

The shoot-feeding armyworm destroys turfgrass and leaves behind circular, defoliated areas. The cutworm severs stems and leaves at the soil surface, leaving circular patterns up to the size of half-dollars. The sod webworm defoliates shoots to the soil level, resulting in irregular brown patches.

Turfgrass specialists estimate that each sod webworm larva can consume 20 square inches of grass leaf area during its 20- to 40-day average lifespan. A cutworm larva can ruin 36 square inches of turf in its lifetime.

Cutworms and armyworms may be a problem from May through July and again in August and September. Sod webworms are troublesome from May through August, with the most severe damage appearing in July and August.

IN YOUR GARDEN

DIVIDE IRIS, DAY LILIES, SPRING BULBS NOW

August is the month to divide perennials such as day lilies, iris, and the spring flowering bulbs, like tulips, daffodils and crocuses. These plants tend to become overgrown after a number of years and flowering is reduced, says Donna Peterson Detrick, Summer Horticulturist, University of Illinois Extension Service.

Carefully dig the plant clumps from the ground. Shake off as much soil as possible. Gently, scrub off the remaining soil so that the root structure may be examined. Spread the bulbs out to dry. Be sure to label them so you know what is what. With a sharp knife, cut out all injured or diseased parts from the iris and day lily roots (rhizomes) and discard them. Divide the rhizomes into clumps, having a large piece of rhizome and at least two fans of leaves. Large divisions will flower next year. Small divisions may take an extra year. Sort the dried bulbs by size, discarding the diseased bulbs. The largest bulbs will flower next spring. You may wish to plant the smaller ones in a nurse bed to develop for a year or two.

Since these perennials will occupy the same spot in the garden for several years, work the soil carefully, adding bone meal and organic matter to improve fertility and drainage. Dust the rhizomes and bulbs with a good fungicide before planting. The rhizome should be spaced 12 to 18 inches apart and planted one to two inches deep in the prepared soil. Water them in thoroughly with a trickle hose.

Plant the bulbs at the correct depth (this varies from type to type) in groups for immediate effect next spring. If the soil has been worked up well, bulbs can be planted by hand, or use a bulb planter.

If you are planning to start a new flower garden, plants, divisions, and bulbs are available in garden centers now. Get started now before the fall rush begins. You'll be glad next year that you did.

**James A. Fizzell, Sr. Extension Adviser
Horticulture**

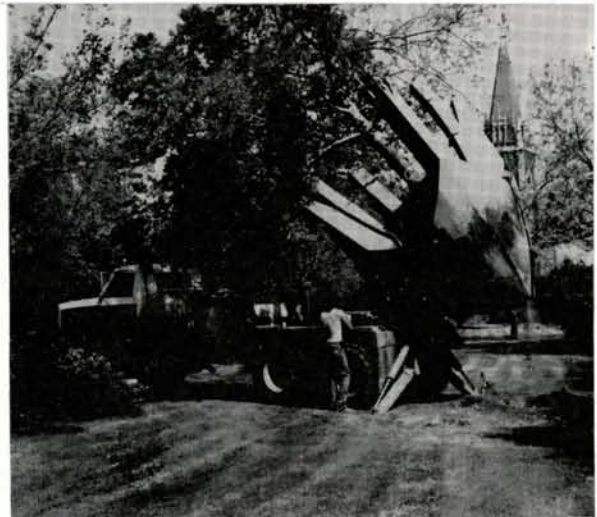
A very little boy came home dejected from his first day at school.

"Ain't goin' tomorrow," he said.

"Why not, dear?"

"Well, I can't read 'n' I can't write 'n' they won't let me talk — so what's the use?"

De Vries TREE MOVERS



- Plant and relocate existing trees along fairways.
- Background plantings for greens.
- Windbreaks for tees.

MANHATTAN, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE: (312) 236-4954

PRECISION BLENDED TOP DRESSING

Custom blended to your specifications
by our modern equipment.

*Buy when you need —
Eliminate costly storage*

We sell an air dried, uniform and
free flowing top dressing.

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS USED IT.

HUMUS — BLACK SOIL

HENRY FRENZER

Area Code 312
658-5303

620 Webster St.
Algonquin, Ill.
60102