Clippings, continued from page 3

possibly use. In fact, some cities and municipalities have started composting programs also have found little demand for composted yard waste.

In light of all these limited disposal options, some superintendents are examining the possibility of reducing the amount of clippings generated on their golf courses. This is where the use of turf growth regulators is beginning to play a role.

These products not only slow the growth of turfgrasses, they also cut down on mowing frequency and time, and help reduce the amount of clippings that need to be collected. In some cases, clippings can be left to decompose on the lawn because the reduced amount can easily deteriorate.

"Sooner or later we'll run out of space for composting," says Jim Piquette, golf course superintendent at the Firefly Golf Course in Seekonk, Mass.

At present, Piquette disposes of clippings on the course or composts them. Therefore, for now, clippings disposal is not a problem. However, he admits that he anticipates a disposal problem in the future as space for composting becomes limited.

As he explains, "If we can reduce the clippings significantly with a growth regulator, it will be a great product regardless of what else it will do."

As a user of Cutless 50W plant growth regulator, Piquette says he has seen a 20 to 30 percent reduction in clippings.

Cutless is a foliar applied and root absorbed turf growth regulator that reduces internode elongation. Benefits of Cutless include:

✿ Improved turf quality and density of warm- and cool- season turfgrasses on golf course fairways, putting greens, bunkers, tees, green collars around traps and cart paths and on hard-tomow areas.

- ★ Time and labor savings with hard-to-mow areas.
- ★ It will be eventually be available for use by LCOs once application techniques are refined.
- Reduced turfgrass water use. Cutless has no adverse effects on roots and does not suppress the turf's development. It is absorbed by the plant's leaves and roots after irrigation or rainfall.

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PS on composting

Grass clippings by themselves are difficult to compost because of their high water and nitrogen content. Leaf mold or straw needs to be added to fresh grass clippings to achieve the desired high carbon-to-nitrogen ratio. This will also help reduce the offensive odor associated with anerobic decomposition.



