

## LETTER TO PETE FROM ROSCOE RANDELL

### CUTWORMS ON GREENS

The cutworm species, *Agrotis ipsilon*, or commonly called the black cutworm does not survive the winter temperatures of Illinois. But, it does arrive early in the spring of each year as a sooty-looking black moth to lay eggs on golf course greens, as well as stands of chickweed and other winter annuals, and around plant debris in fields on many farms. These moths migrate, beginning in March, from Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. In March and April the greenest areas as observed from above are stands of winter annuals such as chickweed, shepherd's purse, yellow rocket, henbit, and peppergrass.

Black cutworms attack a few thousand acres of Illinois cornfields each year; sometimes as much as 200,000 acres are severely damaged. Usually only one generation causes damage to corn, but on golf greens successive generations occur. Peak egg laying activity begins in early May with succeeding generations peaking in mid June, late July, and late August.

Cutworm control on the golf course is best achieved by applying an effective insecticide on the close-mowed greens about the middle of each month from May through August. The two suggested insecticides which effectively control the black larvae are chlorpyrifos (Dursban) and trichlorfon (Proxol and Dylox). Follow label directions as to amount and be sure to use 5 to 10 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet of turf areas.

**Roscoe Randall**  
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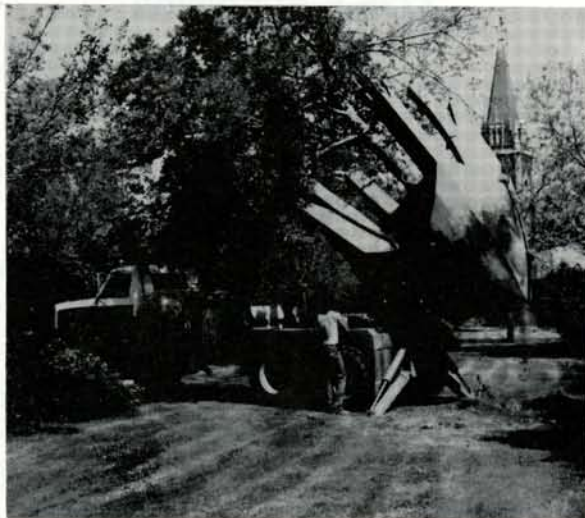
### 'BRADFORD' PEARS NEED CORRECTIVE PRUNING

'Bradford' pear, the remarkably disease and insect free tree that has become a common sight along streets and in yards across the country, can develop serious structural problems if not properly pruned. Semi-mature trees have a dense, tight, closely branched habit, and, according to Joseph Jannarone, Superintendent of Forestry, Parsippany-Troy Hills, New Jersey, as the "main trunk grows and expands it literally pushes apart and severs entire tree branches at their intersection with the trunk." Corrective pruning solves the problem. Prune trees in the autumn after the leaves fall or in the winter. Remove multiple leaders, prune back lateral branches and generally open up the center of the tree. Watch for suckers or water sprouts throughout the summer and remove them.

**The Shade Tree, Jan. 1983**

REMINDER: At this Association's Monthly dinner meeting, the members are requested to be wearing a sport coat. This policy was established many years ago for professional image and respect to the many golf clubs that require sport coats when dining in the club house.

## De Vries TREE MOVERS



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

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