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Scales on magnolias

We see large, white bumps which look like scale insects on magnolias. When mashed, they make a mess. The leaves are coated with a black substance. How do we get rid of this insect and the black stuff on the leaves?

-MICHIGAN

Magnolia scale is large, for a scale, that is—\( \frac{3}{4} \) to \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch long. Females are dull grayish-brown to dark brown. The over-wintering scale begins feeding in late spring or early summer and matures by early August. Magnolia scale insects cause injury by sucking the nutrients from the tree. They have mosquito-like mouth parts and tap into a tree’s vascular pipeline to siphon liquid and nutrients, which starve the tree. This causes twigs and branches to shrivel and die.

Magnolia scales excrete the excess fluids that they imbibe. For some reason this bug excretion is called “honeydew” or “ghost rain.” You might notice it accumulating on your car windshield if you park under trees. A black, sooty mold soon colonizes the honeydew that has accumulated on leaves or rooftops.

The adults of these rather odd-looking insects resemble a cowry shell or a plant bud. This is one reason they build up in such large numbers without being noticed. They’re noticed when the honeydew starts dripping. There is only one generation per year, but each female can produce 500 to 1000 eggs in late August to early September. The crawlers settle on leaves. Some of the population develop into second instars before cold weather and move to branches to overwinter.

Horticultural oil treatments may be made in March or April prior to bud opening. Treatments for crawlers would be provided in late August and repeated at 10-14 day intervals. You may need two applications per year, for two to three years, to manage this pest. If just one female survives, the tree can be repopulated quickly due to the large number of eggs that are produced. Horticultural oil will help preserve the natural predators and parasites that can help clean up the scales that might be missed.

Consider fertilizing the affected trees with a slow release nitrogen source to supplement nutrient loss.

The black stuff you refer to is called “sooty mold” fungal growth. This is a fungus growing on honeydew. The fungus does not harm the plant directly. However, if severe enough, it can block sunlight to leaves. The combination of insect feeding and sooty mold can weaken the plants.

Managing the scales will take care of the sooty mold. You can remove the fungus by spraying the leaves with the horticultural oil. However, new infestation of scale or other pests like aphids can encourage sooty mold growth. Continue monitoring for these sucking pests.

License needed to treat pastureland

One of our customers has several acres which he wants us to maintain for grazing dairy and beef cattle. He is interested in hiring us to control broadleaf weeds. Can we use Trimec 899 herbicide to control the weeds? After treating, how long does he have to keep the cattle from grazing? Are there any other chemicals we can use?

-WISCONSIN

Trimec 899 is not labeled for use on pastures used for grazing. A PBI Co. representative said that another product, brand name of Hi-Dep herbicide, is labeled for pasture use for broadleaf weeds. This is a mixture of two 2,4-D amine-containing herbicides. It contains Dimethyl amine plus Di-ethyl amine formulations of 2,4-D. This will help manage annual and perennial broadleaf weeds.

One thing to know is that Hi-Dep is only labeled for agricultural use. If you only have a turf and ornamental spraying license, you will not be able to purchase or apply this product. You must have a special license to purchase and/or apply this product. Contact your pesticide licensing agency to verify the things you need to do if you are still interested in providing this service. Also be aware that while using Hi-Dep the applicator must wear the proper personal protective equipment. It’s on the label, as is the warning to keep animals from grazing on the treated property for 24 to 48 hours. LM
When it comes to season-long control of crabgrass, goosegrass, oxalis, spurge and many other troublesome weeds, PENDULUM® herbicide gets down to business. No other preemergent turf herbicide can match its spectrum of weeds controlled and cost-effectiveness. PENDULUM brand Pendimethalin also offers greater flexibility than ever before, with a complete preemergent product line that includes sprayable formulations, combination fertilizer products and now a 2% granular formulation. When you consider cash rebates available to you from American Cyanamid, it's easy to see that PENDULUM really does mean business. Smart Business.

To learn more about the rebate offer or for the name of the PENDULUM distributor nearest you, call 1-800-545-9525, Ext. 931.
PLCAA considers giving new life to the 42-year-old Lawn Institute

Marietta, Ga.— On June 30, the executive committee of The Lawn Institute suspended operations of the 40-year-old turfgrass trade association. The Professional Lawn Care Association is looking at ways to revive it.

Lawn Institute President Scott Patterson said the decision was made “due to insufficient interest and financial support from the turfgrass seed industry” over the last several years.

“A number of sticks are in the fire,” said Patterson. “There’s been a number of proposals, including the possibility of The Lawn Institute being united with an industry organization such as the Professional Lawn Care Association of America (PLCAA). We’re trying to make some decisions now.”

PLCAA’s Thomas Delaney acknowledged: “We’re working with them to see how we can either make them a division [of PLCAA] or keep it going. We’re trying to put a proposal together to see what we can do.”

Open up membership

Delaney said PLCAA wants to open the Lawn Institute’s membership to all supplier categories, an idea whose time has perhaps finally come.

Dr. Eliot Roberts, a past executive director of The Institute, is one observer who believes the Institute’s narrow membership has limited the Institute’s success.

“I thought it should be open to equipment manufacturers and chemical companies as well,” Roberts said. “The educational effort would have been a benefit for the whole of the lawn care industry. We never got beyond a one-person, half-time executive director. If staff had increased at the same time our base of support increased, it might have made a difference,” suggested Roberts.

“Our top budget each year was just over $100,000,” recalled Roberts. “You need at least a quarter million for a non-profit [association] to make an impact.”

“Let’s not yank the plug on this thing,” added Brooks. “We’re going to see if we can come up with another plan.”

One of the key points that has benefitted the landscape and lawn care industries has been the way it has matured over time. We don’t think the lawn seed trade has matured over time. They’re still fighting over non-green industry issues. Instead of worrying about whether one company has an advantage over another they should be promoting the lawn garden and turf industry as a whole, not worry about their individual benefits.”

“Though the Lawn Institute has been very successful in its consumer education and public relations efforts on behalf of the turfgrass industry, the current membership level cannot financially sustain its growing number of worthwhile activities,” said Doyle Jacklin, Jacklin Seed Co.

“We certainly hope a viable plan can be developed to expand the interest, participation and financial support from a wider base of turf industry suppliers and professionals.”

About 75 firms belong to the Institute, but “without financial support, no organization is going to make it,” emphasized Patterson.

Institute began in ‘55

The Institute began in 1955 as The Better Lawn & Turf Institute, to promote research and education on the benefits of lawn/sports turf.

“We felt the program had value, but when crunch time came, we were all busy,” said Tom Stanley, marketing director for Turf-Seed. “We just didn’t want to put those stickers on the bag, because it’s another step before it gets out the door.”

“We educate people,” said James Brooks, most recent director of the Institute.

“The Lawn Institute has never sold a bag of seed and I don’t think it ever will. Our role is to raise the consciousness of the homeowner and consumer to where they’ll say, ‘I want some of the good stuff,’” when planting a new lawn.

“We’re going to see if we can come up with another plan.”

Roberts: non-profits need money.
Jacklin: low membership a problem.
Brooks: don’t yank plug on Institute.
Sod professionals all over are turning to Pickseed with confidence. High quality varieties and, most important, actual performance equal unparalleled results. The superior turfgrasses you see here assure you the quality you deserve. Here’s why:

**America**

Dark green with a dense, low growth habit, America also offers excellent shade tolerance, sod strength and disease resistance. A proven sod performer, alone or blended with other elite Kentucky bluegrasses.

**Touchdown**

Aggressive and vigorous, Touchdown establishes rapidly to form a dense, uniform, high quality turf that crowds out *Poa annua* and tolerates low cutting heights. A top choice of sod producers.

**Indigo**

Lower growing with superior disease resistance, dark green color, shade tolerance and excellent turf quality. Indigo is ideal for sod, and is well suited for all high quality Kentucky bluegrass blends.

**Alpine**

Low growing, fine textured and extremely cold tolerant, Alpine also features a very dark green color, good establishment and excellent tolerance to low mowing to form a functional and attractive turf. An elite hybrid variety, Alpine is a perfect companion for other elite varieties such as Touchdown and America for use in the highest quality seed blends.

**Bronco**

Fast-starting and durable, Bronco’s exceptional heat and drought tolerance make it a strong performer under the warmer conditions of the Transition Zone. A unique variety, Bronco mixes exceptionally well with turf-type tall fescue and can also be blended with other bluegrasses.

**Mustang II**

Heat, drought and wear tolerant, new and improved Mustang II produces an attractive, dark green turf that is resistant to many diseases common to traditional tall fescue areas. Now endophyte enhanced, Mustang II is a long-time favorite with many sod professionals.

**Crossfire**

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**Mic-18**

The lowest and slowest growing variety in the Pickseed stable, Mic-18 is also well adapted to summer stresses. Mic-18 is a dark green, dense turf-type tall fescue with excellent turf quality. Blended with Shortstop II and Mini-Mustang into the Team Jr. blend, Mic-18 makes an excellent elite quality slower growing turf.

**Shortstop II**

Shortstop II takes the best of Shortstop — excellent wear tolerance, exceptional turf quality, a fine-textured, dark green turf resistant to disease, heat and drought — and throws in better quality, color, leaf texture and a slower growth rate. It can be mowed more closely and will grow more slowly than any other variety in its class.

**Mini-Mustang**

Very low and slow growing, Mini-Mustang forms a dense, deep-rooted, dark green, high quality turf. Destined to be a favorite among tall fescue sod producers, Mini-Mustang can be used alone or blended with Mic 18 and Shortstop II into the “Team Jr.” formulation.

You’ll profit with Pickseed. Phone 541-926-8886, and we’ll prove it.

Pickseed. It grows on you.
Moisture levels are monitored at The Lone Star Park racing track.

**Race track surface with a ‘bounce’**

Grand Prairie, Texas—When the horses run the turf track at the $96 million Lone Star Park here, there’s more going on below the 48,000 square yards of bermudagrass than meets the eye. To make certain Lone Star installed what they believed to be the best surface possible, they went to Dennis Moore, a world renowned consultant and owner of Track Tek, Fallbrook, Calif.

Moore designed a state-of-the-art course, one that uses the “Stabilizer” system, a growing medium made from 80 percent sand and 20 percent organic material.

- The bottom layer of the course begins with a cement-stabilized subgrade.
- Above that layer is six inches of choker sand that acts as a drainage system.
- Ten inches of Stabilizer mix goes on top of the choker layer.
- The top four inches of the growing medium incorporates TurfGrids, fibrillated polypropylene fibers, to strengthen the root system and provide better footing for the horses.
- When the Stabilizer organic material is combined with the TurfGrids, the result is much like the feel of a trampoline,” says Moore.
- “To maintain the effectiveness of this system, we maintain a damp soil consistency,” says Dennis’ brother Ron Moore, director of track maintenance for Lone Star Park.
- Ron Moore keeps a close eye on soil moisture. A Toro irrigation system provides the needed irrigation.
- “The results have been tremendous with our equestrian surface,” says Moore.
- “Any needed repair is done after each race, though with this type of grass, there are very few repairs. We tamp it in and get water on it right away. That’s basically all you have to do.”
- The rail can also be moved in or out to relieve turf wear during the races.

—Robert Reaves

Lofts acquires big distributor in South

Lofts Seed, Inc., acquired Sunbelt Seeds, a wholesale grass seed and fertilizer distributor in Norcross, Ga., on June 18. Sunbelt Seeds is one of the largest golf course distributors in the South. It will be a subsidiary of Lofts Seed. It will sell seed to golf courses, sod farms, retail stores, landscapers, lawn care operators, sports facilities and municipalities.

Richard Budd, chief executive officer of Lofts Seed, Inc., said the acquisition “opens new market opportunities while maintaining the philosophies which both businesses were founded on—customer relationships built on trust, confidence and professionalism.”

Lofts Seed is based in Winston-Salem, NC, and markets turfgrass seed. It owns patents on more than 25 seed varieties. The 74-year-old company has more than 100 employees.

TurfGrids, fibrillated poly fibers, blended into this 80/20 planting medium provide stability to the bermudagrass racing surface.
Ph.D. was originally formulated to meet the demanding needs of the southern winter overseeding market and quickly became an industry leader. Coupled with its ability for creating premium permanent turf in northern areas, it has become the nation's most widely used and recognized turfgrass blend.

Ph.D. is custom blended from three top-rated perennial ryegrass varieties. Genetically diverse varieties such as Top Hat, R.2, Essence®, Gator II, Derby Supreme and Regal are utilized to provide a dark, dense turf that is both resilient and durable.

A mainstay for years on the practice and playing fields for the NFL's Super Bowl, Ph.D. is also featured on award-winning golf courses and sports complexes throughout the world. Its unique components can also be expected to perform equally well on home lawns and parks.
Recognized turf professionals choose Ph.D. for its unexcelled germination rate (7–10 days under normal conditions) and strong root development. It also exhibits improved horizontal disease resistance and above average performance in hot, humid conditions.

Ph.D. will hold its color through the season, thrives when cut close (down to 1/8 inch for specialized uses) and maintains outstanding wear and stress tolerance. On golf course areas such as greens, tees and fairways, its rapid transitioning qualities make it a peak performer.

Growing conditions vary greatly, but Ph.D. can be scientifically blended for proper regional adaptation, reduced mowing management, full endophyte enhancement and other factors important to overall turf quality.

It combines well with permanent polycspecies turfgrass blends and mixtures containing improved perennial ryegrass; Kentucky bluegrass; chewings, slender creeping and strong creeping red fescues; colonial bentgrass and turf-type tall fescue.

All these exceptional qualities explain why satisfied turf managers have helped make Ph.D. the super choice for premium turf.

In northern California, look for Ph.D. under the brand name, Celebrity.

**Ph.D.® Turf-type Perennial Ryegrass**

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Circle No. 109 on Reader Inquiry Card
NY again in legislative tussle

Members of the NY State Green Council are looking with interest at S-3889-B, "the adjacent notification bill," which they say could cripple many pesticide applications in New York State.

The Council has begun to lobby Senator Carl Marcellino and other lawmakers to let them know why the proposed bill would be a mistake.

As has happened before with pesticide legislation, the NY staters say prior bills have got it covered.

"Any concern about neighbors coming onto treated property is already covered by ECL Article 33, Title 10, which requires sign posting for commercial lawn applications to warn persons coming onto treated property from adjoining properties. The purpose of this notification appears to presume that there will be off-premises contamination," wrote attorney Thomas West in a letter to Marcellino, on behalf of the Council.

"Requiring off-premises notification in the manner prescribed by this bill will be cost-prohibitive, precluding many people from treating their property," wrote West. Many of the application techniques utilized would trigger the off-premises notification requirements of this legislation. Very often, it is difficult to determine who owns adjoining property or how many properties actually abut the premises being treated."

West also noted technical flaws in the proposed legislation, flaws which he said would force a return to outdated, cover spray techniques of treating an entire property to avoid having to notify neighbors if a spot treatment is required later.

"I remain committed to seeing legislation requiring notification of certain pesticide applications become a law," responded Marcellino in disagreement.

"Many hours have been spent working with interested parties on all sides of the issue to craft a workable program to provide for neighbor notification."

For more information on the bill, or to help the Council in its legislative battle, call the Council at 518/783-1322.

Toro alleges trade secret theft

The Toro Company's case against irrigation company Grizzle and Hunter will be heard by a jury trial this fall.

Toro is seeking to have the court remove the company's sprinkler products from the market. The products are marketed under the trade name "Bear Irrigation."

"Toro has carefully considered the situation and made the decision that it must take protective action when Toro's proprietary technology and information is at risk," said Rick Parod, vice president and general manager of Toro's irrigation business.
Golf course/grounds facility selections based on design features, reputation and accessibility.

Landscape/lawn care selections chosen for regional and/or national reputation, longevity, accessibility and uniqueness.

We could have included at least another hundred professionals in this feature. Nonetheless, we hope you find this special feature to be informative, entertaining and useful. —The editors

Shown clockwise from top right: Dallas Athletic Club; Dennis’ Seven Dees employees; Beatrice CC; Lambeau Field.