

TurfGrass TRENDS



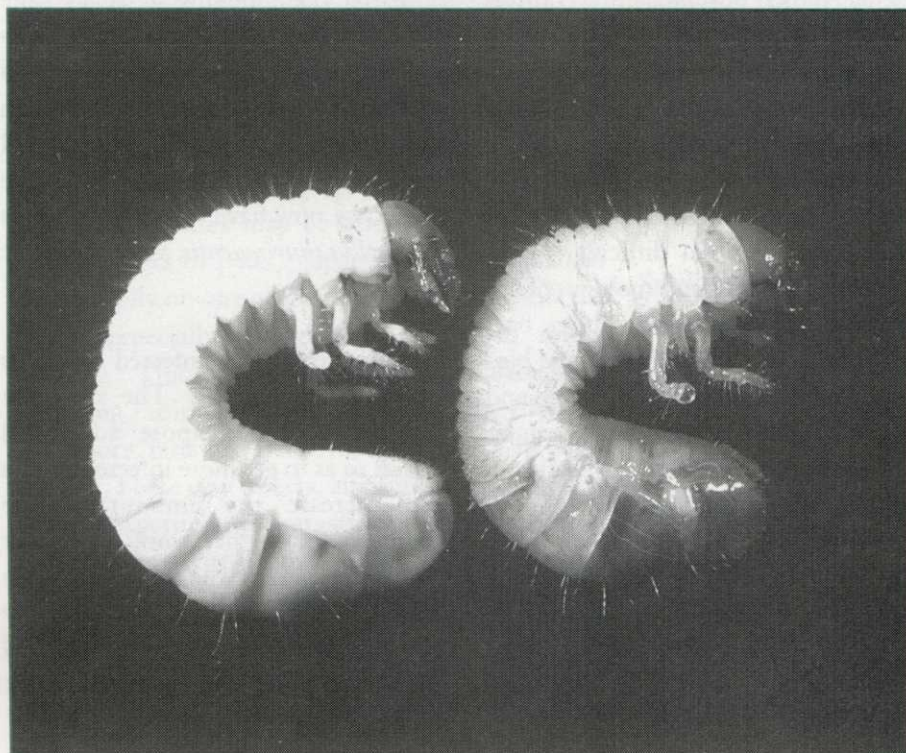
Volume 5, Issue 8

August 1996

Field Testing of Biological Pesticides

by David J. Shetlar
Ohio State University

Over the last two decades, there has been a steadily increasing outcry for alternatives to standard, synthetic pesticides. Rachael Carson's "Silent Spring" was the first major alarm sounded pointing out that synthetic pesticides can often have widespread and undesired effects on animals and the environment. In the 1970s and 1980s, environmental groups, politicians and celebrities continued to decry the use of pesticides. Eventually, whether founded in fact or fiction, many people began to question the use of pesticides and sometimes attempted



1. Northern masked chafer grubs. The one on the right is normal, the one on the left is infected with a milky disease. Notice the drop of blood at the end of the snapped leg. It is clear in the normal grub and milky in the infected grub.

All photos provided courtesy of Dr. David J. Shetlar

IN THIS ISSUE

- Field Testing of Biological Pesticides** 1
 - How are biological pesticides discovered?
 - Field testing - small plots
 - Scaling up
 - Training the user
 - A case study
 - Bacteria
 - Fungi
 - Entomopathogenic nematodes
- The Basics of Turfgrass Fungicides**
Part Four: Handling and Applying Fungicides 10
 - Measuring, weighing and mixing fungicides
 - Fungicides compatibilities
 - Tank storage time and pH affect fungicide efficacy
 - Proper equipment calibration
 - Fungicide placement
 - Post-application irrigation and fungicide efficacy
 - Monitoring the results of fungicide applications
- In Future Issues** 16