

things like you do all the time."

Hiller suggests letting crew members handle some managerial "tasks" for a specified period, be it a week, two weeks or a month. "Put them in the manager's shoes for a while. If they are successful, you might have a managerial candidate. If not, it's not a big thing."

Interviewing for managerial jobs is a critical phase of finding the right person, Hiller believes.

"Ask all the standard questions, but you have to give them hypothetical situations to see how they handle them. Give them crisis situations that you've thought out ahead of time. Get creative, so you can discover the interviewee's talents. But always paint it real."

INSECTS

Florida chinch bug population is rising

Virtually every county in Florida has chinch bugs killing St. Augustinegrass, according to Philip Busey, Ph.D., a turfgrass breeder for the University of Florida, IFAS, at Fort Lauderdale.

In 1985, a new population of the southern chinch bug was discovered that killed Floratam. Called PDP

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(Polyploid Damaging Population), the pests are especially threatening since Floratam was once believed to be the only cultivar of St. Augustinegrass resistant to them.

In order to get a handle on the size of the infestation, Busey and fellow researcher Bonnie L. Coy obtained survey responses from 62 Florida counties and 22 sod farms. They found that most respondents (87 percent) reported chinch bug damage to St. Augustinegrass turf.

Statewide, the established turf area in St. Augustinegrass was 42 percent, with urban counties reporting a slightly higher percentage. County agents rated PDP chinch bugs the major insect of the grass, while sod producers said they were slightly less important than caterpillars.

"The Floratam-killing chinch bug is causing problems throughout the state, but the size of damaged areas so far appears to be small," says Busey, adding that overall, Floratam fared much better than other St. Augustinegrass cultivars.

"Considering the newness of the PDP chinch bug, and its unknown future course, timely and effective



Chinch bug infestations in home lawns cause the turf to turn brown and quickly deteriorate.

pesticide treatment would be the most prudent short-term line of defense, followed, hopefully soon, by resistant cultivars," he says.

RESEARCH

Coring, wetting agents battle dry spots

Just because researchers haven't figured out what causes localized dry spots doesn't mean there aren't steps you can take to control them, says Karl Dannenberger, professor at The Ohio State University.

Circumstantial evidence suggests that a fungal hyphae that coats sand particles is the culprit, but the fungus has yet to be isolated. Researchers do know that localized dry spots can be associated with hydrophobic thatch and hydrophilic soil, hydrophilic thatch and hydrophobic soil, and thatch and soil that are both hydrophobic.

One of the most effective management practices recommended by Dannenberger is coring. "We've found that, in the soil profiles of localized dry spots, the thatch is hydrophobic and the soil hydrophilic or vice versa," he notes, "Therefore you need to break one of them down. The frequency of coring might be why some people have problems and some don't."

Dannenberger suggests that everyone should be coring at least once a year. Turf managers with localized dry spot problems should be coring at least twice a year, he says.

Dannenberger also recommends syringing the spots to reduce its canopy temperature. Syringing won't eliminate your dry spot problem but may prevent it from becoming worse. Also, using wetting agents will effectively reduce the spots' severity.

"Preventative applications give the best results but curative applications can also be effective," says Dannenberger. The wetting agents should be thoroughly watered into the turf to prevent the possibility of leaf burn caused by these compounds.

"More than anything else, you can't get away from getting out there and watering these areas by hand," adds Dannenberger.

CORRECTION

ICI inadvertently left out of Buyers Guide

ICI Americas was inadvertently left

out of the LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT Buyers Guide in the September issue.

ICI produces and markets Betasan, Fusilade, Devrinol and Eptam herbicides, Imidan insecticide, Captan fungicide and Vapam soil fumigant.

ICI Americas is the producer of agricultural products. The company is located in Wilmington, DE 19897. Phone is (302) 575-3000.

Existing copies of of the Buyers Guide should be changed to reflect these products.

RESEARCH

Ultra-slow-release N source is studied

A University of Dayton researcher is working on a time-release fertilizer that could make fertilizing a once-ayear project.

Richard P. Chartoff, Ph.D., a professor of engineering materials, is trying to develop a coating similar to those used by drug companies on capsules. Chartoff was originally approached with the idea by Marysville, Ohio-based O.M. Scott & Sons, a major manufacturer of fertilizers. The company is providing Chartoff with \$56,000 for a feasibility study.



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