Studies show that Dursban delivers better chinch bug control at lower rates than other insecticides.

Knowing exactly when to apply insecticide helps, too. One way to monitor mole crickets, chinch bugs, webworms and cutworms is by mixing 1/2 oz. of dish soap in two gallons of water and sprinkling it on a four-foot area of turf. If eggs have hatched, this soapy mixture will flush insects to the surface, and you can apply insecticide accordingly.

Your insecticide itself can also make a difference. After all, different insecticides work at different rates. Which is why Dursban* insecticide could be your best choice.

Just one pound active ingredient per acre controls a host of problem insects. No other insecticide gives you so much control at such a low rate. Dursban also controls fire ants. It’s available in water-soluble packets. And it can be bio-monitored, which can reduce the likelihood of over-exposure.

Once your hate for insects
ironment.

Now, we realize you probably have some questions. That’s why we created The Turf Manager’s Guide To Responsible Pest Management.

It’s 44 pages packed with comprehensive information on the latest techniques for controlling insects, weeds and turf diseases. For a free copy return the coupon, or call our toll-free telephone number. Because when you apply a little knowledge, you don’t need to apply as much insecticide.

Mole Crickets Getting Under Your Skin?

University studies show that Pageant DF* insecticide (which contains the same active ingredient as Dursban) provides excellent mole cricket control. Apply two weeks after egg hatch and irrigate turf 24 hours before and after application. This moves mole crickets near the soil surface and washes Pageant into the zone of insect activity.

Mole Cricket

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The chemistry is right.

Dursban is available in liquid, dry flowable, granular and fertilizer formulations. *Trademark of DowElanco.
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What you've read on the preceding pages only begins to outline a responsible pest management program. You'll find a lot more in our guides to responsible pest management (see coupon on previous page), and in the literature listed below.

If you have questions on our products, call one of our technical specialists at 1-800-352-6776. We'll be happy to help you out.

Because at DowElanco, we believe that when it comes to responsible pest management, knowledge is your most powerful tool.

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The chemistry is right.™

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If we've piqued your interest, keep reading.

The literature below is some of the best information you can get on responsible pest management. Check your state university or write the publisher to find out where it's available.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- Insects That Feed on Trees and Shrubs
- Turfgrass Insects of the United States and Canada
  Cornell University Press
  124 Roberts Pl.
  PO. Box 250
  Ithaca, NY 14851
  607/255-7000
  Orders to:
  PO. Box 6525
  Ithaca, NY 14851
  800-666-2211

- Lawn Care: A Handbook for Professionals
- Turfgrass Management
  Prentice-Hall, Inc.
  15 Columbus Circle
  New York, NY 10023
  800-922-6579

- Diseases and Pests of Ornamental Plants
- Introduction to Insect Pest Management
  John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
  605 Third Ave.
  New York, NY 10158-0012
  212/850-6000
  Orders to:
  Eastern Distribution Ctr.
  1 Wiley Drive
  Somerset, NJ 08873-1272
  908/469-4400

- Complete Guide to Pest Control With and Without Chemicals
- Nursery and Landscape Weed Control Manual
  Thomson Publications
  PO. Box 9335
  Fresno, CA 93791
  209/443-2163

- Turf Management for Golf Courses
  Macmillan Publishing Company, Inc.
  866 Third Ave
  New York, NY 10022
  800-257-5755
  Orders to:
  Front & Brown Sts.
  Riverside, NJ 08075
  609/461-6500

- Compendium of Turfgrass Diseases
- Insect Phenology and Integrated Pest Management
  Journal of Arboriculture
  303 W. University Ave
  Urbana, IL 61801-1745
  217/328-2032

- 1991 Chemical Weed Control in Commercial Nursery & Landscape Plantings
  Ohio University PR.
  Scott Quandrangle
  Athens, OH 45701
  614/593-1155
  Orders to: C.U.P Services
  Box 6525
  Ithaca, NY 14851
  800-666-2211

- Complete Guide to Pest Control With and Without Chemicals
- Nursery and Landscape Weed Control Manual
  Thomson Publications
  PO. Box 9335
  Fresno, CA 93791
  209/443-2163

- Turf Management for Golf Courses
  Macmillan Publishing Company, Inc.
  866 Third Ave
  New York, NY 10022
  800-257-5755
  Orders to:
  Front & Brown Sts.
  Riverside, NJ 08075
  609/461-6500

- Compendium of Turfgrass Diseases
- Insect Phenology and Integrated Pest Management
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A deep subject
Bargain prices: an industry headache

Seven lawn pros tell us that part-timers are pesky. But a massive marketing push by a national company would be downright scary.

Bob Andrews says price cutting in his market is accelerating. "I get the sense, from time to time, that what they charge for their product is based more on what they think their competitor is charging rather than any actual cost factor involved in running their business," says the owner of The Greenskeeper in Carmel, Ind.

While a couple of lawn care companies in his area appear to be trying "to buy" market share, he believes some of the smallest, newest ones don't yet know how to price their services.

Pricing was one of the topics Aug. 2 when seven independent lawn application company owners discussed their industry with LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT Publisher Jon Miducki and Senior Editor Ron Hall in Charleston, S.C.

The participants, all either PLCAA board members or officers, were: Andrews; Neal DeAngelo, Lawn Specialties, Hazleton, Pa.; Daryl Johnson, All American Turf Beauty, Van Meter, Iowa; Ed McGuire, The Lawn Co., South Dennis, Mass.; John Robinson, Green Drop Lawns Ltd., Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Lou Weirichs, Pro-X Systems Lawn Care, Appleton, Wis.; and Joe Williams, Lawn Master, Pensacola, Fla.

(For the record, all or almost all the roundtable LCOs—judging from the chorus of protests when we suggested they'd reached a pricing plateau—say they raise their prices regularly.)

The price squeeze—Andrews says, on the one hand, a national lawn care company has the resources to bombard a targeted area with telemarketing. "They'll call these people back five, six, seven times until they close the sale," says Andrews. On the other, the newest companies in a marketplace try to lure customers by unrealistically low prices.

These things, Andrews says, makes it difficult to raise prices very much in his market area.

"You can put up with the part-time guy, the guy who's mowing lawns and then he's putting down applications," says McGuire, owner of the largest lawn care company on Cape Cod. "It's when you get national companies that have marketing techniques that are vast."

"The little guy is going to peck away at you. He's going to take 20, 25 customers," cuts in Andrews. "But it's when you're sitting there dealing with a phone bank and a national strategy..."

Value or price?—Weirichs, a former ServiceMaster franchisee who's now an independent operator, says the issue always boils down to service and value. But it may take a while for customers to realize they want value rather than lowest price. "They realize they're not getting the service for the dollars they're spending," he says of customers of cut-price, cut-rate lawn operations. "It might take a year or two, but they do come back."

"The biggest fear we have is that the customer won't come back," responds Andrews quickly.

"If you treat a lawn for three or four years with a good program, you're going to have the lawn in good shape and it can go for a year with pretty much next to nothing unless something happens like a drought or a grub infestation. It's in that second year that the disgust factor begins to set in—when the service calls aren't answered," McGuire says that in the past many LCOs built their pricing schedule around ChemLawn pricing. "It's got to be in the ballpark," he says of the price of any company trying to compete in a ChemLawn
marketplace.

**Diversification**—Weirichs says he isn’t bashful about raising prices, particularly if the increases are based on rising business costs. “I set my prices at the level I think I can get. When I get it (higher price), I take it,” he says.

“Our prices are more than double what they were 10 years ago,” adds DeAngelo.

“What’s happened too is that everybody has diversified and added more services. Our dollars per customer continues to go up, but it’s through offering more services.

“People have a set dollar amount they’re going to spend on their lawns. So maybe you can’t raise your price per application, but you are getting more money out of your customer.”

Williams, a native Floridian and longtime LCO in Pensacola, says he thinks it’s not a good idea for any company to aspire to be the lowest-priced in any market. “I think a lot of us don’t necessarily want to be the cheapest. I know we don’t,” he says.

“We’re the most expensive in our market,” says DeAngelo.

“We’re second, next to Barefoot,” adds Weirichs.

Robinson, whose Calgary-based Green Drop Lawns operates in several large Canadian cities, says he doesn’t want to be the highest-cost service either. “It’s hard to grow in your market if you’re the highest priced, particularly in a flat economy,” he says.

—Ron Hall

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**LAWN CARE VS. COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES, 1973-1992**

If you charged $60 for an average yearly lawn care service in the base year of 1973, here is what you should have been charging in each subsequent year, just to keep up with annual increases in the Consumer Price Index.

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**Want real cheap? Do it yourself**

- Iowa State grad (a few years ago) Daryl Johnson says lawn professionals have to keep in mind that many potential customers can still do their own lawn care much cheaper than a professional service. “It used to be that Scotts’ 5,000-square-foot program was about $50. Now you can buy somebody else’s four-application program for $20-something bucks,” says Johnson.

  There are a lot of people doing it themselves now,” adds Neal DeAngelo. “Talk to anybody who sells fertilizer and they’ll tell you how much the do-it-yourself market is back up.”

  Weirichs says some of these do-it-yourselfers are finding out they can’t get the results they want.

  “We had five calls last week. They said, ‘hey, we thought we could get along without it (professional service).’ Then they came back,” says Weirichs.

  “The problem is, this (lawn care) is still an inexpensive business to get into,” says DeAngelo. “You don’t have to come up with any money to support cash flow. Buy a pickup truck with a skid mount unit for a couple thousand bucks and you’re in business.”

  Says Johnson: “I can spend a lot of money educating our people, making sure they go to all the turf conferences and somebody can go into business down the street. They can hire somebody that doesn’t know the difference between diazinon and Trimec and they can go out and beat our price. They don’t have near the cost of doing business.”

—R.H.
Are you ‘doing things for the same price as five, six years ago?’

According to Phil Fogerty of Crowley Lawn Care in Cleveland, Ohio, the price of lawn care hasn’t gone up since the mid-80s, in some cases.

“It is incredible, when you look at it,” Fogerty observes, “how you are doing things for the same price—or sometimes less than—you did them for five, six and seven years ago.

“Industries like ours have the best profit margins, and yet those have been shrinking each year because we can’t afford to raise prices,” Crowley tells Landscape Management.

Pat Norton of Barefoot Grass in Worthington, Ohio, has the same concerns.

“On the one hand, you have these (low-ballers) doing the residential market, and then you have the management companies running the commercial market. It used to be that, if you had a good reputation, they’d pay you 10 or 15 percent more. Now, they have 10 bids and the low bid gets it. And then, when they go out of business, the customer gets 10 more bids the following week.”

“We’ve gone from 80 percent lawn maintenance to 20 percent because commercial maintenance is a pricing game rather than a quality game. I hope that, five years from now, we don’t have to work as hard selling quality—just on delivering it.”

Fogerty, president of the Ohio Lawn Care Association, and Norton, president of the second-largest lawn care company in the U.S., made their comments during a green industry issues panel, held earlier this year, co-sponsored by LM and DowElanco.