Vegetation Management from page 80

Q: Please advise best treatment for Japanese weeping cherry for borers.

A: I do not have any phytotoxicity information specific for Japanese weeping cherry, but you might try lindane which is the standard recommendation for borers. Follow the instructions on the label and spray on a day with low humidity, preferably when the temperature is below 85° F.

Q: It has been said that an evergreen's roots should never be allowed to freeze. To what extent or when is that true?

A: Evergreens, particularly broadleafed evergreens, can lose a considerable amount of water through the foliage (transpiration) during the winter. Plants grown on locations exposed to the afternoon sun and/or drying winds are especially susceptible to water loss. If soil water in the root zone is frozen, the root system of the plant cannot absorb enough to replace the amount lost through transpiration. The resultant water deficit is evidenced by winter scorch on the leaves and, under extreme conditions, death of stem tissue or even the entire plant. To prevent or minimize the potential for winter scorch, plant susceptible evergreens in areas protected from the winter sun and winds. Antidesiccants can be sprayed on the foliage in late November to suppress water loss, and the root area can be thoroughly irrigated to increase soil water.

Q: How would you eliminate night crawlers (long earthworms) from a lawn? This lawn is about 10,000 square feet and has thousands of holes that are caused by these earthworms; they make the lawn too bumpy to mow.

A: There are no compounds that I am aware of labeled for earthworm control. However, chemicals applied for white grub control have reportedly also controlled earthworms.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT is a free problem solving service for any residential, industrial, municipal, or golf course landscaping topic. Write your questions for VEGETATION MANAGEMENT on the postpaid reader question card in this issue.



82 WEEDS TREES & TURF/APRIL 1978