete information kit on nourishing and protecting your turf, including a comprehensive guide on turf insect control, join the NOR-AM Turf Management Program. Write to the Communications Department, NOR-AM Chemical Company, 3509 Silverside Road, P.O. Box 7495, Wilmington, DE 19803.

IMPORTANT: Please remember always to read and follow carefully all label directions when applying any chemical.