Once you make Daconil 2787® the cornerstone of your turf management program, this is what you’re left with.

Peace of mind and healthy turf.
With Daconil 2787®, you get the broadest-spectrum contact-fungicide protection on the market. And a history of 20 years without a known case of disease resistance. Which is why more course superintendents make it the cornerstone of their turf management program.

It controls 12 major diseases, including Leaf spot, Melting out, Brown patch, Dollar spot, and Rust, on all Southern grasses. Especially on Bentgrass tees, greens, and overseeded turf. And it’s the most economical fungicide per day of control on the market.
You can also use it on many ornamentals.

Get Daconil 2787 in your disease management program, and you’ll be seeing green.

ISK Biotech Corporation, Turf & Specialty Products Division, 5966 Heisley Road, P.O. Box 8000, Mentor, OH 44061-8000.

Always follow label directions carefully when using turf chemicals.

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The cornerstone of your turf management program.
Skunks feasted on the grubs buried in the roots of the turfgrass surrounding the corporate office building in suburban Cleveland.

The damage, mostly in the low, moister areas of the property, reaffirmed the adage: to control a pest, first learn its lifecycle. This is particularly true of white grubs since they’re below the soil surface. This also makes them harder to kill.

Typically, beetles that develop into white grubs—Japanese beetle, masked chafers, European chafer—lay their eggs in the soil in June or July. The eggs absorb moisture from the soil otherwise they won’t grow and develop. The tiny first instar larvae need sufficient moisture, too.

In fact, research into the lifecycles of white grubs in recent years stresses the importance of soil moisture. That’s why poor control usually occurs when chemical controls are applied on drought-stressed turf in mid-summer. The white grubs have moved deeper into the soil, in effect, out of reach of the control.

Tasty summer meal—But by mid-summer 1991, the grubs at this showcase of a 10-acre corporate office site had grown large and juicy enough—and remained close enough to the soil surface—to attract skunks. The night-feeding skunks devastated about six patches of turfgrass, destroying a 10-by-30-yard oval patch of turfgrass in a depression adjoining a 3-acre marsh. This ribbon of turfgrass separates the natural, marshy area from a patio where company employees lunch if the weather is nice. Everyone in the building watched as the turfgrass damage, worsened by a mid-summer drought, grew.

The skunks also dug up turfgrass in a scattering of smaller areas, although they did no scavenging in the less intensively irrigated, non-irrigated turfgrass fringing of the property.

The on-site turfgrass manager removed the dead grass and thatch, and treated the grub-infested areas of the property with diazinon. After the application, he watered the product into the soil. He said the treatment was successful. Skunk predation tapered off. He reseeded the devastated areas. After a mild winter and wet spring and early summer, the grounds are green and healthy.

They’re back—However, he’s pretty sure that white grubs began feeding on turfgrass roots earlier this spring than usual. Adequate rainfall in late spring and early summer is another reason why he began checking the roots of his turfgrass for evidence of white grubs earlier than he normally would.

He, like other turfgrass managers, establishes a threshold to determine if he will apply an insecticide or not. Healthy turfgrass will sustain a certain population of white grubs before damage becomes visible.

However, if and when a manager determines that a control is needed, he or she must make a decision about control product, the method of application and the timing of application.

For typical weather (when is weather ever typical?), the best time to treat for white grubs is just after small larvae grubs emerge. This could be any time from mid-July through late summer. The tiny grubs are closest to the soil surface then. They’re feeding.

As fall approaches the larvae molt. Falling soil temperatures cause the grubs to burrow deeper into the soil to spend the winter. When the temperature rises again in the spring, they work their way upward again and feed for several weeks, just a couple of inches below the soil surface.

In late spring or early summer, the grubs, in the pupal stage, quit feeding for several weeks. Then mid-June through July they change into adult beetles, emerge and burrow into the soil to lay eggs.

Check with your local extension agent for optimal grub control times.

—Ron Hall

### Knowledge of lifecycle vital for control of white grubs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IRON SOURCE</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUNE</th>
<th>JULY</th>
<th>AUGUST</th>
<th>SEPTEMBER</th>
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<td>80.7</td>
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<td>67.1</td>
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<td>FeSO</td>
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<td>69.5</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>72.5</td>
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</tbody>
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The stimpmeter reading is the distance, in inches (vs. feet) a golf ball rolls on a green when using a USGA stimpmeter. There is no statistically significant difference among products. Source: Dr. Michael Agnew, Iowa State Univ.

**Iron from page 40**

However, as a soil application, spring is the optimal time to apply iron supplements because spring rains will move the nutrient into the rootzone. In addition, spring applications ensure that iron will be available during the early flush of growth.

Why chelated iron?—Using a chelated iron supplement is particularly beneficial when applying iron into the soil. Experts describe chelated iron as similar to the protective shell of a nut.

As a chelate, iron is protected and stabilized, to make it available for use by the turf for longer periods.

“Golf course superintendents, particularly those who have soil with high pH, should consider using a chelated iron source,” says Dr. Agnew.

“From the earliest stages of growth, the result is a healthier, hardier plant.”

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**Table 2 Influence of micronutrients and nitrogen fertilizer* on creeping bentgrass cutting green stimpmeter ratings.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IRON SOURCE</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUNE</th>
<th>JULY</th>
<th>AUGUST</th>
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<tr>
<td>Iron Source</td>
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</table>

*There is no statistically significant difference among products.
...And it's low-dust, too.

Now the powerful turf insecticide that lets you lower the boom on damaging grubs comes in an even more convenient, low-dust formulation. Introducing new CHIPCO® MOCAP® brand 10G pesticide. CHIPCO® MOCAP® brand 10G works fast to knock out subsurface insects before they can inflict damage. Then, its broad-spectrum activity goes after surface feeders like chinch bugs and the larval stages of sod webworms and billbugs. And, applied at the nematicide rate, CHIPCO® MOCAP® is one of the most effective nematicides you can buy.

Best of all, you now get all this time-proven turf pest control in an easier-handling, low-dust formulation. CHIPCO® MOCAP® brand 10G pesticide. Available from your turfcare chemicals supplier today.

New Low-Dust Formulation

Chipco® Mocap® 10G

Rhône-Poulenc Ag Company, 2 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709 For additional product information, please call: 1-800-334-9745.
CHIPCO and MOCAP are registered trademarks of Rhône-Poulenc. As with any crop protection chemical, always read and follow instructions on the label. ©1992 Rhône-Poulenc Ag Company
White Paper to result from pesticide summit

A day-and-a-half of talk finds industry and critics agreeing on some of the broader aspects of pesticide use.

It would be hard to assemble 27 people with more disparate viewpoints on lawn care chemicals. But the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency did in a two-day, mid-May talkfest in Annapolis, Md.

Represented in the group were industry (applicators, golf course and suppliers), trade organizations, government officials, anti-chemical activists and regulators.

It's called the Lawn Care Pesticide Advisory Committee (LCPAC), and the weight of its opinion is the heart of a "White Paper" which should be ready sometime this month. The paper will be distributed to LCPAC members. Then, apparently, it will be given to state regulators who, if they elect, can use it as a baseline of sorts for future lawn care regulation. The White Paper will also contain views of those who disagree with majority opinions.

This was the LCPAC's first chartered meeting. (It first met by invitation only this past February.)

The May meeting dealt with posting/notification, registries, lawn care advertising, and education and training.

Members agreed on some of the broader lawn care issues, disagreed on most others.

Posting and Notification—Some LCPAC members, including several pro-lawn, leaned toward a strong national standard, negating the need for local regulations. Others favored state primacy, while Jay Feldman, National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides, argued vehemently against denying local jurisdictions the ability to make their own pesticide laws.

Most at the meeting seemed to feel that homeowners should post too.

Registries—Almost to the person the LCPAC felt that registries should be open and not require medical certification of those who claim to be chemically sensitive. But when the pre-application notification was discussed, the group fragmented on specifics.

Advertising—Pro-industry members of the LCPAC found themselves on the defensive through much of this discussion, particularly when one committee member read aloud a letter from a prominent lawn care company to a customer. The LCPAC member described the letter as an example of an industry member trying to mislead a customer on pesticide safety. This demonstration created some discussion, but little heat.

LCPAC then learned that the Professional Lawn Care Association of America (PLCAA) had prepared a new publication (see related story) outlining the statements and claims application companies can make in support of their services.

Training/Education—Shiela Daar, Bio-Integral Resource Center, directed much of this discussion toward the need for more training of Integrated Pest Management techniques. Others agreed that more training opportunities are needed, but nothing solid arose from the discussion.

A third LCPAC meeting is set for the fall when many of the same members will sit down to talk about pesticide labeling issues, exposure methodologies and the benefits of lawn care.

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PREVAILING ATTITUDES OF THE LAWN CARE PESTICIDE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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<th>Issue</th>
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<td>Medical cert. for registries</td>
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<td>Pre-notification</td>
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<td>Advertising legislation</td>
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<td>More training</td>
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EPA's Kim promised an industry grade card (a spectator's wry observation, not Kim's) at the fall meeting. Kim said he should have data from the unannounced inspections of lawn care companies being undertaken this summer—10 surprise inspections in each state.

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ELSEWHERE

<table>
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<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tr>
<td>The 'safest' words to say to clients</td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Best materials for composting</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ways to reduce deer tick habitat</td>
<td>48</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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"We are going to expand a city-wide program to control vegetation growth on 75 miles of streets and sidewalks with Roundup."
- H. Layton Paul, Public Works Director Thomasville, NC

"After treating with Roundup one time, I eliminate the use of a weed eater all season."
- James Rhoden, Superintendent, Deerfield Country Club, Weston, WV

"It eliminates trimming totally. No more hand weeding. Thanks."
- John A. Lucas President, Lakes Region Landscaping, Inc. Laconia, NH

"We just did a job for the airport and I didn't have to go back to see if it worked. Roundup always does."
- Patricia Ann McCurry Owner, The Lawn Dr Lawton, OK

"My lawn mowing crews carry Roundup premixed in a spray bottle, so they can treat grass and weeds in crack-n-crevice."
- Mark Davis, Owner, AAA Yard Care, Spokane, WA

"I really appreciate the lower cost of Roundup because it helps me hold the line on my contract jobs."
- Rusty Holt, Owner, Property Management Services, Greensboro, NC

"We use Roundup to trim around trees and prevent damage from line trimmers. This saves labor and money, not to mention trees."
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Circle No. 125 on Reader Inquiry Card
Dormant Lieberman bill gets facelift; readied for 1993?

Summer 1992 on Capitol Hill is fading. Federal legislative action aimed at lawn/landscape chemicals appears unlikely in spite of late-spring revisions to S. 849, the lawn care notification bill introduced by Sen. Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.) in 1991.

Sarah Walzer, of Lieberman’s office, tells LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT that subcommittee members will try to have a mark-up of the bill this summer.

“They’ll be marking up something that isn’t going anywhere this summer anyway,” a D.C. insider with close ties to the specialty chemical industry says. “For 1993, who knows?”

Revisions of S. 849:

1) Applicators will notify all abutting neighbors, in writing, of the first application each year at a particular site. Thereafter, the applicator would only be required to notify those who have placed themselves on the registry.

2) Applicators will notify occupants of the application site, neighbors on abutting property, and anyone on the chemically sensitive registry within 800 yards.

3) No requirement for advance notice of indoor applications, except to parents who have requested such notice in schools (notified by schools, not applicator). The bill covers only indoor applications to public buildings or multi-occupancy buildings.

4) All applicators, including homeowners, must post chemical lawn applications. The packaging of consumer chemicals will explain the sign posting duties and include the necessary signs. Or they’ll be available in stores which sell the products.

5) Gone is the requirement to post a sign 72 hours prior to a chemical application.

6) Applicators will mark indoor applications with signs at each entrance to the building, and mark outdoor applications with signs around the perimeter of the property, at each entrance to the property, and at each specific area of application on the property.

7) Schools below college level and daycare facilities must establish a registry of parents who want notice, offer parents the opportunity to register, and notify registered parents 72 hours prior to applications. Applicators would give schools information about the products they’ll be using, then the schools can inform any parents requesting information.

8) In large applications—those requiring notice to 30 people or more—the applicator may notify people in any reasonable manner such as radio or newspaper advertisements, or sign posting in the area.

—R.H.

New industry brochure outlines just what an LCO can tell a client

In the brave new world of the 1990s, government seemingly will not only dictate what lawn application companies can do, but what they can say.

The process is well underway. For example, no longer can a lawn application company describe its service (either in writing or in conversation) as "safe", "non-toxic", "EPA-approved". These are dangerous words. These are just three of several phrases likely to get a lawn care company in trouble with regulatory officials.

The Professional Lawn Care Association of America (PLCAA) lays out the new politically correct language of the lawn application industry in its brochure What You Should Know About Lawn Care Products and Services. The publication, presented as a series of questions and answers, serves as both guide for lawn care marketers, and as a handout to lawn care customers, says Tom Delaney, PLCAA government affairs liaison.

In effect, it outlines what an application company can tell a client.

The brochure represents months of collaboration between PLCAA and federal agencies, especially the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Both agencies have been critical the marketing of some lawn care companies, specifically relating to the safety of pesticides.

What You Should Know was written in behalf of PLCAA and the industry by Hal Zeve, Lawn Doctor, Matawan, NJ. Lawn Doctor supplied the brochure to their dealers earlier this spring. PLCAA’s 1,000 members learned of the publication in the association’s newsletter.

Any LCOs wanting a sample copy of the brochure should write to PLCAA, 1000 Johnson Ferry Road, NE, Suite C-135, Marietta, GA 30068-2112. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
Man's best friend—Glade, in sun or shade.

In bright sun or up to 60 percent shade, Glade's the loyal friend you can depend on — year after year.

Widely accepted as the improved sun and shade bluegrass breed, Glade performs beautifully under many conditions. With excellent texture and density. Pleasing dark green color. And improved disease resistance, especially stem rust and powdery mildew.

For a healthy turf in sun or shade, don't bark up the wrong tree. Insist on Glade in every mix.

Glade
Kentucky bluegrass
U.S. Plant Patent 3151 License in Canada No. 2133

Another fine quality-controlled product of
Jacklin Seed Company

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Post Falls, ID 83854-9499
208/773-7581 FAX: 208/773-4846
TWX: 5107760582 Jacklin PFLS

Circle No. 117 on Reader Inquiry Card
Compost pile shouldn’t be a garbage disposal

- Not all natural material belongs in a compost pile.

Dave Williams, a horticulture specialist with the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service, advises against putting fatty food wastes such as meat or bones into a compost pile. They attract rodents, raccoons, flies and other pests.

Cat and dog manures aren’t good compost material either. They contain pathogens which can survive the composting process and spread disease to plants where the compost is used, says Williams. Nor is it a good idea to try to compost diseased plant material or plants suffering severe insect infestation either.

Not For Compost Pile—butter, bone, pet manure, cheese, chicken, fish scraps, lard, mayonnaise, meat, milk, oils, peanut butter, salad dressing, sour cream, vegetable oil.

Can Be Used In Compost Pile—aquatic weeds, bread, coffee grounds, egg shells, evergreen needles, fruit, fruit peels and rinds, garden wastes, grass clippings, leaves, paper, sawdust, straw, sod, tea leaves, vegetables, wood ash, wood chips.

Ways to reduce deer tick habitat

- Lyme disease is a serious health problem in some areas of the country. It’s also the most common tickborne disease in the United States.

Lyme disease is caused by a bacteria spread from one host to another by the deer tick.

Brian Bret, Ph. D., says the control of Lyme disease provides “an ideal opportunity” for an integrated pest management approach. He says control methods must include mechanical, physical and chemical methods aimed at deer ticks and their hosts.

Reduce the risk—Here, as printed in Hole Notes, a publication of the Minnesota Golf Course Superintendent’s Association, are the steps Bret outlines, for making property less desirable tick habitat:

- Keep lawns mowed.
- Keep weeds cleared and shrubs trimmed.
- Clean up leaf piles and organic debris and do not allow it to accumulate.
- Move wood piles away from the house and play areas.
- Inspect the house for possible entry sites for rodents.
- Move bird feeders away from living or play areas.

Tick lifecycle—The deer tick has a two-year lifecycle. It goes through four life stages—egg, larva, nymph, and adult.

In late spring, early summer the female adult deer ticks drop off their hosts and lay eggs on the ground.

Soon after hatching, the six-legged larvae, mostly in leaf litter and in vegetation on the ground, find a host, often a white-footed mouse. The larvae pick up the Lyme disease spirochete from infected hosts, usually mice.

The larvae feed two or three days on the host, then drop off on the ground where it overwinters. The next spring, it molts into an eight-legged nymph.

By early or midsummer, the population of the nymphs peak. They climb grasses and weeds. This is when they’re most likely to attach themselves to humans or pets. They feed on the host for a couple of days before dropping to the ground. By early fall, nymphs are molting into adults.

Adult ticks climb shrubs, weeds and tall grasses and attach themselves to humans, dogs, deer, etc. Again, they gorge themselves for a few days. And, again, they drop off and overwinter, only to start the cycle again in the spring by laying eggs.

The female tick engorges with blood to ensure the subsequent laying of eggs. Eggs are laid in the spring.

The Lyme disease bacteria can be spread by either the deer tick nymph or adult.
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Get on the Fast Track to Success!
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• Organic Programs
• Risk Communication
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The Legend Lives On.

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- Unique quadra-tine system for light aeration and overseeding
- True 2 inch spacing between tine holes and full range of tine sizes (1/4 to 3/4 inch)
- Incredible strength and reliability
- High speed operation on greens, tees and fairways
- Inquire about our new auto-lube systems for even greater performance and convenience

CoreMaster 12 - the true choice of professionals because we know aeration...best!

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INFO CENTER

Useful literature and video offered to LM readers

PHONE COURTESY...“Landscape Telephone Techniques,” a self-paced home study program, is available from the National Landscape Association. The kit offers more than 150 practical examples of what to say in various situations. Sections are aimed at the owner/manager, secretaries/receptionists and salespeople. Price is $69 for NLA/AAN members, $99 for non-members. To order, send check to: NLA Publications, 1250 I St. NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005. Credit card (Visa or MasterCard) orders can be faxed to (202) 789-1893.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT...A sample handbook for setting policy, writing job descriptions, developing pay scales and handling other golf course personnel management issues is available from the GCSAA. It covers work schedules and pay, attendance, performance reviews and many other related subjects. To order, GCSAA members should send $10, non-members $15, to GCSAA Membership Dept., 1421 Research Park Dr., Lawrence, KS 66049-3859.

FRONT-LINE MANAGEMENT...“Getting it Right: What It Takes to Become a Good Front-line Supervisor,” by Joseph Carbone, is a newly-published book that describes ways to meet and manages the challenges faced daily by front-line supervisors. Written in two parts, topics covered include: reducing ambiguity when giving job assignments, managing expectations, maintaining credibility, rule enforcement, keeping peace, etc. “Getting it Right” costs $7.50 per copy (plus sales tax); orders of more than 10 cost $6.75 per copy; for 100 or more, cost is $6 per book. Contact: Front-Line Supervisor, Publications Dept., P.O. Box 267, Lansing, NY 14882-0267.

SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAM...The Toro Company and the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co. have developed a comprehensive operator safety education program for golf course superintendents. The program addresses 28 safety areas related to commercial cutting equipment, and covers safety procedures before and during operation. The program is composed of a video tape, audio tape, written manual and follow-up testing material. Contact the Toro Co., Commercial Marketing Services Dept., 8111 Lyndale Ave. South, Minneapolis, MN 55420-1196.

PESTICIDE DIRECTORY...Thomson Publications has released its newly-revised “1992 Pesticide Directory,” by Lori Thomson Harvey and W.T. Thomson. It contains listings of the basic control product manufacturers and formulators with their key personnel, regional and district offices, managers, and a list of products. Cost is $49.95 plus tax. Contact Thomson Publications, P.O. Box 9335, Fresno, CA 93791; (209) 435-2163.

PLANTS AND PEOPLE...“Plants for People—The Psychological and Physiological Effects of Plants” is available from the Associated Landscape Contractors of America (ALCA). The bibliography lists all of the research references currently on file that deal with how plants affect people psychologically. Free to ALCA, $20 for non-members. Write to ALCA at 12200 Sunrise Valley Dr., Suite 150, Reston, VA 22091; or phone (703) 620-6363.