COPING WITH CONSTRUCTION
Nick Dunn, Superintendent
Wakonda Club, Des Moines, IA

"When the membership at Wakonda Club in Des Moines voted to replace their bluegrass/poa fairways with creeping bentgrass, I wasn't certain of its availability. Leon Williams from Williams Lawn Seed assured me that he could get an adequate supply of Pennway blend from Tee-2-Green Corp. in Oregon. I knew Tee-2-Green for quality Penn products, but I wasn't positive about Pennway. When I found that Pennway is 25% Oregon certified Penncross, 25% certified Penneagle and 50% creeping bent also from Tee-2-Green, I elected to use it over other bent blends available.

After one year, our fairways look superb and the membership raves. With our maintenance program, we have had no problem with thatch buildup, and we find that Pennway requires less water than our old bluegrass/poa fairways ... an important factor considering our droughty summer. Pennway? Yes. Give it a divot!"
On the cover:
Rick Boehm of Wright-Patterson Golf Club, by Will Perry.

COVER STORY:
COPING WITH CONSTRUCTION...
by Jerry Roche, editor. Rick Boehm has to work his golf course around military-type construction, a never-ending battle. He has found these problems a real challenge for 16 years.

TURF DISEASE CONTROL GUIDE
by Don Blasingame, Ph.D. and Bill Shane, Ph.D. How to knock out those dreaded diseases through use of fungicides, fertilization, appropriate cultural practices and new tools and ideas.

A STRONGER SOD
by J.R. Hall III, Ph.D. The cornerstone of quality sod is its shear strength, which comes about only after strict turfgrass management principles are implemented.

EMPLOYEE RETENTION
by Ed Wandtke, CPA. As employee pools dwindle, flexible work schedules might be a way to attract and keep good people.

SEED POCKET GUIDE
Look for a special, pocket-sized supplement in this issue for those of you who are planning on planting turfseed this summer and fall. This guide offers the results of the National Turfgrass Evaluation Program, plus other valuable seed-use charts.

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WEB RESOURCES
Keep your fairways looking great.
Golfers love to play on beautiful fairways. It's that simple. Which is why it's so important to keep your course in top shape. That means controlling diseases like dollar spot and anthracnose. And that means a program using BAYLETON® fungicide.

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BAYLETON is a Reg. TM of Bayer AG, Germany.
A nation of innocents

Yet again the green industry has been called out and forced to defend itself from critics.

As we return to center ring, there are plenty of reasons to feel confident. We carry all the muscle that can be mustered through exhaustive research, EPA approval, and high-powered public relations. And, after all, aren’t we the ones who rid the world of the bugs and fungi that have for centuries pointed a loaded gun at the temple of a hungry civilization?

But what happens? A few short, sharp jabs to the midsection from the parents of apple-eating children; a looping right from anti-field burning zealots; and—lastly—a quick combination from Ralph Nader and company.

We’re on the ropes, and our legs are weakening...but we won’t fall.

We won’t fall because we know what we do is a good thing. The world is a better place because we do it. If you need to be reminded of that, stroll through the produce section of your local grocer. Look around: there’s plenty for everybody. Go to a New York hospital and try to talk to a withering victim of Lyme disease. Your industry is waging the war on the tick spreading it. Famine, plague: biblical icons with no relevance in this, the land of milk and honey.

We will recover in this battle. And when we do, we’d be wise to not return blows. Keep in mind that the fighter in the other corner is not a bloodthirsty thug seeking our kayo. (That type is in fact a small minority, well-practiced in the art of media manipulation.) Mostly, the fighter across the ring is made up of people who want their children to enjoy long, healthy lives. Parents who sit up at night worrying about how to protect them from crack, war, and the Ted Bundys that may still be out there. It is people forced to come to terms with acid in rain and death in sex. They’ve seen astronauts incinerated in the Florida sky and the last remnants of the America’s frontier choked by millions of gallons of muck.

Let’s not give them reason to worry about seemingly innocent things like their lawn and apple juice. And if they do, let’s not respond with a fist, but extend a hand of understanding.
Quality Turf-Seed varieties developed and produced for turf professionals.

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Carl Aebersold, harvesting crew foreman at Pacific Sod, Camarillo, CA, is pleased with the above-, and below-surface performance of dwarfer Monarch turf-type tall fescue.
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There are over 1,100 Nissan Dealers dedicated to filling all your fleet needs.

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vehicles from Nissan, excessive service.

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If you’re looking for an extremely reliable and roomy economy car, the Sentra® is a perfect solution. It’s available in four different body styles. And in a recent study, it was shown to be one of the most trouble-free cars in its class. Even out-scoring the Honda Civic®.

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We make fourteen different models of Hardbody™ trucks. All with strong-running, hard-working fuel-injected engines.

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And that included cars that cost many thousands more, like Mercedes, BMW and Porsche.

To find out more about Nissan’s customized fleet programs, call 1-800-323-5313 toll-free, for the name and number of the Nissan Fleet Dealer that’s nearest you.

One will be at your service immediately.

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Circle No. 137 on Reader Inquiry Card
WASHINGTON — More than 30 members of the recently-formed Council for Lawn Care Information (CLCI) met here early last month with officials of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Significant points that came out at the meeting:
- Can the EPA's new directives include serious attempts to "de-mystify" the agency's workings and communicate better?
- Is registration worth it? Because of the recently-initiated EPA re-registration process for pesticides, their manufacturers might feel it is not worth generating data for minor-use products that don't have profit potential. This might include many products presently registered for lawn use.
- Will LCOs be included in agricultural worker protection standards currently being promulgated? The lawn care industry would like input on these standards, and would also like distinctions between mixers, loaders and applicators.
- How about three levels of pesticide certification? Some products would be applied only by certified applicators, some would require an on-site supervisor and some would require that a supervisor be available within "a reasonable time."
- Is a movement afoot in the Maryland legislature to ban the use of granular insecticides—perhaps even all granular pesticides—be-

**ASSOCIATIONS**

### PLCAA responding swiftly to its critics

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Managing turfgrass under tree shade

RALEIGH, N.C. — Environmental conditions in shaded areas make growing turf a very difficult task. Still, there are things you can do to make the best of the situation.

The problems associated with tree shade, according to Dr. Art Bruneau, is that the canopy often blocks enough light to make photosynthesis impossible. In addition, shade conditions are conducive to disease development, and tree and shrub roots compete with the turf for moisture.

Bruneau is an extension turf pathologist at North Carolina State University. “These conditions produce succulent, weak turfgrass plants that are slow to establish, susceptible to environmental stress, and unable to withstand traffic compared to plants grown in full sunlight,” says Dr. Bruneau.

He suggests selectively removing trees whenever possible, in areas that get less than 50 percent open sunlight, or less than four hours of sunlight per day. “Removing lower limbs of existing trees and unnecessary undergrowth will greatly enhance wind movement and reduce the potential of disease infection,” he adds.

Select trees with dense canopies and/or shallow root systems such as willows, poplars, ashes and certain maples. Also, Dr. Bruneau adds, use shade-management techniques to enhance environmental conditions for turfgrass growth.

Florida man wins Lawnman award

ORLANDO, Fla. — Roger Brown of Brown Lawn Development, Ormond Beach, Fla., “mowed down” 48 other contestants to win the first American Landscape Maintenance Association (ALMA) Lawnman Competition.

The contest took place April 1 at ALMA ‘89 Lawn Equipment Exposition here. Each contestant had to mow and trim a 25-foot wide obstacle course that included 20 feet of sidewalk, 12 feet of chain link fence and 20 feet of mulched bed.

Brown’s winning time of 2 minutes, 47.94 seconds was well ahead of the average time of 3 minutes, 30 seconds. His efforts earned him a four-foot trophy and a new Snapper line trimmer.

Moss Control... Although there are no guaranteed chemical methods for moss control, Dr. Norm Hummel, Jr. says the best method is to apply iron sulfate or ferrous ammonium sulfate at one pound per 1,000 square feet. Wait one hour and water in, or after the moss turns black. Apply in cool, humid weather. Rake the moss out after it dies, and follow with an application of lawn fertilizer to encourage growth of desirable grasses. If large bare spots remain, it may be necessary to seed or sod.

Bigger and Better... Jim Carnes, most recently president of International Seeds of Halsey, Ore., is becoming head of North American affairs for Cebeco, the giant Dutch company which owns both International Seeds and the European seed company Van Engelen Zeden. The move takes effect July 1. Word is that Rich Underwood will succeed Carnes.

How Fast is Fast?... Recommended Stimpmeter speed of greens should not exceed nine feet, according to the USGA’s Jim Snow. Writing in the Long Island GCSA newsletter, Snow said that more than nine feet “is an unreasonable range at all times.” He also noted, “maintaining speeds between 7’6” and 9’ should be feasible. Speeds greater than 9’ should be established only for special occasions. Trying to keep green speeds above 9’ at all times, as desired by some golfers, often results in serious problems and should be avoided.”

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO... The Texas Agricultural Extension Service is 75 years old. The big day was May 8, and this month the Lone Star State joins with other states in special birthday observances. County extension agents, members of extension program councils, mayors and other local state and national leaders are participating in the festivities.

Drought? What Drought?... It turns out we’ve gotten all excited over nothing. According to John Ford of the Pesticide Applicators’ Professional Association, a drought is technically defined as two consecutive years of less than 50 percent rainfall. That’s a relief.

Back to Grass... Ohio State University is the most recent major school to change its varsity football field from synthetic turf back to natural grass. The Buckeyes had played on plastic since 1970. O.S.U. thus becomes the third Big Ten school to have natural grass, joining Purdue and Iowa.

**Editors Note:** This is an excerpt from the June 1989 issue of Landscape Management, a publication that focuses on landscape management practices and trends. The content reflects the research and practices of the time, providing insights into turfgrass management and ornamental plant care.
tolerant grasses. Mixtures of turf-type tall fescue and shade-tolerant cultivars of Kentucky bluegrass (80:20 by weight) are the best choices where cool-season turf is concerned.

Mow shaded grass at its top recommended mowing height (tall fescue mixtures at four inches) and fertilize at the same rate as you would for turf in full sun.

Weed problems are likely to include moss, which can be controlled with copper or ferrous sulfate sprayed at 5 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. in four gallons of water. An application of 5 to 10 lbs. of ground limestone per 1,000 sq./ft. prior to reseeding will help to inactivate the corner sulfate that may be toxic to seedlings, adds Dr. Bruneau.

Because goosegrass and crabgrass need high light intensity to germinate, the use of pre-emergence herbicides in shaded areas is unnecessary, he concludes.

MAINTENANCE

Institute brings IPM to suburbs

GAINESVILLE, Fla. — Experts at the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) are promoting integrated pest management (IPM) in suburban settings.

The IPM approach is based on understanding what factors cause pest populations to get too high and how those factors interact. Pesticides can then be applied, for example, at a time of day during which they would not kill off the pest's natural enemies.

"Changing your watering schedule or the length you cut the grass may reduce the number of pests, or keep them from coming back after spraying," says Dr. Dan Short, an IFAS entomologist.

He believes the institute extension service is a natural provider of IPM information, "because it is the most consulted source for home gardening information by homeowners and lawn care professionals."

The institute believes lawn care companies are amenable to IPM, based on a study by graduate student Wendel Martinkovic.

"We found a good level of knowledge and awareness," says Martinkovic. "Some of the professionals felt that lack of consumer knowledge sometimes keeps them using less than optimal practices."

Martinkovic's study found that two-thirds of the lawn care professionals did not think IPM would decrease profits or be too complicated. Forty percent said public awareness of safety and environmental issues had reached a level that would make urban landscape IPM a marketable commodity.

Short says the IPM message is being broadcast in extension service newsletters, appearances on local television and radio stations, and in speeches to various community groups.

RESEARCH

Sandoz takes big biological steps

PALO ALTO, Calif.— New research facilities have widened the scope of Sandoz Crop Protection Corporation's research in agricultural biotechnology and biological insect control.

The California laboratories will be used to develop environmentally safe crop protection products derived from naturally-occurring strains of Bacillus thuringiensis (BT).

"Our goal is to synthesize new products which not only control insects but also are safe in the environment, safe to produce and safe to apply," says Dr. Reudi Sandmeier,

The Brouwer™ fork lift.
Tough, reliable, proven performance.

And it "turns on a dime"

This rugged "rough terrain" fork lift boasts many outstanding features. It offers economy and the reliability of a proven Ford powertrain.

Other outstanding features are:

- "See through" roller mast, standard
- 10, 12, 14 and 21 ft. mast heights
- 5000, 6000 and 8000 lb. capacities
- Power-shuttle transmission
- 2WD and 4WD models available
- 6 in. side-shift
- Wide range of options

For more information contact your Brouwer dealer...TODAY.
Answers to the seven most asked questions about SUPERSORB.

When we introduced SUPERSORB® water absorbants a few years ago we were confident that they would be successful, but we had no idea that this practical and versatile water management tool would generate so much enthusiasm among landscape professionals.

We've compiled some of the most frequently asked questions and answers. If your questions aren't answered here, give us a call toll-free at the number below.

Q: What is SUPERSORB and what does it do?
A: SUPERSORB is a water absorbant. It consists of acrylic copolymer crystals which absorb water to increase the moisture holding capacity of soil. SUPERSORB crystals can absorb up to 200 times their weight in water and release nearly 100 percent of their reserves as the soil dries out or plants require it. SUPERSORB keeps on working for at least two years. It is non-toxic to plants, people and animals, and is eventually metabolized by soil microorganisms.

Q: What will SUPERSORB do for me in landscape installation and maintenance?
A: SUPERSORB C lets you and your customers extend the time between waterings. It helps trees, shrubs, bedding and container plants and ground covers survive moisture stress conditions. SUPERSORB F can be used as a root dip for bareroot plants, added to hydroseeding mixtures or used to speed the establishment of sod. So SUPERSORB saves you time and water and gives you better plant establishment.

Q: What's the difference between SUPERSORB and other water absorbants on the market?
A: Aside from SUPERSORB's unique blue color, which is helpful when mixing it into the soil, you'll find that SUPERSORB's particle size is more uniform for more predictable performance. In addition, SUPERSORB is backed by AQUATROLS' customer service and 35 years of experience.

Q: Which particle size, Coarse or Fine should I use?
A: We recommend SUPERSORB C, Coarse Particle (1-2mm) for transplanting trees and shrubs, amending the soil in beds, containers and hanging baskets. SUPERSORB F, Fine Particle (<.5mm) is used for hydroseeding, installing sod, seeding and for root dipping bareroot stock.

Q: Will SUPERSORB waterlog the soil or take water away from plant roots?
A: No to both questions. SUPERSORB expands into discrete chunks; it doesn't form a soggy mass. As SUPERSORB expands and contracts it actually helps keep the soil or container mixes open and loose. Since water must be in a free state for SUPERSORB to absorb it, water clinging to soil particles or within plant root tissues cannot be absorbed by the crystals.

Q: How much does SUPERSORB cost to use?
A: It costs about $.50 to amend the backfill for a tree or shrub with a one foot in diameter rootball.

Q: Where can I buy SUPERSORB?
A: From the turf and hort supply distributors throughout North America. If your distributor doesn't stock SUPERSORB, accept no substitutes. Call us toll free and we'll give you the name of the nearest SUPERSORB distributor.

Call us for further information, technical service or a free sample. 1-800-257-7797, in N.J. (609) 665-1130.
Triumph®. The newest liquid form of grub control for lawn care professionals is here, and now available through your Lebanon Total Turf Care representative.

Backed with over 10 years of major university and independent research, new Triumph insecticide provides fast, effective control of white grubs and surface feeding insects in home lawns.

Within two days of application, Triumph is hard at work, controlling grubs, sod webworms, armyworms and mole crickets. Insect problems are eliminated quickly and easily, before serious injury has occurred to your customer’s turf and to your company’s reputation.

Triumph can also be used as a preventative, to stop damage before it starts with an application from July to October.

For more information on how you can Triumph over insects and grubs, call our Greenline at 1-800-233-0628 or contact your local Lebanon representative today.

Riverside, Calif. — A University of California overseeding trial combining perennial and intermediate ryegrasses has produced a better quality turf.

The field trial was conducted on a common Bermudagrass fairway at a local golf course. The trial tested annual ryegrass, Palmer perennial ryegrass, and intermediate ryegrass and a 50/50 mix of the perennial ryegrass and intermediate grass.

Each of the grasses and the ryegrass mix were established in late September on 50 sq. ft. plots and seeded at 100 to 600 lbs./acre rates.

Researchers concluded that:
- Annual ryegrass established quicker and was first to transition in spring.
- The initial stand of overseeding grass was directly dependent on the seeding rate, irrespective of species, with the higher seeding rates yielding a more quickly-acceptable grass stand.
- A seeding rate had little effect on the mature overseeding in terms of percentage of cover.
- A reasonable seeding rate, irrespective of species, was the 300 to 400 lbs./acre rate.

The study was conducted by John Van Dam, U.C. Cooperative Extension farm advisor, assisted by Victor Gibeault and Richard Autio.
Positive Prevention or sure cure for Pythium disease

Preventative control of Pythium blight and damping-off can save you from major turf loss to these destructive diseases. Just apply BANOL® fungicide every 7 to 21 days when conditions are favorable for disease development.

But if Pythium is already damaging your turf, cure it fast with BANOL. Applied at the higher rates, this highly-effective fungicide soon has Pythium under control.

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For complete information on nourishing and protecting your turf, join the NOR-AM Turf Management Program. Write to: Communications Department, NOR-AM Chemical Co., 3509 Silverside Road, P.O. Box 7495, Wilmington, Delaware 19803.

IMPORTANT: Please remember always to read and follow carefully all label directions when applying any chemical.
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New AMT 622 Transport

The new 2-seat AMT® 622 All Materials Transport will do everything our familiar 600 Transport will do.

With one exception. It'll take a passenger along.

Its roomy seating and ease of boarding provide as much comfort as you'll find in a compact car.

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But don't let all these creature features fool you. The AMT 622 hauler is built to be a hardworking beast.

The AMT 622 Transport gets its appetite for work from a powerful 10-hp engine.

Automotive-type steering wheel, brake and accelerator pedals provide ease of operation.

Manual tilt bed comes standard — hydraulics available as an option.

*On level ground
Its 4-wheel drive lets you wade through mud, muck and mire. Yet its high-flotation design and differential axle allow you to turn tight without tracking up delicate turf.

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CONFERENCES

**Waitley to address ALCA**

FALLS CHURCH, Virg. — Dana Waitley, Ph.D., who was nominated by the President's Council as Woman of the Year, will be the keynote speaker for the 1989 Green Team Conference and Trade Show.

**INDUSTRY**

**Nor-Am to buy ICI facility**

GOLDSBORO, N.C. — Nor-Am Chemical Co. announced it will purchase the ICI Agricultural Products Group Eastern Region. They will be supported by another 4,500 people in manufacturing who will remain on the payrolls of Dow and Lilly. Popular industry products manufactured by the companies include Team, Rubigan, Balan, Surflan, Treflan and Sonar (Elanco), and Dursban and Turflon (Dow).

---

**Why play host to unwanted guests, when Lebanon has what it takes to keep pests off your turf?**

Your lush green turf is plenty of good eating to all kinds of insects. Like grubs. Chinch bugs. Sod webworms. And billbugs.

That's why Lebanon features an outstanding choice of formulations with DURSBAN, straight or in fertilizer/chemical combinations. DURSBAN controls almost any kind of surface or soil-feeding insect, and keeps controlling weeks after you apply. It's also effective as a perimeter treatment around buildings and patios, to stop nuisance pests like ants, ticks, earwigs and fleas.

**Feed and control in one easy move.**

Save time and money with Lebanon combination fertilizers and DURSBAN. If you want the long-range benefits of a premium homogeneous fertilizer, use Country Club 19-4-6 With DURSBAN. Or if you prefer the controlled-feeding of an S.C.U. blend, choose Lebanon Pro 20-3-5 With DURSBAN.

For situations that require a straight chemical application, Lebanon offers a 2.32% DURSBAN formulation on a granular cob base.

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**Don't forget the DURSBAN* or pests will have a picnic.**

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**Lebanon**

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search Center here.

The facility is located on about 265 acres of land and includes research laboratories, environmental testing sites, a large-scale formulation facility, greenhouses, office buildings and a research farm. It has been operated by ICI since 1972.

Dr. Derek Cornthwaite, president of ICI’s Agricultural Products Group, said the facility is being sold “due to the reorganization of our research and development efforts in the United States.” Terms of the sale were not disclosed.

**LEGISLATION**

**Irrigation plans need many okay**

SOUTHFIELD, Mich. — Some California municipalities have begun to require approval of sprinkler irrigation plans in a move to conserve more water in that over-populated, water-depleted state.

“Our (California’s) drought conditions have made everyone very concerned about water,” says Dr. Kenneth H. Solomon. Solomon is director of Cal State-Fresno’s Center for Irrigation Technology. Additionally, some cities are considering plant materials lists which they require contractors to follow to conserve water on new construction sites.

Solomon spoke to contractors at Century Rain Aid’s Expo ‘89 conference.

**TREES**

**Arborists revise pruning guide**

AMHERST, N.H. — The national Arborists Association is offering members copies of its revised Pruning Standards. Available in tear-off pads of 50 individual standards, as well as book form, the standards include information on fine pruning, standard pruning, hazard pruning, crown reduction pruning and pruning terminology.

To order, contact the association at Route 101, P.O. Box 1094, Amherst, NH 03031-1094; (603) 673-3311.

**LANDSCAPING**

**Garden hosts ideal plants**

RIVERSIDE, Cal. — Southern Californians have an opportunity to view a garden featuring water-conserving landscapes, thanks in part to the University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE) here.

The garden includes areas of fire-retardant plants, California native plants, a microclimate/design demonstration (showing appropriate plantings for north, south, west and east sides of a home), home plantings for full, partial and no sun, an open ampitheatre for educational programs, resource patios for sheltering the garden plant materials and a maintenance yard. Also, 48 education stations have been established within the garden.

The garden’s list of plant species includes more than 21 different groundcovers, 45 shrubs, 30 trees, four palms, three turfgrasses and three mulches.

The garden opens June 24 adjacent to the headquarters of the Western Municipal Water District, which donated the land, at 450 East Alessandro Blvd.

**BIOTECHNOLOGY**

**Nurseries ideal for biologicals**

APOKA, Fla. — Growers of ornamentals and foliage plants shouldn’t pass up the business opportunities in producing biological insect and weed controls, says Lance Osborne, a re-
Nothing else keeps you...
your course this clean.
searcher with the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agriculture Science.

"The world's leading producers of biologicals started out in the nursery business, and now they're using their greenhouses to produce organisms for biological pest control," Osborne says. Nurseries are a natural starting point, both as producers and as consumers of new commercial biocontrol products, Osborne says, because nurseries need repeated doses of biocontrol organisms and exist in a closed environment. Many in the nursery industry also know how to create the controlled conditions necessary to produce biologicals, he adds, and they have the needed expertise in plants, bugs, weeds and plant pathogens. "Of course, biocontrol organisms will have to be cleared with various agencies before they are released or sold," adds Osborne. "But there is every reason to be excited about the potential for biologicals for the nursery industry." □

ACADEMIA

VA Tech adds turf option

BLACKSBURG, Virg.

The two-year Agriculture Technology program at Virginia Tech, which graduated its first class last month, is adding a landscape and turf management option to its three existing options for students. The program offers concentrated, two-year college level experience to individuals who wish to pursue careers in agriculture. It emphasizes the application of classroom instruction to actual situations found within the agriculture industry.

Students selecting the new option, which will begin this fall, will be trained in turfgrass and landscape installation, maintenance and management. Interested students should know that "The existing demand in just the turf area, especially in golf course management and lawn care, is probably two to four job opportunities for every graduate," says David Chalmers, extension agronomist. □

PEOPLE

Thomas new LM/LCI rep

CLEVELAND — Barbara Thomas is the new eastern region sales manager for Landscape Management and Lawn Care Industry magazines.

Thomas was previously an account executive with Ameritech Publishing, Inc.

She says she looks forward to establishing ongoing professional relationships with advertisers, "rather than closing an account and not being in contact until the following year." □

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Accumulating wealth relies on two factors: 1) How good one is at making money, and 2) How good one is at spending it. When it comes to investing in a lawn mower, there's no better value than a rugged, reliable Woods rearmount mower. That's because only Woods offers convenient easy-on, easy-off 3 point hook-up, industrial-type blade spindles, high velocity straight side discharge and three blades to help you get your mowing done faster and better.

Model RM 59 mows a 5 ft. swath (up to 2 acres per hour) and features a single V-belt drive with automatic adjustment.

Model RM 600 mows a 6 ft. swath (up to 3 acres per hour) and features a heavy-duty gearbox over a belt drive.

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Now! Affordable post-emergent control of Crabgrass & Nutsedge plus the broadleaves you get with Trimec® Herbicide

Thousands of your fellow turf-management pros tested Trimec® Plus Herbicide last year. Read how you can profit from their experiences with this new herbicide that is labeled for Kentucky bluegrass and Bermudagrass:

“Sometimes things are so obvious that they take you by surprise.” No, that’s not Yogi Berra double talk ... It’s the essence of what so many of our turf friends said when they sampled Trimec Plus last year.

Listen to Sandy Queen, Certified Superintendent of Golf for the city of Overland Park, Kansas. “The minute I read the Trimec Plus label, I said to myself, Hey, this will work! I just know it will!”

It was in August of 1988 when Sandy saw the Trimec Plus label and the first thought that came to his mind was to test it against a $250.00-a-gallon post-emerge he had already purchased to use on the goosegrass of a newly seeded driving-range tee at the Overland Park Golf Course.

“You remember the weather last year,” said Sandy, “so you won’t be surprised to learn that, even though a pre-emergent had been used, the tee was loaded with goosegrass and crabgrass. We sprayed half of it with the super expensive exotic and the other half with Trimec Plus, which I believe costs $27 a gallon and, based on the rates we used, cut our cost per acre in half.

“The super expensive exotic only got the young goosegrass. It did virtually nothing on the mature plants. But that one application of Trimec Plus virtually cleaned out all the grassy weeds as well as a good deal of yellow nutsedge that was also immune to the more costly treatment.”

We’ll tell you what Sandy Queen saw on the Trimec Plus label that made him so sure it was a winner, but first, here are a few more comments from your peers.

Works with no burning or discoloration
Russell Kestler, who owns Rus-
sell's Landscaping of Malverne, New York out on Long Island, said, "We used Trimec Plus last season on approximately 140,000 sq. ft. of residential turf that was loaded with crabgrass. We got excellent results with just one application — and there was no discoloration or burning of the turf, even in August."

Tom Tomlinson of Lawn Doctor in Trumbull, West Redding, Connecticut with two of his drivers, Gary Schwarz (center) and Matt Werthmann. Tomlinson reports excellent results with Trimec Plus on yellow nutsedge.

Tom Tomlinson of Lawn Doctor in West Redding, Connecticut used it on over 40 lawns last year to clean out yellow nutsedge and crabgrass. "The results were excellent," said Tomlinson. "Trimec Plus totally cleaned up an unusually heavy infestation of nutsedge and crabgrass in spite of erratic and difficult weather conditions, and in most instances only one treatment was needed.

"And guess what," continued Tomlinson. "Trimec Plus also cleaned up our clover problems."

After listening to Tomlinson, we almost think we should have named our new herbicide Trimec Plus-Plus: nutsedge plus crabgrass, plus broadleaves, plus economy.

Why Trimec Plus is so efficient

Now, back to what Sandy saw on the Trimec Plus label that got his enthusiasm up — it was MSMA as an ingredient in a new Trimec Complex. As a Certified Superintendent of Golf, Queen is quite naturally a dyed-in-the-wool user of Trimec and, of course, he has had extensive experience with MSMA.

He knows that MSMA is surely one of the most effective herbicides for use on grassy weeds and sedges, but that it has a major flaw. To get enough of it into a grassy weed to kill it requires repeated applications, or so much of a wetting-and-penetrating agent that burning and discoloration will occur.

And he also knows that Trimec has a unique eutectic characteristic that gives it unparalleled penetrating power.

A new Trimec Complex

So, when MSMA is locked into a Complex with Trimec — which is precisely what Trimec Plus is — you have a superior system for delivering the MSMA to grassy weeds such as crabgrass, dallisgrass, barnyardgrass and nutsedge — and, of course, the delivery system itself, Trimec, is the undisputed number one post-emergent broadleaf herbicide for ornamental turf in all the world!

Trimec Plus is not a tank mix of Trimec and MSMA. Trimec Plus is a specially compounded amine complex of 2,4-D, MCPP, Banvel® and MSMA... in a stable, uniform suspension that is as easy to work with as any other Trimec Complex.

You'd have to buy at least two or three other herbicides to do all of the things that Trimec Plus, alone, will do — control crabgrass; control yellow nutsedge; control the widest spectrum of broadleaves.

Sprayer offer: For details on how you can receive a $100-value SP-1 Back-Pack Sprayer for only $35 when you buy Trimec Plus, call our Sales Service Department. Toll-free 1-800-821-7925. In Missouri, 1-800-892-7281.

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PEOPLE

Dr. Robert Kneebone and Marlin Wian were honored at the recent GCSSAA show in Anaheim, Calif. for their contributions to the turfgrass industry.

Kneebone, a retired professor from the University of Arizona, is recognized as a leader in turf research. He has made significant contributions to turfgrass breeding and the parental clones that were used in the development of SR 1020 creeping bentgrass.

Wian, superintendent at Llanerch Country Club, Havertown, Pa., was praised for his progressive, innovative and highly skilled turf management activity.

Seed Research of Oregon, a producer and marketer of elite turf grasses, sponsored the awards.

Horticulturist Mary Halbrooks has been chosen by Clemson University to work with South Carolina's nursery crops industry and conduct plant research. Halbrooks will also conduct research on mineral nutrition and water relations in woody plants, hoping to minimize fertilizer and water use in the nursery industry.

She holds degrees from Purdue and the University of Wisconsin.

Laurel Goddard has been appointed communications assistant for the California Landscape Contractors Association.

A graduate of Cal State Sacramento, Goddard will produce the CLCA newsletter and news releases.

She previously served an internship with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's public affairs office, and was a reporter and copy editor for two local newspapers.

Harold M. Stratton, II has been elected vice president and general manager of Briggs & Stratton Technologies.

Stratton joined the company in 1977. He was previously vice president and assistant general manager.

Lawrence E. Scovotto, executive vice president of the American Association of Nurseriesmen, has been elected to a three-year term on the Small Business Legislative Council board of directors.

The SBL is a Washington, DC coalition of nearly 100 national trade association members, representing more than four million small businesses.

Dr. William E. Pound has been appointed Turfgrass Extension Specialist at Ohio State University. He serves as specialist for the county extension staff and turfgrass industry clientele and provides the public with agronomic information and recommendations regarding turfgrass in Ohio.

He will also conduct an applied research program at the university's turfgrass research facility and outlying areas.

Pound has served as a project leader for O.M. Scott & Sons Company.

Stephen J. Hoff, president of Hoffco, Inc. died recently at the age of 62 following a brief illness.

Two of Hoff's contributions to the equipment industry were the first gas-powered scythe and the blade brake system for power mowers.

Brouwer turf roller model TR 224...

Designed specially for Rental, Landscapers and other contractors, with proven components for reliability and minimum servicing.

Outstanding Features
- Proven single lever F-N-R clutchless transmission
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EVENTS

JUNE
13-16: Grow America, Nashville Convention Center, Nashville, Tenn. Contact: Vicki Miller, P.O. Box 3102, Glen Ellyn, IL 60138; (312) 790-3220.

14-16: Florida Foliage Expo '89, Diplomat Resort, Hollywood, Fla. Contact: Florida Foliage Assoc., P.O. Box 2507, Apopka, FL 32704-2507.

15-17: Texas Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture, state convention, Kerrville, Texas. Contact: Earl Caldwell, I.S.A., P.O. Box 140582, Austin, TX 78714; (512) 345-7078.

22: Tree Troubleshooting Seminar, with Dr. Alex L. Shigo. University of California Cooperative Extension, Riverside. Contact: Harlley Bennett, P.O. Box 414, Wickenburg, AZ 85358; (602) 684-7308.

JULY

12-13: Association for the Use of Native Vegetation in Landscape Through Education third annual meeting, Chicago Botanical Gardens. Contact: The association at 871 Shawnee Ave., Lafayette, IN 47905; (317) 463-1943.

13-15: California Landscape Contractors' Association, Inc., summer Tri-Board meeting, Radisson Hotel, Manhattan Beach. Contact: C.L.C.A. at 2226 K Street, Sacramento, CA 95818; (916) 446-CLCA.
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Unlike other turf fungicides, CHIPCO ALIETTE fungicide features a unique two-way systemic action. Once applied to turf, its active ingredient translocates downward and upward throughout each grass plant. The result: total disease protection from top to bottom.

In addition, CHIPCO ALIETTE fungicide offers you 21 days of Pythium protection from a single application. Even in hot, humid weather, CHIPCO ALIETTE fungicide stops Pythium before it gets started.

Best of all, CHIPCO ALIETTE fungicide delivers long-lasting pythium prevention at a down-to-earth price. In fact, CHIPCO ALIETTE fungicide is one of your best fungicide values based on cost per day of control.

This year, discover the fungicide that’s in a class by itself. CHIPCO ALIETTE fungicide.

Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company, CHIPCO Department, PO. Box 12014, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

CHIPCO® ALIETTE® Fungicide

Circle No. 144 on Reader Inquiry Card
"They say I plant too many trees," says superintendent Boehm. "But I'll plant any I can get my hands on (6,000 since 1972)." He also uses 8,000 annuals, perennials, 100 tubs of ornamental grasses per year and wildflowers.

COPING WITH CONSTRUCTION...

...Not to mention the military way of doing things, and the agronomics of living in the Miami Valley. Those are the challenges of Rick Boehm.

by Jerry Roche, editor

His cronies are tearing up his golf course. There's nothing Rick Boehm can do but grin and bear it, except sometimes grasp his forehead in disbelief.

"Keeping the grass looking good is simple, compared to all the other problems," says Boehm. He is charged with maintaining the Wright-Patterson Golf Club at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio—not an easy task, considering the constant interference from outside equipment.

For starters, a 14-inch deep trench spanned the fairways of holes No. 10 and 14 this spring. It forced Boehm to temporarily shorten both holes until a 69,000-volt electrical line was installed. ("Fortunately, they didn't hit any of my irrigation lines," Boehm says. "I marked them the best I could.")

Elsewhere, a new portion of Interstate 675 that will be the base's main entrance is cutting the No. 11 tee off short. When that project was announced, Boehm had to move his tree nursery.

"Ninety-nine percent of the construction is not for the golf course," Boehm announces. "The only golf course construction is rerouting a water line on No. 11."

Coping secrets
How does Boehm cope?
"I've been here for 16 years," he notes. "We're a 27-hole course, but in that time I've had to construct and reconstruct about 54 holes.

"It's crazy at times. Every day,
something seems to go astray. Every
day is different, depending on mowing,
weather and construction. There isn't another
course I know of that has problems like us."

No, but many landscape managers
who fit into the government sector
(like Boehm, a WS-10-grade govern-
ment employee) face some of the same
problems as he. Beginning with red
tape.

"It was difficult when I first got the
job," remembers the veteran. "My
whole theory was to try and make the
best course. That doesn't fly with the
military.

"You don't just go out and build a
bunker. To do it the way they wanted
took two years. It was awful.

"At first, I'd walk around pulling
my hair out, trying to fight the system.
But we've found out we have to work
within the system."

"Working within the system"
means two sets of pesticide records
(one for the Air Force, one for OSHA)
and putting up with the complaints of
uninformed military personnel.

"If there are any bird or fish kills,
I'm the first one they call," Boehm
notes. "One time, the vehicle mainte-
nance department was stacking its old
batteries and acid was getting washed
down into a pond. There was a big fish
kill. I was the first one to get called on
the carpet."

"Working within the system" also
means donating part of the club's pro-
cceeds to what is called the base's Mor-
ale, Welfare and Recreation Fund.
(These opened the membership
up to the first 100 civilians to apply.
Last year was the first year that civil-
ians could play, which boosted an-
ual rounds to about 70,000.)

arine relics
Because of the continual reconstruc-
tion, some lower holes are built on a
former dump and others on former
sites of barracks.

"Once, we actually pulled up live
ammo from an old gunnery site,"
Boehm says. "We pull up old knives
and forks from the dump. From those
old barracks, there are old sanitary
sewers and electric lines—big lines."

Because of their placement, greens
are also very difficult to keep moist
during droughty periods. Boehm must
continually reseed the roughs, Ken-
tucky bluegrass cut to two inches.

Another factor that has influenced
his maintenance program was the Air
Force Logistics Command's (AFLC)
terpretation of an EPA rule. Accord-
to Boehm's superiors, he couldn't
use pesticide spray equipment (in-
cluding a John Deere 1500 self-con-
tained sprayer) for anything but
spraying. The final interpretation,
after Boehm tried to clarify things, has
yet to be determined.

Keeping it military
This is a very military base. Very, very
military: the AFLC's commanding of-
cer, four-star Gen. Alfred Hansen
(who is an avid golfer), has a house
overlooking the course. Not long ago,
the general suggested adding railroad
ties to the 16th green, next to a
pond. Of course, Wright-Patterson's
environmental consultants looked
disapprovingly upon using railroad
ties because of possible creosote con-
tamination. So Boehm's crews were
busy this spring constructing a ver-
tical wall of landscape timbers.
("Maybe we'll name the hole after
him," Boehm says with a wink.)

His responsibilities sometimes
transcend the usual responsibilities of
a civilian golf course super. He not
only must maintain the course, but
also some parts of its perimeter, along
roads that make up the base's VIP
tour. ("It's a pain.")

Boehm also received some bad
marks when he began to deviate from
what the airmen and officers thought
the golf course should look like.

"They say I plant too many trees,"
says Boehm. "But I'll plant any I can

This man has been around

Rick Boehm has only worked on
two golf courses. But he's been
around.

Boehm, who started as assistant
superintendent at Weatherwax
Golf Course in Middletown, Ohio,
is now at Wright-Patterson Golf
Club. But, as a graduate from Ohio
State University in agronomy, his
talents are always needed
elsewhere.

"If I had ever opened up a con-
sulting business, I'd be rich now," the
jovial Buckeye says. "Every-
body at the base comes to me."

Boehm has, in the past, been
TDY (military terminology for
"temporary duty"), consulting at
Robbins AFB in Georgia, Tinker
AFB in Oklahoma, Chanute AFB in
Illinois and Homestead AFB in
Florida. On these trips, he's lent his
expertise to other Air Force
superintendents.

He has also consulted for the
southern Ohio cities of Cincin-
nati and Dayton horticulture
departments.

Boehm is also very active in the
Miami Valley branch of the
GCSA and the Ohio Turfgrass
Foundation. He is a former presi-
dent of the Miami Valley GCSA
and was its newsletter editor for
nine years. He is currently the or-
ganization's video librarian and a
member of its board of directors.
He is also a former OTF board
member. How does he explain this
involvement?

"A lot of new people need infor-
mation, and I feel I'm one of the old
farts in the organization. I get in-
volved with everything."

Boehm's top employees are as-
sistant Jeff Caldwell, who has been
with him since 1977, and irrigation
technician Bob Hoover. Besides
those two, Boehm hires nine sea-
asonal workers from a Non-Appro-
priated Fund list supplied to him
by the Air Force.

"These are seasonal people who
are required to apply by the last
two weeks of February, so we have
very few people to draw from."

This year, though, four of the nine
seasonals are back from last year.

The last conversation that
LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT had
with Boehm (as this issue went to
press), he was having more of
the same problems as earlier in
the year.

"You should have been here
this week," he told us. "Every con-
tactor that was on the course hit
an irrigation line."

We wished him luck.
"Thanks, I need that," he
laughed.
—Jerry Roche □
Despite the constant struggle with military contractors, Boehm's course looks great.

get my hands on (6,000 since 1972)." He also extensively uses about 8,000 annuals, perennials, 100 tubs of ornamental grasses per year, and wildflowers. Sometimes he uses them thanklessly.

"There was some bitching at first because everybody wanted the 'military look.' But they got used to it," Boehm explains. "Because of the placement of some trees and ornamentals, the golfers are starting to play their own hole more, rather than adjacent ones."

This use of lovegrasses, sheeps fescue, flowers and the like is not cheap. "It's pretty intensive work, but people enjoy the areas more," he observes.

"We have a lot of women who enjoy the flowers and we try to appease them," even though wildflower maintenance sometimes runs twice that of turf.

Happiness is...

So why has Boehm lasted so long under such extreme working conditions?

"I love the area where I live," he answers. "I enjoy what I do. I've taken a golf course that was nothing and created something."

He likes to talk about Wright-Patterson's beautification program. Base personnel, he says, want to make the rest of the base as delightful to the eyes as the golf course is. "That makes me feel pretty good too," he beams.

Despite his 16 years at Wright-Patterson, Boehm remains on the cutting edge of new developments. His course last August became the first in Ohio to install a combination weather station/RainBird Maxi computer irrigation system.

The fruits of his labor are paying off. Late next month, Wright-Patterson Golf Club will be the site of the AFLC golf championships. A week later, the All-Air Force championship will be held there. And the following week, the all-service championships will invade. This is the first time all three major military title matches will be held at one facility in one year.

"Golfers from all over the world will be here," Boehm beams proudly. "These are serious golfers. We have to feed, house and transport them—show 'em a good time. It's going to be big."

And Boehm's course will doubtless be up to the task. Unless, of course, the engineers decide to put in a few more electrical lines. LM

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The project profile of Sun Valley, Arizona, showcases its natural beauty without the benefit of plentiful rainfall.

**ON A DESERTED HIGHWAY**

Will a 32-mile highway median in Arizona—with more than 37,000 plants, 17 million square feet of hydroseed mix and a $2.6 million budget—attract business? You can bank on it.

The Sun Valley Parkway is an unusual project in many respects. The 32-mile, six-lane highway in the western section of metropolitan Phoenix, Arizona, is a major link in the regional transportation network. Construction of the parkway was privately funded by members of the Sun Valley Owners Association (SVOA), one of the few such projects in the country.

The parkway runs through a new 48,000-acre mixed-use development that is planned to include residential, office, commercial and industrial property. As an industrial site, the location is ideal for manufacturing and distribution centers because the parkway provides the development with easy access to major transportation routes to Southern California, Phoenix and major cities to the north and east.

Since the parkway is a major drawing card for future development, the SVOA wanted an attractive landscape design for the parkway corridor, but because the road is to be deeded to Maricopa County, the landscape had to be frugal in its maintenance needs.

**Figuring climate**

In the hot, dry, Southwest deserts, where daytime temperatures exceed 100 degrees more than 100 days each year, landscape designers are greatly challenged to find some middle ground between low maintenance requirements and high visual appeal. Major projects such as roadways seem to be an all-or-nothing proposition.

On the one side are various styles of irrigated landscapes with high installation and maintenance costs. Even when plantings have low water-use requirements, some irrigation must be provided. Because of the year-round warm weather, trees and shrubs grow rapidly and need frequent trimming and pruning.

The alternative is “desert” landscaping, a concept that for many years was interpreted with sparse plantings of cactus specimens set in a sterile expanse of granite ground cover.

Developers usually order landscapes designed with irrigation, accepting the maintenance burden as the price of an attractive property. Only in very recent years have designers and landscape contractors experimented with the full range of native plants, creating settings that blend naturally with the desert environment and manage to look attractive—without irrigation.

**The desert design**

It seems obvious that desert-dwellers would have learned how to design landscapes modeled on the surrounding scenery. And yet, the Sonoran Desert around Phoenix doesn't look anything like the stony barrens that have often been created in the name of desert landscapes.
The desert is green and lush in the spring, filled with spectacularly colorful wildflowers after the winter rains. In summer, it is more subdued in color, but still shows shades of green in grasses, shrubs and cactus specimens.

In the fall, a few scattered wildflowers bloom and grasses green up following the summer monsoon rains. Most plants stay green through the brief, mild winter, with flowers and trees showing their first blooms in late January. All of this with a total of about seven inches of annual rainfall.

It is this concept of the desert that designers Pat Nash and Laura Paty of the Planting Center in Phoenix have taken as the inspiration for the Sun Valley Parkway. They used a combination of cactus specimens, native shrubs and a hydrosed mixture with native grasses and wildflowers as ground cover. Those elements helped create a design that makes full use of a broad spectrum of native plant resources without the need for irrigation.

"We are really just discovering the potential of desert plants to provide greenery and color," Paty says. "The early desert landscapes were considered a convenience, but few designers really explored the full potential of desert plants to provide beauty in a landscape design."

Easy and safe

The design for the Sun Valley Parkway median blends easily with the surrounding desert. It has an open look that is compatible with the spaciousness of the land around it and ideal for traffic safety. Varieties selected are slow-growing, which will keep maintenance low. Plantings will not need irrigation once established, while seasonal color will provide visual interest.

Brittlebrush, a small, shrubby plant, starts the seasonal show with yellow flowers beginning in mid-winter. Bursage, another small shrub, provides the contrast of silvery foliage. Representative cactus varieties lend interesting shapes and bright spring color to the design.

Prickly pear cactus has round or oval pads that are green or tinged with purple. Spring blooms are bright yellow, followed by fruit that turns purplish as it matures.

The barrel cactus has a massive, round shape when young, with prominent ribs. It features a crown of yellow or magenta blossoms in the spring. Red-violet blooms top the smaller hedge-hog cactus, which grows as a cluster of cylindrical shapes.

Cholla introduces a sharp contrast in shape, producing spiny angular branches that resemble antlers.

Another striking silhouette is the yucca, a round cluster of sword-shaped leaves that puts out very tall, blooming stalks covered with green leaves and tipped with bright orange blooms after periods of rain. The leaves and blooms drop after a few weeks, leaving the branches completely bare.

The Sahuaro cactus, the tall massive type with "arms" that most people associate with the Sonoran desert, is not used here because the flowering plants, including desert marigold (gold to yellow-orange), sand verbana (purple) and dyssodia (yellow-white).

"The total effect will be natural, but the overall impression made by the landscaping is that it is a desert showcase," says Robert M. Williams, president of the SVOA. "The concept is perfect for the impact we want for Sun Valley. We have devoted a lot of effort to making the whole development compatible with the environment and at the same time convenient for the future residents and businesses that will locate here. The design of the road is based on those guidelines. This landscape has exactly the same quality."

Installation is a massive undertaking. The 32-mile median will use more than 37,000 individual plants, ranging in size from one-gallon containers to 30-inch box specimens. In the median and along the roadside, 17 million square feet of hydrosed mix will be needed. Total budget for the project, including fine grading and watering until the plantings become established, is $2.6 million.

Landscaping of the median begins this month. The project is expected to be completed late this fall.
WARM-SEASON TURF DISEASES

For best disease control, your fungicides need to be supplemented by proper fertilization and appropriate cultural practices.

by Don Blasingame, Mississippi State University

The Sun Belt is blessed with a wide range of choices when it comes to turfgrass varieties. The dominant turf species used in this region is Bermudagrass. However, five other warm-season grasses are used extensively for turf purposes: St. Augustinegrass, zoysiagrass, centipedegrass, carpetgrass and bahiagrass.

Although most southern turf diseases are caused by fungi, agents such as bacteria, viruses and nematodes can cause serious problems to certain grasses.

Southern turf managers can't depend solely on fungicides for disease control. Good variety selection, proper fertilization and appropriate cultural practices are also very important in disease control. No amount of fungicide will compensate for poor fertility and cultural practices.

Knowing when the most common diseases occur also will aid managers in scheduling fungicide applications (see chart). Also, environmental conditions can induce disease occurrence and severity.

Many of the agents that cause plant disease are normally in the turf (mainly in the thatch area) waiting for the right environmental conditions to develop. In general, the ideal condition for disease development would be high temperature and moisture and heavy thatch.

Fertilizers also affect disease occurrence and severity. For example,

- Low nitrogen levels increase warm-season grasses’ susceptibility to dollar spot;
- Low potash increases the severity of many turfgrass diseases, for example, Bermudagrass melting out;
- Low soil pH increases the severity of brown patch;
- Very high nitrogen levels increase the level of most of the fungal diseases of warm-season turf.

Brown patch

Brown patch is the most common turf disease in the Southeast. Although St. Augustinegrass and zoysiagrass are the most susceptible species, even the more tolerant centipedegrass, Bermudagrass and ryegrass are frequently damaged by this fungus.

continued on page 38
ANNOUNCING

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Brown patch is favored by warm, moist weather combined with cool nighttime temperatures. Therefore, in certain areas of the South, brown patch can and does occur any month of the year.

In the South’s upper regions, the most favorable conditions for brown patch development occur from late April through mid-October.

Symptoms of brown patch on warm-season grasses are different than the symptoms of the disease on cool-season turf. Even though the grass is usually killed in a circular pattern, many times the smoke ring is not seen on southern turf.

Under certain conditions the fungus may cause a gradual thinning of the turf over a rather large area instead of killing in a circular pattern. Several factors tend to make the grass more susceptible to brown patch. One is applying too much nitrogen fertilizer. The resulting lush growth is readily attacked. Delayed nitrogen applications when disease conditions are favorable.

Another is watering late in the afternoon and allowing the grass to remain wet for a long time. Excessive thatch accumulation also creates a favorable environment for the development of brown patch and many other diseases.

Fungicides are best used on a preventive schedule (see Fungicide Guide). Once symptoms develop, control can be difficult.

Dollar spot is common on Bermuda grass, zoysiagrass and annual and perennial bluegrasses. Symptoms of dollar spot are different on certain warm-season grasses than on cool-season grasses.

On finer textured grasses such as Bermudagrass and zoysiagrass, the disease kills grass in small patches two to three inches in diameter. Under severe conditions, these patches may coalesce so that the turf has a mottled appearance. Blades of grass at the outer edges of the infected areas develop tan spots with reddish-brown margins.

On coarser warm-season grasses, turf is killed in larger patches ranging up to a foot in diameter.

Dollar spot is prevalent during mild weather in the spring and fall. Unlike brown patch, dollar spot is retarded by high nitrogen levels. Still, turf managers should consider the impact of high nitrogen on brown patch and other diseases. You should water only in the early morning so the foliage can dry quickly. Fungicides can be used to help bring the disease under control once it gets established.

### Leaf spot

A number of fungi cause leaf spots on many southern grasses. Regardless of the causal agent, leaf spots and their control on southern grasses are similar.

Melting out (Bipolaris spp.) — Bermudagrass and ryegrass are more severely affected by these infections, although the fungus can survive on centipedegrass and St. Augustinegrass.

Infection can occur over a wide range of temperature, but usually is more severe at 70 to 95°F. Milder temperatures in the spring and fall are more favorable for infection.

Melting out causes small, dark-colored spots or flecks on the leaves and sheaths. Leaf spots are usually more numerous near the collar of the leaf blades.

Severely affected leaves wither and die, and the turf frequently becomes brown and thin.

Symptoms on overseeded ryegrass are altogether different. Although leaf spots may occur, this same melting out can cause severe crown rot. This causes a yellowing and discoloration of the grass and a general thinning of the turf.

Fertilize with adequate levels of nitrogen and potassium if melting out diseases become a problem. With careful management, apply fungicides recommended for melting out blight control.

Gray leaf spots: St. Augustinegrass is the primary host for gray leaf spot.

**continued on page 40**
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**DISEASE CALENDAR**

**Major Diseases of Warm Season Turf***

<table>
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<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
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<td>Brown Patch</td>
<td>Dollar Spot</td>
<td>Dollar Spot</td>
<td>Rusts</td>
<td>Pythium Blight</td>
<td>Pythium Blight</td>
<td>Spring Dead Spot</td>
<td>Leaf Spots</td>
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* The calendar gives the normal time for turf diseases to occur. However, they may occur at other times depending upon environmental conditions.

1. Dollar spot affects overseeded turf as well as warm season grasses.
2. Rust does affect overseeded grasses but is most common on zoysiagrass.
3. Pythium blight is most damaging on overseeded turf but can cause damage to warm season turf especially during “transition” periods.
4. Most warm season grasses are affected by certain leaf spots. For example: gray leaf spot of St. Augustine and the helminthosporium complex on bermudagrass.

Source: Dr. Blasingame

The disease occurs throughout the lower South during warm, humid weather.

Spots on the leaf blades are the most visible, but sheath and stem lesions also occur. Leaf spots begin as olive green to brown, water-soaked spots as small as a pinhead. These enlarge rapidly and form a circular to elongated lesion that is brown- to ash-colored with purple margins. The disease occurs during moderate to warm weather accompanied by high relative humidity. Severity of the disease is enhanced by applications of nitrogen fertilizer. It is more a problem in shaded areas where the grass remains wet from dew.

Treatment with a fungicide may become necessary if the disease outbreak is severe and accompanied by prolonged periods of wet favorable weather. The fungicides chlorothalonil and mancozeb have been found to be effective in controlling gray leaf spot.

**Rust**

Rust of *Puccinia* species infect ryegrass, zoysiagrass, bluegrass, fescue, Bermudagrass and St. Augustine grass. Zoysiagrass and bluegrass are the most often infected...
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...to dollar spot (!?%/%)
grasses.

Susceptibility depends on the variety. Fungus infection is favored by minimum and maximum temperatures of 50 to 70°F, respectively. For this reason, the disease does not usually cause severe damage over an extended period. It is likely to be more severe in shaded areas during rainy, humid weather. Affected turf will appear unthrifty and begin to thin.

The disease is characterized by the presence of pustules on the leaf blades. These pustules range from bright orange to cinnamon-brown in color, depending upon the species of fungus present.

Certain varieties of ryegrass are extremely susceptible to rust, and sometimes severe damage can occur. Zoysiagrass, especially Meyer and Emerald, are most severely infected by rust.

Fertilize to stimulate grass growth, mow on a four- to five-day schedule and catch clippings. If necessary, a fungicide may be applied to help reduce the amount of disease present. Triadimefon, chlorothalonil and mancozeb are effective in controlling rust.

**Spring dead spot**

Spring dead spot is a serious disease of Bermudagrass in certain parts of the upper sunbelt. It is found generally on Bermudagrass or zoysiagrass under high maintenance.

Damage to the turf apparently occurs during the dormant season. When green-up occurs in the spring, areas a few inches to several feet in diameter appear where the sod is completely dead.

Spring dead spot's causal agent has not been identified. The only control procedures recommended are good cultural practices and limiting the use of nitrogen fertilizer, especially late in the growing season.

Research has shown that fungicides can limit the damage. However, at the present time only benomyl and Rubigan are labeled, and these may be of limited use in certain states.

**St. Augustinegrass decline**

St. Augustinegrass decline (SAD) is caused by a virus. The symptoms are a mosaic-type chlorosis of the leaf blades that resemble nutrient deficiency or mite feeding. Evidently there are several strains of the virus since there is a great range in damage to St. Augustinegrass.

To this point, the disease has only been recorded in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. No chemicals are available for the control of SAD.

Several varieties of St. Augustinegrass, however, are resistant to the virus. These can be planted in areas where the disease is a potential problem. Floratam was the first variety released with resistance to SAD. It is also resistant to chinch bugs. It has poor cold tolerance and should be used only in the lower South. Seville is resistant to SAD and is more shade tolerant than common St. Augustinegrass. Raleigh has both SAD resistance and good winter hardiness.

---

No amount of fungicide will compensate for poor fertility and cultural practices. Knowing when the most common diseases occur will greatly assist landscape managers in scheduling fungicide application.

**Downy mildew**

Downy mildew of St. Augustinegrass was first described on common St. Augustinegrass in Texas in 1969. Since then the disease has spread and has been identified in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Downy mildew appears as white, raised, linear streaks that develop parallel to the mid-veins of the leaf. Streaks appear in the spring and remain throughout the summer, giving the leaves a yellow appearance with some death toward the tips. Severe disease occurs in grass grown in flood plains or poorly drained areas.

The white-streak symptom is easily confused with the virus disease, SAD. However, the virus symptoms are more yellow in color and more mottled than striped. Downy mildew has been difficult to control with most common turf fungicides. Good drainage is recommended for cultural control.

**Fairy rings**

Fairy rings generally appear in lawns and other turf areas as circles or arcs of dark green, fast-growing grass during the spring and early summer. A ring of thin dead grass may develop on one or both sides of this circle.

The disease is caused by one of several soil-inhabiting fungi that commonly produce mushrooms. Mushrooms that sometime appear in the rings are the fruiting bodies of these fungi. Stimulation of the grass is due to release of nutrients from the organic breakdown of the thatch by the growing fungus.

No chemicals are labeled for the control of fairy ring. Two general approaches may be considered: removal and suppression. Although relatively impractical, removing infected soil and grass to a depth of 12 inches or more in a band several feet on each side of the infected area and replacement with clean soil is one solution.

Another approach is to suppress the disease. For low-maintenance grass areas, increase the water and fertilization program to stimulate the declining grass inside the ring. Symptoms of fairy ring can be masked by pumping large quantities of water into this area.

**Slime molds**

Slime molds are a group of organisms that cover above-ground plant parts with a dusty gray-black or dirty yellow mass.

When you look closely at this growth, you see small round balls scattered over the plant. If you rub these between your fingers, a sooty powder emerges. This consists of spores of the fungus.

Slime molds do not feed on living plants. They only use them to assist distributing spores during reproduction. Slime molds occur during wet weather throughout the spring, summer and fall. They disappear rapidly as soon as it becomes dry. Chemical control is usually not necessary.

**Nematodes**

Although nematology is a fairly new field, it has seen rapid development in the past 10 years. Nematodes, small eel worms, belong to a group of microorganisms which scientists call obligate plant parasites. This term simply means that the organism lives and obtains its food only from living plants. This fact is both good and bad. On the good side, the nematodes very rarely kill the plants that they are feeding on. On the other hand, nematodes feed on the roots of the grass and take the nutrients that would normally be used by the grass. Also, this feeding activity destroys a portion of the root system and makes them much more susceptible to other disease organisms.

In many cases, increased fertilization and water will offset some of the symptoms of a light infestation of nematodes. However, this usually
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simply postpones the problem. Eventually a point is reached where no amount of water or fertilizer will substitute for the lack of a root system, and other steps must be taken to remedy the problem.

Normally, favorable conditions for turf development are also favorable for nematode development. This is particularly true in areas where highly maintained turf has a long growing season.

Heavy nematode infestation comes from an inadequate root system. Generally a yellowing or off-color of the foliage is the first symptom. This is followed by a general stunting and thinning out of the grass. Also, the turf frequently will wilt during the hot periods of the day and will respond little to fertilizer or water.

The only positive way to diagnose a nematode problem is to assay the soil around the root system of a plant. Laboratory techniques and assay procedures have been developed over the years to accurately detect not only the number of nematodes present but also the types of nematodes that are causing the problems.

A large number of different nematodes damage turgrasses. Of course, some are more damaging than others and at different population levels. Usually in a random soil sample from a golf course or home lawn, several different types of plant parasitic nematodes may be present. For example, the single most damaging type of nematode found on Bermudagrass is known as the sting nematode (Belonolaimus). This very large nematode causes a great deal of mechanical damage to the root system, making it more susceptible to other types of problems.

The lance nematode (Hoplolaimus) is also very potent in its damage of turfgrass. The root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne) causes considerable damage to turfgrass. This nematode is probably best known on field crops, vegetables and on ornamentals. It causes galls and swelling of the root system, making it very easy to recognize. The lesion nematode and stubby root nematodes are also found frequently parasitizing grasses.

Ring nematodes have been found in well over 50 percent of the turf samples from the Southeast assayed by our laboratory. Other nematodes that are found in association with the unhealthy turf samples include stunt, dagger, and spiral nematodes. All of these are forms of parasitic nematodes that feed on turfgrass and probably cause some type of damage to the turf. However, they are not as economically damaging as the first five mentioned.

Nematodes very seldom occur in an area as a single species but rather appear as mixed populations. Mixed populations normally compound the problem since each type contributes its share toward weakening the plant. Some guidelines can be set as to the amount of individual damage by nematode species; however, it is diffi-

Spring dead spots' causal agent has not been identified. The only control procedures recommended are good cultural practices and limiting the use of nitrogen fertilizer, especially late in the growing season.

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Simply drop the two pre-measured packets into a half-filled spray tank, then discard the carton as you would any paper container. Within two minutes, the packets are thoroughly dissolved. And all that's left is Pace controls Pythium both on contact and systemically.

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age it came in.

The new Pace water-soluble packaging dissolves thoroughly within just 2 minutes.

pre-tested formulation of a contact and a systemic.

In trials at major universities, the synergistic, dual action of this combination proved more effective than any other Pythium fungicide currently on the market.

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© 1988 CIBA-GEIGY Corporation, Turf and Ornamental Products, Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419. Always read and follow label directions.

Circle No. 107 on Reader Inquiry Card
Integrating new ideas and new tools with accepted knowledge and fungicides is the key to successful cool-season disease management.

by Dr. Bill Shane, Ph.D., Ohio State University

Cool-season turfgrass managers face a wide variety of diseases that reduce the quality of their grass. Choosing the proper strategies for managing these diseases depends greatly on being able to identify the disease.

Attention has centered recently on the subject of turfgrass patch diseases. Although much has been learned, confusion still remains in the minds of many turf managers when it comes to determining the cause of patches in their own situation.

This article will focus on the pathogens that infect primarily basal stem, crown and root tissues of plants. The diseases discussed here are summer patch, necrotic ring spot, take-all patch and yellow patch diseases of cool-season turfgrass.

Other diseases associated with patch symptoms, (brown patch, Pythium blight, copper spot) are primarily leaf, sheath, and basal stem problems.

A recent challenge to turf managers is determining the proper way to use the relatively new group of fungicides known as the sterol biosynthesis inhibitor compounds (SBI) (triadimefon, fenarimol, propaniconizole).

Another new development is the availability of turf disease diagnostic kits. This is a rapid means to determine the cause of turf decline, but it requires some new thinking to use the tool properly.

As more information is gathered about patch diseases, it is becoming clear that not all patch diseases are prevalent in all areas where cool-season turfgrasses are grown. Necrotic ring spot has been common on Kentucky bluegrass in Washington, Colorado, New York, Wisconsin, and Minnesota but less common in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio.

This disease may be prominent for a few years in a region but then become obscure. For example, necrotic ring spot became very scarce in Wisconsin during the summer of 1988, according to Dr. Gayle Worf of the University of Wisconsin.

Summer patch
Summer patch, caused by the fungus Magnaporthe poae, is common in Kentucky bluegrass in Rhode Island, Maryland, New Jersey and New York, but apparently less so in other areas of the country. The region of the United States where summer patch is important is somewhat wider for the annual bluegrass form of the disease.

The disease has a fairly distinctive appearance on close-cut annual bluegrass/bentgrass greens. The annual bluegrass is affected whereas the bentgrass is essentially untouched.

Unfortunately, summer patch is difficult to distinguish from necrotic ring spot on Kentucky bluegrass. The most useful characteristic to distinguish the two diseases is that spots of summer patch on Kentucky bluegrass are larger than those of necrotic ring spot.

Yellow patch
Rings on Kentucky bluegrass in a lawn due to yellow patch, which is caused by Rhizoctonia cerealis. Photos courtesy of Dr. Shane.

Summer patch symptoms on an annual bluegrass/bentgrass green. Only the annual bluegrass plants are affected.
Give grubs an inch and they'll take a whole yard.

Grubs feed at many levels in a yard, but it's at 1" to 1½" below the surface where they do their real damage. And because grubs are constantly moving from one level in the soil to the next, a single treatment of most insecticides will only get the ones closest to the surface.

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Circle No. 133 on Reader Inquiry Card
COOL-SEASON TURF DISEASES, TURF DISEASE AND CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISEASE</th>
<th>SEASON AND/OR SUSCEPTIBLE TURFGRASS²</th>
<th>CULTURAL</th>
<th>FUNGICIDE/NEMATICIDE ACTIVE INGREDIENT⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algae</td>
<td>All turfgrasses</td>
<td>Reduce shade. Avoid excessive fertilization. Improve soil drainage.</td>
<td>Mancozeb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthracnose (Colletotrichum graminicola)</td>
<td>July-August; ANNUAL BLUEGRASS, BENTGRASS; Fine Fescue</td>
<td>Fertilize and water to maintain vigor. Syringing may help to prevent stress.</td>
<td>Benomyl⁵, Triadimefon Thiophanate-Methyl³ Propiconizol, Fenarimol, Chlorothalonil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Patch</td>
<td>See Rhizoctonia blight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollar Spot (Lanzia and Moellerodiscus spp., formerly Sclerotinia homeocarpa)</td>
<td>Late June-Oct. BENTGRASSES BLUEGRASSES Fescues Ryegrasses</td>
<td>Avoid nitrogen deficiency. Remove dew from greens by mowing, dragging with a hose or pole. Choose more resistant grass varieties.</td>
<td>Chlorothalonil, Cadmium³, Benomyl⁵, Anilize⁶, Fenarimol, Iprodione³, Propiconizol, Thiophanate-ethyl³, Thiophanate-methyl⁶, Thiram, Triadimefon, Vinclozolin³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairy Rings (Basidiomycete soil fungi)</td>
<td>April-October All turfgrasses</td>
<td>Remove infested sod and soil, replace with clean soil and reseed or sod. Improve water penetration. Increase N fertilization.</td>
<td>Methyl bromide or Formaldehyde fumigation will eradicate fungus but will also kill turf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusarium Blight² (Fusarium poae, F. vulmorum, F. crookwellense)</td>
<td>July-August Bluegrasses Bentgrasses Fescues</td>
<td>Reduce heat stress during dry periods by light, frequent watering. Do not cut Kentucky bluegrass ro fescues under 2 inches. Reduce excessive thatch (over ½ inch).</td>
<td>Triadimefon, Fenarimol Benomyl³, Iprodione³, Thiophanate-methyl³, Thiophanate-ethyl³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusarium Patch (Pink Snow Mold) (Fusarium nivale)</td>
<td>Nov.-April Bluegrasses Bentgrasses Fescues Ryegrasses</td>
<td>Avoid late fall fertilizing. Rake leaves and cut short. Control drifting snow.</td>
<td>Triadimefon, Benomyl³, Fenarimol, Iprodione³, Mancobe, Mercury chlorides, Pentachloronitrobenzene, Thiram, Thiophanate-methyl³, Vinclozolin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey Snow Mold -</td>
<td>see Typhula blight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nematodes</td>
<td>All turfgrasses</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fenamiphos, Ethoprop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Until recently, identification of summer patch by plant disease clinics has been hampered; the causal fungus displays no consistent distinguishing features when grown on agar in a petri plate.

Formerly, the causal agent was thought to be the fungus Phialophora graminicola. This was a major source of confusion to plant pathologists because this fungus was known to be a non-pathogen on cereal crops.

**A breakthrough**

A major advance in our understanding of summer patch occurred when Peter Landschoot (now at Pennsylvania State University) and Noel Jackson (University of Rhode Island) discovered that there are two mating types, 'A' and 'a', for the causal agent now known as *Magnaporthe poae*. If a suspected *M. poae* strain is paired with the proper mating type, the sexual spore stage (ascospores) is formed and positive identification can be made. Thus, identification of summer patch is now possible, but still takes up to two months.

**Yellow patch**

Yellow patch, caused by *Rhizoctonia cerealis*, is frequently found on Kentucky bluegrass in Ohio and apparently less frequently in Michigan and Illinois. It is rarely reported in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The bentgrass version of the disease is more often seen in the northern
1. **1500 Sod Harvester**, with Roll, Slab or Fold in 15, 16, 18 or 24 in. widths. It operates off uncut turf, close to pipes and edge of field. Minimum soil loss, with uniform Sod Thickness. Autosteer virtually eliminates waste.


3. **5 & 7 Gang P.T.O. mowers**. Easy transport, lightweight, low H.P. requirement, economical, reliable with low compaction. The positive reel drive gives a top quality cut — even in wet conditions.

4. **Brouwer-Vac 335 cu. ft. capacity** picks up grass clippings, twigs, leaves, acre after acre. Hydraulic conveyor, door and pick-up controls. For clean, healthy turf, less waste, more profits.

5. **New - 7 Gang tractor mower**. Features: over 15 feet width of cut (up to 10 acres/hr.), 4-wheel drive, 8 forward speeds. Mow with 3 to 7 units, low-cut available for fine finish. Full hydraulic controls for easy operation. Kubota 3 cyl. 29.5 h.p. diesel engine reliability and economy.

For more information on this and other fine Brouwer equipment call your dealer TODAY.
### TABLE 1

**COOL-SEASON TURF DISEASES, TURF DISEASE AND CONTROLS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISEASE</th>
<th>SEASON AND/OR SUSCEPTIBLE TURFGRASS</th>
<th>CULTURAL</th>
<th>FUNGICIDE/NEMATICIDE ACTIVE INGREDIENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Necrotic Ring Spot (Leptosphaeria korrae)</td>
<td>Spring &amp; fall KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS, annual bluegrass ryegrasses</td>
<td>Avoid low mowing heights (below 2 inches). Reduce excessive thatch (over ½ inch). Use Kentucky bluegrass and perennial ryegrass mixtures.</td>
<td>Fenarimol, Propiconizol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Patch (Limonomycetes roseipellis)</td>
<td>Spring &amp; fall bentgrass, FINE FESCUE, PERENNIAL RYEGRASS</td>
<td>Follow balanced fertilization program.</td>
<td>Cadmium, Mancozeb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Snow Mold</td>
<td>see Fusarium patch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdery Mildew (Erysiphe graminia)</td>
<td>July-Oct. KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS, fine fescue</td>
<td>Reduce shade. Increase air circulation by removing surrounding vegetation.</td>
<td>Triadimefon, Fenarimol, Propiconizol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Leaf Spot (Drechslera erythrospila)</td>
<td>June-Sept. BENTGRASSES</td>
<td>Remove clippings. Fertilize to maintain vigor.</td>
<td>Iprodione, Anilizine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Thread (Laetisaria fuciformis)</td>
<td>All seasons PERENNIAL RYEGRASS, FINE FESCUE, bentgrass, annal bluegrass, Kentucky bluegrass</td>
<td>Follow balanced fertilization program.</td>
<td>Vinclozolin, Cadmium, Chlorothalonil, Thiophanate-ethyl, Thiophanate-methyl, Mancozeb, Triadimefon, Propiconizole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizoctonia Blight (Brown patch) (Rhizoctonia solani — Thanatephorus cucumeris)</td>
<td>July-August BENTGRASS, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS, TALL FESCUE, Kentucky bluegrass, fine fescue</td>
<td>Avoid excess nitrogen fertilization. Increase air circulation. by removing surrounding vegetation. Avoid excessive watering.</td>
<td>Anilizine, Chlorthalonil, Mancozeb, Benomyl, Maneb, Propiconizole, Pentachloronitrobenzene, Triadimefon, Thiophanate-methyl, Thiophanate-ethyl, Iprodione</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rust (Puccinia spp.)</td>
<td>August-Oct. PERENNIAL RYEGRASS, KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS</td>
<td>Avoid nitrogen deficiency. Use resistant varieties of Kentucky bluegrass and perennial ryegrass.</td>
<td>Mancozeb, Propiconizole, Cycloheximide, Chlorothalonil, Triadimefon, Fenarimol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slime Molds (Myxomycete9)</td>
<td>August-Sept. All Turfgrasses</td>
<td>Removing mechanically by mowing or raking.</td>
<td>Zineb, Mancozeb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow Mold</td>
<td>see Fusarium Patch and Typhyula Blight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

United States and Canada.

Two features are useful in distinguishing yellow patch from necrotic ring spot and summer patch. Plants suffering from yellow patch display a white, shredded appearance of the basal stem tissue. In addition, leaf spots somewhat reminiscent of dollar spot are sometimes present on the portion of the leaf blade closest to the leaf sheath. Yellow patch is generally a less severe disease problem than summer patch and necrotic ring spot but will on occasion cause unsightly patches and scars on Kentucky bluegrass turf. **Take-all patch**

Take-all patch, also known as Ophiobolus or Gaemannomyces patch, is primarily restricted to bentgrass. It is most common to the Pacific Northwest, Northeast and mid-Atlantic regions of the country. It has been reported less frequently in other states such as Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio.

The key for identifying this disease is to watch for it on newly-established greens, especially those greens with high soil pH (> 7). It is also primarily a problem only on bentgrass.

Why these various patch diseases
You never know what's hit you when you see patch disease. It could be Fusarium blight. Or necrotic ring spot. Or summer patch. Or take-all patch. Or spring dead spot. Or any combination.

They all look very similar on turf. Only with a microscope can you tell them apart. So guessing which one's causing your patch disease still leaves your turf open to the other four.

That's why complete coverage pays. And only Rubigan is labeled to prevent and treat all five of these pathogens that cause patch disease.

Not to mention dollar spot, snow mold, copper spot, red thread and stripe smut. And this spring is an excellent time to begin your preventive program.

Why take chances controlling only part of the patch disease problem? Span the spectrum with Rubigan. See your Elanco distributor. Or call toll-free: 1-800-352-6776.

Elanco Products Company
A Division of Eli Lilly and Company
Lilly Corporate Center
Dept E-455, Indianapolis, IN 46285, U.S.A.
Rubigan®—(fenarimol, Elanco)

Circle No. 114 on Reader Inquiry Card

Only Rubigan® spans the patch disease spectrum.
### TABLE 1

COOL-SEASON TURF DISEASES, TURF DISEASE AND CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
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<th>CULTURAL</th>
<th>FUNGICIDE/NEMATICIDE ACTIVE INGREDIENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strip Smut (Ustilago striiformis)</td>
<td>Spring &amp; fall</td>
<td>Avoid drought stress. Avoid excess nitrogen.</td>
<td>Propiconizole, Triadimefon, Benomyl, Thiophanate-ethyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kentucky Bluegrass, Bentgrasses</td>
<td></td>
<td>Notes: Apply extra water for crown penetration. Apply in late fall or early spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Patch5 (Magnaporthe spp., formerly Phiaophora graminicola)</td>
<td>June-August</td>
<td>Avoid low mowing height. Reduce excessive thatch. Light, frequent watering during dry periods to reduce heat stress. Use slow-release nitrogen to avoid nutrient depletion. Use Kentucky bluegrass and perennial ryegrass mix.</td>
<td>Fenarimol, Triadimefon; Materials must be applied preventatively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Bluegrass, Kentucky Bluegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td>PMA (not labelled for this disease, but may be effective)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take-all Patch (Ophiobolus patch) (gaecumannomyces graminis var avenae)</td>
<td>Spring &amp; fall</td>
<td>Avoid topdressing soil with pH greater than 6.0 Avoid use of lime, especially small particle type, where take-all is a problem. Use ammonium chloride, or second best, ammonium sulfate fertilizers.</td>
<td>Triadimefon, Cadmium, Chloroneb, Anilizine, Pentachloronitrobenzene, Mercury Chlorides, Thiram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BENTGRASS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhula Blight (Grey Snow Mold) (Typhula spp.)</td>
<td>Nov.-April</td>
<td>Avoid heavy fall nitrogen promoting late lush growth. Rake leaves and cut short. Control drifting snow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fine fescue, BENTGRASS, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS, Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, perennial ryegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Patch (Rhizoctonia cerealis)</td>
<td>Spring &amp; fall</td>
<td>Reduce excessive thatch. Avoid excessive watering.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bentgrasses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Tuft (Downy mildew) (Sclerophthora spp.)</td>
<td>Spring &amp; fall</td>
<td></td>
<td>Metalaxy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bentgrass</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Before using any pesticide, read and follow all label instructions.
2 Grass types listed in capital letters have been observed to be especially susceptible to the pathogen.
3 Continued or sole use of these materials may favor build-up or resistant fungal population.
4 Products containing these active ingredients are listed in the following table. Read the product label to see if it is labelled for the disease of concern. Follow all label instructions.
5 Necrotic ring spot ans summer patch are known to cause symptoms once attributed solely to Fusarium blight.
6 Pink patch disease was recently found to be a disease distinct from red thread. Thus, there are few fungicides specifically registered for control of this disease at this time.
7 Another fungus, Rhizoctonia zeae, is also capable of causing brown patch-like symptoms on bluegrass and bentgrass. Benzimidazole type (Tersan 1991, Benomyl, Fungo 50, Clery 3336) are not effective against this pathogen.

Sources: Dr. Shane

---

are prevalent in different regions of the country is still unclear. Most likely reasons are the result of climatic differences and because the causal fungi have not spread to all cool-weather turf growing areas.

Our picture of the diseases in each region of the country is still fragmentary, largely because the diseases are difficult to identify in the field and laboratory.

An exciting development for the turfgrass disease industry has been a new class of fungicides collectively known as the sterol biosynthesis-inhibiting fungicides (SBI) (Table 3). Three are currently labelled for turfgrass diseases, and more are being developed.

**Welcome SBI fungicides**

Most fungi attacking turf synthesize ergosterol, a sterol used in their cell membranes. The SBI fungicides control many fungi by blocking the synthesis of ergosterol. For this reason, an alternate name, ergosterol biosynthesis inhibitors (EBI), is sometimes used. Fungi, such as those causing Pythium blight and downy mildew that do not manufacture ergosterol, are not controlled by these fungicides.

SBI fungicides are systemic. They have a rather broad spectrum of activity, although not as broad as chlorothalonil or mancozeb (Table 4). Most SBI fungicides do not have good protectant action but rather work best...
There's More Than One Way To Work A Bobcat.

With more than 30 attachments available, it's hard to run out of ways to work a Bobcat loader. And Bobcat's exclusive Bob-Tach system makes attachment changes a snap.

- Pavement Milling
- Leveling
- Sweeping
- Ripping
- Loading
- Digging
- Scrap Handling
- Backfilling
- Transplanting
- Trenching
- Demolition
- Compacting
- Bulk Handling
- Grading
- Fertilizer Handling
- Hole Drilling
- Snow Removal
- Landscaping

No other skid-steer loader matches Bobcat's versatility. Another reason why only Bobcat is America's Best.
Table 2.

**FUNGICIDE DIRECTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Ingredient</th>
<th>Some Common Trade Names¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUNGICIDES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anilizine</td>
<td>Dyrene, Lescorene,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Proturf Fungicide III,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lofts Lawn Fungicide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anilizine + manebl</td>
<td>Faesy &amp; Besthoff Lawn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Turf Fungicide</td>
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<tr>
<td>w/zinc</td>
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<td>Benomyl</td>
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<td>Cadmium chloride</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cadmium chloride</td>
<td>Cadmium chloride + thiram</td>
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<td>+ thiram</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cadmium chloride</td>
<td>Cadmium chloride + thiram</td>
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<td>+ thiram + zineb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cadmium sebacate</td>
<td>Cadmium sebacate + thiram</td>
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<td>+ potassium</td>
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<tr>
<td>chromatate</td>
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<td>Cadmium succinate</td>
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<td>Chloroneb</td>
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<td>Chlorothalonil</td>
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<td>Cycloheximide</td>
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<td>Cycloheximide +</td>
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<td>PCNB</td>
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<td>Cycloheximide +</td>
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<td>thiram</td>
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<td>Ethazol (etrithiazole)</td>
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<td>Fenarimol</td>
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<td>Fosetyl-Al</td>
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<td>Iprodione</td>
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<td>Mancozeb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maneb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maneb + zineb</td>
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<td>Mercury chloride</td>
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<td>Metalaxyl</td>
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<td>Pentachloronitrobenzene</td>
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<td>(PCNB, quintozene)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phenylmercuric acetaet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phenylmercuric acetate</td>
<td>+ thiram</td>
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<tr>
<td>+ thiram</td>
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<tr>
<td>Propamocarb</td>
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<td>Propiconizol</td>
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<td>Thia bendazole</td>
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<td>Thiphanate-ethyl</td>
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<td>Thiphanate-ethyl</td>
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<tr>
<td>+ thiram</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thiphanate-methyl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thiphanate-methyl</td>
<td>+ mancozeb</td>
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<td>Thiphanate + iprodione</td>
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<td>Thiram</td>
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<td>Triadimefon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triadimefon +</td>
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<tr>
<td>metalaxyl</td>
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<td>Triadimefon + thiram</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vinclozolin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zineb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEMATICIDES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethroprop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenamiphos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source:</strong> Dr. Shane.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Many products may be available only through specialized dealers or only in large quantity. Some products can be purchased and applied only by licensed pesticide applicators. This list is presented for information only. No endorsement is intended for products mentioned, or is criticism meant for products not mentioned.

**Fungicide resistance**

Resistance of fungi to fungicides is a constant threat, especially those with systemic action. Resistance of fungi to MBC-releasing fungicides (benomyl, methyl- and ethyl- thiophanate), acylalanine (metalaxyl), and iprodione and vinclozolin fungicides has occurred where the compounds have been used frequently. Resistance of turf disease fungi to SBI fungicides has not yet been reported. Resistance to SBI has been noted for other systems such as apple scab on apples and powdery mildew on ornamental plants. It is prudent to assume that resistance to SBI fungicides can and will occur with turfgrass diseases.

Although it appears that a variety of SBI fungicides can be chosen, in actuality all the products being developed for turf have the same mode of action. If a fungus develops resistance to one, it will have resistance to them all.

With most fungicides the appearance of resistance is "all or nothing"—meaning that a fungus with resistance is able to tolerate very high concentrations of the fungicide.

With SBI fungicides, resistance is cumulative; meaning the fungus can still be controlled (for a while) at a higher fungicide dose. As a result, resistance of fungi to SBI fungicides will be more difficult to detect because the fungicides will still control the pathogen, although less satisfactorily.

**Basic rules apply**

As with any fungicide, it is important to switch or tank mix fungicides with different modes of action to delay or avoid resistance build-up.

Another well-documented effect sistemically. SBI fungicides are particularly effective against powdery mildew, rusts and stripe smut.
The Hunter Professional Series features an expanding line of versatile sprinklers for turf and landscape. They are among the most innovative new sprinklers available today and represent the culmination of more than 30 years of research and development in irrigation technology.

**Hunter S-Type**

The new S-Type features a built-in, adjustable nozzle for precise irrigation in small turf and landscape areas. A single adjustment of this unique nozzle increases, or decreases, both the spray pattern and the GPM discharge rate. The spray pattern may be varied from 1° to 335°; a fixed full circle is also available.

**Hunter R-Type**

A rotating multiple stream sprinkler, the R-Type delivers efficient irrigation within a 22' to 28' area and has a new aesthetic appeal. Available as a shrub head and 4-inch pop-up.

**Hunter G-Type**

The single stream gear-driven G-Type is available as a 4" and 12" closed-case pop-up and a shrub model. With 12 interchangeable nozzles and variable discharge rate from .4 to 13.9 GPM.

**Two-Year Warranty**

All Professional Series sprinklers have an over-the-counter exchange warranty (not prorated).
TABLE 3.

FUNGICIDE DIRECTORY

Sterol biosynthesis-inhibiting fungicides labelled for or being developed for turfgrass disease control.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVE INGREDIENT</th>
<th>TRADE NAME</th>
<th>OTHER NAME</th>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>CHEMICAL CLASS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fenarimol</td>
<td>Rubigan</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Elanco</td>
<td>pyrimidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triadimefon</td>
<td>Bayleton</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Mobay</td>
<td>triazole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propiconizole</td>
<td>Banner</td>
<td>Tilt</td>
<td>Ciba Geigy</td>
<td>triazole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPERIMENTAL</td>
<td>Spotless</td>
<td>HWG 1608</td>
<td>Uniroyal Mobay</td>
<td>imidazole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penconazole</td>
<td>Lynx</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Noram</td>
<td>imidazole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prochloraz</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>DuPont</td>
<td>triazole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flusilazol</td>
<td>Nustar</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Dr. Shane

TABLE 4.

FUNGICIDE DIRECTORY

Activity of sterol biosynthesis inhibiting fungicides against selected diseases of turfgrass.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>DISEASES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>poor</td>
<td>leafspot (Drechslera and Bipolaris species)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brown patch (Rhizoctonia solani)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anthracnose (Colletotrichum graminicola)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fair to good</td>
<td>rust (Puccinia species)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>powdery mildew (Erysiphe species)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good to excellent</td>
<td>stripe smut (Ustilago striiformis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dollar spot (Lanzia and Moellerodiscus species)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Dr. Shane

An innovative feature of the Reveal kit is that positive and negative controls are included with each test to insure that it is done correctly.

More kits to come

Antibody-based diagnostic tests for other turf diseases such as necrotic ring spot and summer patch are being developed in other laboratories. These tests allow disease problems to be quickly identified so that proper selection of fungicides can be made.

A knowledgeable turf manager can identify most common turf diseases when the symptoms are typical. However, even the most careful observer can be misled when disease symptoms and signs are atypical or non-definitive. For example, mycelial growth on tall-cut grass can be due to Pythium blight, brown patch, or Nigrospora blight.

As with traditional methods for diagnosing disease, the quality of the grass sample collected for diagnosis is important for successful use of antibody-based techniques. The pathogen responsible for a patch symptom on a grass stand will usually decline to undetectable levels within a few days of symptom expression.

Note kit selectivity

It is also important to know the selectivity of the tests used. For example, the Agri-Diagnostic test for brown patch used in 1988 was specific for Rhizoctonia solani and did not react to most isolates of Rhizoctonia zeae, a fungus that also may cause brown patch symptoms.

The antibody kits will react against living and non-living forms of the target fungus. Some turf managers may use the kits to see if a fungicide application was effectively stopping a disease epidemic. However, sufficient time must be given for a fungicide to act and the fungal population to decline through mowing and deterioration before the grass is tested again.

Experience has shown that 2 or 3 days are needed to see the results of a fungicide application with the antibody kits.

An attractive aspect of antibody-based diagnostic kits is that the turf manager can in some instances very quickly determine (or at least rule out) one possible cause of a turf problem.

Costs for the diagnostic kits may be an issue, especially for lawn care companies and diagnostic clinics. Current costs for the rapid assay format of the Agri-Diagnostic kits is more than $15 per test. The kits may be economical for golf course settings, in situations where lawsuits may be pending, or for special customer-relation cases.

LM
In Case Of Pythium Break Open This Case.

Koban® turf fungicide kills Pythium instantly—on contact. Keep Koban on hand because, left untreated, Pythium can spread like wildfire.

Koban is the most effective Pythium control available. In over 20 years of use, there's never been a reported case of resistance. It's the brand more and more superintendents are using, because they know they can trust it, completely.

Koban is available in two convenient formulations—30% wettable powder or 1.3% granular. You can spot apply the granular without interrupting play. And increase the effectiveness of your systemic preventive program by rotating in either formulation at low rates.

Call your Sierra distributor today. Or for more information call us toll-free at 1-800-492-8255.

And get a case or two of Koban right now. Keep it handy, just like you do a fire extinguisher.

Just in case...

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Circle No. 148 on Reader Inquiry Card
A STRONGER SOD

The cornerstone of quality sod is shear strength, which comes about only after strict turfgrass management principles are implemented.

by J.R. Hall III, Ph.D., Virginia Tech

In sod production and athletic field management, strong, tear-resistant turf is desirable. Sod producers and installers want sod that holds together for trouble-free harvesting and installation. Athletic field managers want tough, shear-resistant turf to maximize footing and minimize player injury.

Anywhere turf is being used to provide stable footing for athletic or recreational use, good root systems are important. Recreational turf managers desiring to maximize turf shear strength need to set up management programs that put into practice principles that maximize sod shear strength.

Shear strength of turf is the force required to tear or break a turf apart. It is one of several components that influence the tendency of a turf to "fail" or provide inadequate footing. Other factors such as root-soil binding force, soil moisture and texture, leaf succulence, etc. can also influence the tear resistance of a turf. The force with which roots bind to soil is a major factor relevant to athletic field footing.

Binding tendencies

Anyone who has compared the force required to pull Kentucky bluegrass and goosegrass from the soil realizes there are great differences in root-soil binding tendencies of grass plants. Kentucky bluegrass does not appear to bind as strongly to the soil as perennial ryegrass. However, "knitting" together of Kentucky bluegrass by rhizomes does give bluegrass an ability to hold together as a sod better than perennial ryegrass.

Most work on turfgrass strength has been done measuring the force required to break the turf apart after it has been exposed to various management practices. Little work has been done on the other factors influencing the tear resistance of a turf. Developing a management system that maximizes root production is obviously important to maximizing turf strength whether one is managing weakly soil-blended Kentucky bluegrass or strongly soil-bound perennial ryegrass.

Rhizomes and stolons contribute to turfgrass strength. However, root mass near the surface of the soil and the tendency of the roots to bind to soil are also extremely important factors.

Other factors

Nutrition, genetics, moisture, temperature, mowing, light, hormones, compaction, herbicides, diseases, insects and nematodes are major factors that affect the development of a root system. All of these factors function as links in a chain. If any one of these is not being dealt with then root production can suffer.

Although all nutritional elements and soil pH are important to root production, phosphorus and nitrogen appear to be the most influential. Of these two, nitrogen is most often mismanaged.

Research and practical observation has illustrated that late fall fertilization of Kentucky bluegrass, creeping bentgrass and tall fescue leads to increased density, root growth, drought tolerance and fall to spring color, as well as decreased spring mowing (when contrasted with spring fertilization) and decreased weed and summer disease problems.

Excessive spring and summer nitrogen stimulation of cool-season grasses produces green, thin-celled leaf tissue at the expense of stored food reserves and root system. It is this same depleted, stored food energy pool that is called on to heal traffic damage, mobilize disease resistance mechanisms and provide energy during extended periods of drought. Therefore, depleting stored food reserves through nitrogen mismanagement is frequently the cause of poor summer turf quality.

The N factor

Research on tall fescue-Kentucky
Now available in two convenient forms—TURCAM WP a wettable powder and TURCAM 2½G granular—this versatile insecticide can take care of your toughest pest control problems. For more information on TURCAM, contact the NOR-AM Communications Department or your local distributor.

CAUTION: TURCAM® is a restricted use pesticide.

TURCAM®'s advanced carbamate chemistry goes to work fast—and offers effectiveness that lasts—against white grubs as well as mole crickets, chinch bugs, sod webworms and other destructive pests. This hard-working insecticide is odorless...cost-effective...easy to apply. What's more, TURCAM won't tie up in thatch or damage turf and ornamentals.

IMPORTANT: Please remember always to read and follow carefully all label directions when applying any chemical.
Recreational turf managers need to implement programs that promote the development of a strong, deep root system. Among the most important management factors are proper nutrition and moisture levels, temperature, mowing height and others.

Bluegrass sod has illustrated the inverse relationship between nitrogen and tall fescue-Kentucky bluegrass shear strength. This same work was unable to establish a definite relationship between nitrogen and root number in the surface 1/2 inches.

The principle of excessive nitrogen reducing bermudagrass shear strength has been illustrated by Mitchell and Dickens. They examined the impact of nitrogen fertilization on the sod strength of Tifway and Tifgreen bermudagrass and showed a tendency for 0.5 lb N/1000 sq. ft. applications at 4 week intervals to produce greater shear strength than 2 lb. N/1000 sq. ft. applications at either 2 or 4 week intervals. Therefore, moderate levels of nitrogen application appear to be important in the development of maximum shear resistance in both cool-season and warm-season grasses.

Choosing aggressive varieties that perform well in your region is particularly important. A variety may have superior shear resistance in one region of the country and have susceptibility to a disease in another region. Such a condition minimizes the importance of shear strength because the disease destroys turf quality.

Proper moisture
In the transition zone, Kentucky bluegrass varieties such as America, Victa, Sydsport, Georgetown, Cheri, Vantage, Baron, Ennundi, Classic, Merit, Midnight and Gnome have provided a good combination of quality and shear resistance.

Maintaining adequate but not excessive moisture on athletic field turf is critical. Wet turf will certainly shear easier than dry turf. There is the practical management concern of needing to maintain enough moisture in the profile to keep root hairs alive while not putting so much moisture in the soil that increased comparison and shear damage is likely.

Aerification is a management practice that is absolutely essential to the quality production of turf on an athletic field.

Soils are more prone to compaction damage when they are near field capacity. Therefore, allowing fields time to dry prior to compacting events will certainly reduce compaction-related problems and minimize shear strength. Likewise, fast use of rain tars prior to events can prevent significant loss of turf shear strength.

Maintaining athletic fields with excessive moisture also leads to succulent leaf tissue which reduces footing.

Cool-season grass root production is going to be maximum during spring. There is a secondary burst of root growth associated with the cool weather of fall, but it is paltry compared with spring root production.

Summer's high temperatures are going to minimize the potential to increase shear strength through summer root generation. Syringing of athletic turf will be helpful in reducing the mid-summer root dieback caused by excessive high temperature.

The drought resister
The bermudagrasses are, of course, very capable of sustaining good root growth through hot summer temperatures. As temperatures cool in the late summer and early fall, bermudagrass root growth will slow, naturally decreasing shear resistance. This lost shear strength can be minimized with the use of plastic and geotextile tarps that trap heat and keep the bermudagrass green and growing roots.

Maintaining proper mowing frequency is critical to maintaining the maximum root system and shear strength. Actual mowing frequency needs to be geared to the growth rate and frequent enough to not be removing more than 1/2 of the existing green tissue with any one mowing (excessive defoliation of turfgrass has been shown to cause substantial root dieback).

There is a direct relationship between shoot tissue and the amount of root system that can be sustained by it. Obviously then, higher mowing heights will lead to greater root production. Whether or not a higher mowing height will lead to increased shear strength is not clear.

Agronomic principles dictate that higher mowing heights will produce greater root systems. However, higher mowing heights did not produce greater sod shear strength on tall fescue-Kentucky bluegrass mixtures and Tifway and Tifgreen bermudagrass.

Mowing frequency
Work by Jusks and Hansen on Kentucky bluegrass has demonstrated that more frequently mowed turf has less potential for root, rhizome and shoot production. Kentucky bluegrass maintained at a two-inch mowing height and mowed 5 times a week had 21 percent less root system and 34 percent less rhizome growth than the same turf mowed once per week. In this same study, turf mowed at one inch and mowed 5 times per week had 46 percent less roots and 45 percent less rhizomes. Therefore, maintaining a reasonable mowing frequency and mowing height will likely maximize shear strength by maximizing root and rhizome development in Kentucky bluegrass.

continued on page 64
If you’re about to commit your company’s resources to building a truck fleet, you’ve probably looked at Ford Ranger, Chevrolet S-10, Toyota and Nissan. But your shopping list isn’t complete until you’ve taken a good look at Mazda. Because Mazda trucks offer some very important advantages over the competition.

Mazda trucks: Number one in overall customer satisfaction for three straight years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mazda</th>
<th>Toyota</th>
<th>Nissan</th>
<th>Chevrolet S-10</th>
<th>Ford Ranger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>#1</td>
<td>#2</td>
<td>#5</td>
<td>#6</td>
<td>#7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>#1</td>
<td>#2</td>
<td>#3</td>
<td>#7</td>
<td>#8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>#1</td>
<td>#1</td>
<td>#2</td>
<td>#9</td>
<td>#9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mazda trucks: Offer the most truck for your money.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Mazda B2200 Base</th>
<th>Toyota Standard</th>
<th>Nissan Standard</th>
<th>Ford Ranger “S”</th>
<th>Chevrolet S-10 “EL”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-speed</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic transmission</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinted glass</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full carpeting</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mazda B2200 Cab Plus. Combining spaciousness with practicality, the Cab Plus is the first extended-cab compact truck that allows two adults to sit facing forward in optional rear jump seats.

To find out even more ways Mazda outperforms the competition, contact:
Fleet Department, Mazda Motor of America, Inc.
7775 Irvine Center Drive, Irvine, CA 92718.
Or call (714) 727-1990.

Three ways Mazda trucks outperform the competition.

** Warranty coverage without deductible. See your Mazda Dealer for limited warranty information.
† GM’s 36-month/50,000-mile “Bumper-to-Bumper Plus” Warranty requires $100 deductible per visit after 12 months/12,000 miles.
†† Comparisons with other makes based upon available competitive data.
SOD from page 62

Maintaining sharp mowers is also important in developing shear strength. It has been demonstrated that dull mowers significantly reduce turf quality, increase leaf spot disease activity and increase gasoline consumption by 22 percent.

Obviously maximum light absorption is desirable. This generally will maximize food production if temperatures are not excessive. Shaded turf tends to have thinner cell walls and be more prone to traffic injury. Excessive use of non-ventilated rain tarps can lead to inefficient use of stored food reserves in respiration. Therefore, quick removal of rain tarps is important to maintaining good shear strength.

Hormones affect roots


It is known that hormones do control root and shoot growth and once the mechanics of how to utilize hormones with maximum efficiency is worked out, it is possible that increased shear strength will result.

Their research has demonstrated increased shear strength on Kentucky bluegrass sod utilizing “cytokinin-like” fungicides such as propiconazole and triadimefon.

Compaction will reduce shear strength by its negative effect on root growth and turf quality. A management program that includes aggressive aerification coupled with good traffic control, irrigation management and turfgrass selection can help minimize this negative impact. Capital improvements that provide efficient irrigation design, modification of soils to resist compaction and installation of drainage will all help to reduce this negative impact of compaction.

Aerification desired

Coring aerification increases air exchange, water infiltration, water retention, nutrient penetration and thatch decomposition while decreasing surface water runoff and irrigation frequency. It is a management practice that is absolutely essential to the quality production of turf on an athletic field.

Herbicides have the potential to harm turfgrass if improperly used. Most broadleaf herbicides, when applied in accordance with label recommendations, do little damage to turfgrass root systems. However, some preemergence and postemergence annual grass control herbicides do have the potential to reduce root system development even when used at recommended rates. Therefore, it is wise for athletic field managers and sod producers to critically scrutinize the data with regard to the potential of their preemergence herbicide to cause root pruning.

Work on cool-season grasses suggest that bensulide, pendimethalin and prodiamine have the potential to root prune Kentucky bluegrass and reduce shear strength. Likewise, bensulide and metribuzin do have potential to reduce bermudagrass root development.

Pest control

Timely and effective control of diseases, insects and nematicides is obviously important as these pests have tremendous potential to reduce turf quality, root growth and turf shear strength.

In summary, utilize low to moderate levels of nitrogen and adequate levels of supplemental nutrition. Select the varieties that have the greatest potential for providing the best combination of mowing height and frequency that removes no more than ½ of the existing green tissue. Remember that low mowing heights and intense mowing frequency reduce root and rhizome development in Kentucky bluegrass.

Minimize the negative effects of compaction through implementation of an aggressive aerification program. Carefully select preemergence herbicides to minimize the potential for root pruning. Maximize pest control effectiveness by applying the most efficacious materials at the proper time and in accordance with label directions.

Phosphorus and nitrogen appear to be the most influential nutritional elements on root production. Of the two, nitrogen is most often mismanaged.

Some People Would Like to Snuff Out Oregon's Grass Seed Industry.

Turfgrass professionals have come to know Oregon grown grass seed as the finest in the world. Now, some legislators here would like to put a stop to field burning ... the way we sanitize our fields of turf diseases and pests. This could mean the end of our grass seed industry as we know it, or at least, higher prices in the marketplace.

We need the help of turfgrass professionals. We need to tell our side of the story to legislators and the voting public. That's where you could help. Please help by sending some green back to Oregon.

Please make checks payable to

OREGON SEED COUNCIL

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Salem, Oregon 97301
503-585-1157

Circle No. 142 on Reader Inquiry Card

64 LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT/JUNE 1989
Safe, effective crabgrass control.
Here is what golf course superintendents need for crabgrass and goosegrass control. Here is Acclaim® 1EC Herbicide—an aggressive rescue treatment that is truly effective, yet easy on turf. Unlike the old arsenates, Acclaim is effective with just one treatment. And Acclaim won't harm seedlings when applied to new or reseeded turf.

Be ready for rescues anytime.
The best time for rescue treatments is early, beginning within 2 weeks of July 4th—but Acclaim controls emerged crabgrass up to 5 tillers and goosegrass up to 3 tillers anywhere, anytime.

So be ready to treat those high-use areas with Acclaim while crabgrass and other problem grasses are still small.

You'll stay on top of crabgrass—and get nothing but compliments on your lush, beautiful turf.

ACCLAIM KEEPS CRABGRASS AWAY FROM THE CLUB!

ACCLAIM®
Because your turf is always on display.

Circle No. 119 on Reader Inquiry Card
EMPLOYEE RETENTION
IN TRYING TIMES

As employee pools dwindle, flexible work schedules might be a way to attract and keep good people.

by Ed Wandtke

The green industry in 1989 is experiencing an employee shortfall never before seen by any industry in the United States. Fewer available employees and an upcoming increase in the minimum wage will force you to pay even more for employees that are harder to find and keep.

How can you attract and retain employees in such times? One way is to maintain a reasonable work schedule.

Defining the job
How many hours do your employees expect to work when they sign on for the season? Do you tell them what impact the weather can have on their work days in the early part of the season?

Don’t assume that because you explain the working conditions and hours during the interview, turnover will be reduced. Memories are short and long hours and hot weather tend to increase an employee’s forgetfulness. Prudent managers need to implement a work schedule that will reduce employee stress due to adverse work and weather conditions.

Some companies currently schedule production to consume more than 10 hours per day, five days a week and one-half day on Saturday. Other companies set production based not on hours but on the number of accounts that need to be produced each day of the week to be certain that all customers are serviced during a round, or weather-related period of time.

Mowing and maintenance firms often book too much work for a given day of the week. Therefore, to encourage their employees to perform this higher workload, they pay their employees on a percentage of production basis.

What’s a reasonable workload?
All of these scheduling systems completely ignore the implications of weather conditions on employees’ morale and the impact extended hours has on production over a prolonged period of time. What can be done to alleviate this heavy-handed production push condition?

Determining a reasonable workload for employees performing various duties in your company should take into consideration the weather, physical exertion, machinery to be used, type of service to be delivered, drive time to and between properties and the length of time needed to service an individual account. These and other variables need to be determined for each route that you operate in your company (compare the actual time to your estimate to determine if your estimates are loose or tight).

Four or five day week
Many green industry companies discovered that when they scheduled work for five days of the week, they frequently were working all day Saturday and Sunday to complete scheduled tasks. Equipment breakdowns, absenteeism and weather constantly caused them to work these extra days. The result was more absenteeism the following week or less than quality work. Working out a solution to this dilemma was an immediate necessity.

A solution that appealed to the employees and management was a compromise in the length and number of work days. Hours were increased to 10 or 11 for Monday through Thursday. Friday was a day to finish by 5 p.m. Any work not completed during the first five days of the week was performed on Saturday.

Results of a shorter week
Cutting the scheduled work week to five days resulted in almost all of the crews completing their work by Friday in order to have Saturday and Sunday off. All of these time improvement features were accomplished with the employees personal needs in mind and with no reduction in pay. Morale continued to increase and employees have remained with the company for more than three years even though they are not yet full-time workers.

A potentially undesirable result of this plan is that, if you’re asked to bid a Saturday service, you’ll have to either double the price or turn the account down.

Knowing when and how to lighten the workload requires planning. Morale, employee retention and company profitability will increase if the owner pays more attention to the hours employees work.
We're so sure our revolutionary new walk-behind 2-cycle crankshaft system will stand up to what you run into, that we're backing it with an exclusive two-year warranty. No one else in the industry offers a two-year crankshaft warranty on small trimming mowers. Because no one else has what Jacobsen has. A revolutionary (patent applied for) crankshaft protection device incorporating an adapter and stiffener that help prevent twisting, bending or breakage. Thus, effectively extending engine and equipment life, while maximizing productive cutting time.

In fact, extensive testing showed this unique Jacobsen design to be vastly superior to anything in the market. At full throttle, a solid steel, one-inch shaft was placed in the path of the rotary blade. Competitive crankshafts bent on contact, yet the Jacobsen crankshaft survived. Not once, but again and again, without damage. Combine the exclusive new Jacobsen crankshaft system with our durable 2-cycle engine, rugged lightweight aluminum magnesium alloy deck, heavy-duty greasable wheels, large five-quart fuel tank and shock-absorbing front bumper and you've got the most reliable commercial walk-behind available. We guarantee it.

So see your nearest Jacobsen Commercial Products dealer for more information and a free demonstration of the industry's most durable walk-behind rotary mower. Jacobsen Division of Textron Inc., Racine, WI 53403.
EXMARK MANUFACTURING COMPANY HAS ADDED OPERATOR PRESENCE CONTROLS (OPC) TO ITS FULL LINE OF COMMERCIAL POWER MOWERS. THE COMPANY SAYS THE CONTROLS PROVIDE PRECISE FINGERTIP CONTROL FOR SAFE AND EASY OPERATION.

When OPC levers are released, the mower engine stops automatically if either the blade or wheel drive are engaged. Easy grip OPC levers are on the mower handles, increasing effectiveness and reducing operator fatigue.

Circle No. 191 on Reader Inquiry Card

FIVE-HP ENGINE GUNS INTO MARKET

Tecumseh Products Co. of Grafton, Wisc. has introduced the five-hp OVRM50 engine. Sources at Tecumseh say the engine provides a 25 percent increase in horsepower.

Both the OVRM40 and OVRM50 are equipped with an automotive-type paper air filter, two-quart, no-rust fuel tank with large fill opening, easy access oil fill and dip stick and long-lasting muffler.

Circle No. 192 on Reader Inquiry Card

Rainsaver says the equipment is well suited for subsurface application of pesticides for grub and mole cricket control.

The Rainsaver 360 is designed for lawn care and industrial park areas. The Rainsaver 960 is designed for larger areas and can cover 12 to 20 acres a day with its 7-1/2 inch swath.

Circle No. 193 on Reader Inquiry Card

FLOW SENSORS MEASURE FOR ALL SERVICES

Data Industrial of Pocasset, Mass. now offers a new line of 4000 Series flow sensors. The sensors' in-line, flow-through design uses a tangential six-bladed impeller for liquid flow measurement. The sensors are offered in nominal 1/2", 3/4" and 1" pipe sizes, and are molded of PVC, CPVC and PVDF materials for all services, including deionized water and corrosive fluids.

Pressure ratings of 350 PSI @ 70° and temperature ratings of 220° at 98 PSI are available depending on material selection. The unit's non-magnetic detection circuit provides accuracy within 1% full scale.

EASY COME.
The 4000 Series units are compatible with a full range of Data Industrial transmitters and displays.

Biostimulant has had good results

ROOTS is a new root growth enhancer developed to promote root growth in turfgrass, trees and ornamental plants. ROOTS is composed of cold and warm water keip extracts, humic acids, plant enzyme catalysts and a metabolizing agent. It may be mixed in dilution with most fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides except calcium nitrate and calcium phosphate.

For best results, dilute one gallon in at least 50 gallons of water.

Circle No. 194 on Reader Inquiry Card

Three-in-one helmet for safe trimming

A tri-function helmet system developed by Stihl for logging and tree trimming professions features a patented front visor sealing. The visor keeps saw dust and debris from falling between the mesh screen and hard hat. The lightweight system has a noise reduction rating of 22 decibels. Colored bright orange to promote the visibility and safety. Available with a patented rear rain shield.

Circle No. 195 on Reader Inquiry Card

Disc trencher in the groove

Dosko offers two models of disc trenchers, both with a maximum below grade cutting capacity of one foot. The RC-14 is powered by an 18 hp/2800 RPM Kohler gasoline engine with electric start. The smaller RC-12 is a 12 hp/2800 RPM gasoline model with recoil start. Trench widths for both models are

EASY GO.

The invasion is coming. An army of hungry insects, ready to destroy everything you've worked so hard to achieve.

But with new TEMPO® insecticide, they're stopped dead in their tracks. On arrival. With excellent residual control. And all while using about 60% less chemical than most of the competition.

It's really a simple idea. Ornamentals need protection when insects mount their attack. With new TEMPO, the battle is over before it's even started. No contest.

Tempo is a TM of Bayer AG. Germany. ©1989 Mobay Corp. 62891

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Specialty Products Group
Box 4913, Kansas City, MO 64120

JUNE1989/LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT 69
two, three and four inches.
Circle No. 197 on Reader Inquiry Card

Custom control system monitors application
The CCS100 Custom Control System from Dickey-John automatically maintains a preselected application rate for herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and liquid fertilizers, even as ground speed varies.

The system features a quick-acting, stainless steel control valve and sealed components for reliability and weather resistance. Digital readout displays pressure and gallons per acre or gallons per 1000 sq. ft. The unit also contains an audible alarm system to warn of inaccurate application.
Circle No. 198 on Reader Inquiry Card

Control chemical drift with new spray tip
The XR TeeJet from Spraying Systems Co. may help turf applicators reduce the risk of chemical drift and eliminate weeds entrenched in rough terrain.

The patented extended-range spray tip is designed to maintain a consistent pattern over a wider range of spraying pressures. With the extended-range tip, applicators can adjust droplet size and flow rate without stripping down booms. To control drift, adjust the XR TeeJet to as low as 15 PSI (60 PSI maximum for broadcast spraying). Spray angles range from 80 to 110 degrees.
Circle No. 199 on Reader Inquiry Card

Conserve smarter with RC controllers
Rainbird has updated its line of RC Series electro-mechanical controllers. The RC-4C, RC-7C and RC-1260C now feature a terminal strip for convenient installation of field wiring to valves and a quick-disconnect plug for easy connection of the controller panel.

The RC Series is available in four, seven or 12-station models. A master power switch permits system shut-down during rain and retains the program during system maintenance.

Available with station timing of three or six minutes to one hour per station. Program up to one to 23 automatic starts per day.

Circle No. 200 on Reader Inquiry Card

Backhoe equipped for greater depth
New Age Equipment, Inc. of Lafayette, Ind. has released its Model 99 high performance backhoe for skid steer and 3-point hitch applications.

An extendable dipperstick in-
creases depth and reach by two feet over the standard nine-foot model. The backrow features 2" diameter chrome moly pivot pins that run on steel backed bronze/polymer replaceable wear bushings of 100-hour lubrication intervals.

Other options include: externally capped hydraulic cylinders with replaceable hardened steel wear bushings; SAE 100 R-2 hydraulic hose; o-ring ports; high strength alloy steel tapered section bucket.

Watering tube also keeps out weeds
The Growth Ring Watering Tube can be used to fertigate young trees and plants while at the same time keeping weeds out of tree basins.

The Growth Ring, says Caleb Industries, which manufactures it, "gives your plants the kind of irrigation that they like best—one that is not too wet to choke off oxygen from the roots and not so spasmodic as to put them in stress when you wait too long to water."

The ring, after being filled, can be covered with a light layer of mulch or soil to discourage vandalism.

Computer system meant for the little guys
A personal computer system designed for smaller companies is new from Thornton Computer Management Systems. The IBM compatible Altos 500 system is configured specifically for companies with 1 to 3 person offices.

The system contains 2 megabytes of memory and a 40-megabyte hard disk, one monitor that can expand up to three, and a 24-pin dot matrix printer with letter quality.

Prices start at $15,890, including hardware and SLICE Green Industry software, telephone support and classroom instruction.

Flowable Morestan gets EPA go ahead
The Environmental Protection Agency has accepted for registration Mobay Corporation's new flowable formulation of Morestan 4 ornamental miticide, registered for use on flowers, shrubs and trees, and is free of harmful solvents.

Mobay sources add that the smaller particle size in the flowable product allows for more thorough distribution on the leaf surface, thus of-

NEW LIQUID FORMULATION!

In the battle for healthy ornamentals, only the strong emerge victorious. And the weak fall by the wayside.

Introducing new flowable MORESTAN® 4 Ornamental Miticide.

With MORESTAN, you get the strength you need to defeat even the worst mite infestations, the type of infestation that can devastate an entire ornamental crop. Superior performance in a water-based liquid formulation, free of solvents that can cause phytotoxicity. With proven knock-down power, strong ovicidal activity and excellent residual control.

MORESTAN. For the power to control the mightiest of mite problems.
Seed Company expands growing supplies line
Ball Seed Company has expanded its complete line of growing supplies to include the full range of high-quality Envy soluble powder fertilizers.

Envy fertilizers are made from the highest grade raw materials, and are uniformly consistent for quick, even absorption by plants. A soluble wetting agent assures reduced watering and faster, more uniform distribution of the nutrients.

The eight formulations include two general purpose blends, 20-20-20 and 20-10-20; 13-16-32 poinsettia finisher; 16-2-16 lily special; 20-2-20 low phosphorus blend; 15-16-17 peat-lite special; 20-5-30 potash special and 24-8-16 for tropical foliage.

Circle No. 207 on Reader Inquiry Card

Emitter delivers water where and when needed
The Iso-Flo pressure compensating emitter is designed by Agri-Fim to deliver a constant amount of required water at pressures of 10 to 40 psi.

The emitter is made of polypropyl-
Water is a Precious Resource!
Hydro-Wet® Can Help Conserve Water. Maintain Quality Turf and Save Money Too!

Hydro-Wet Makes Water Wetter
Hydro-Wet reduces both the surface tension and cohesive tension of water. It helps water move rapidly through thatch and soil into the root zone providing uniform wetting of soil.

Because Hydro-Wet reduces water loss from run-off and evaporation, watering can be reduced 30% to 50%.

Hydro-Wet Boosts Soil Moisture
With Hydro-Wet you increase the soil moisture reserve even on slopes and compacted soils. And that's especially important when water is in short supply.

University trials show Hydro-Wet can significantly increase soil moisture and improve turf quality. The beneficial effects of Hydro-Wet remain for months.

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Increased Soil Moisture Improves Turf Quality
A higher soil moisture content reduces drought stress. The results are greener, lusher turf. And noticeable dry spots are eliminated.

Hydro-Wet Available As Liquid Or New Granular
Both the liquid concentrate and easy-to-spread granular can be broadcast or applied as a spot treatment. No special equipment or handling precautions are necessary.

Hydro-Wet can also be applied through irrigation systems or incorporated with liquid fertilizer and pesticide programs.

New Hydro-Wet TG granular combines Hydro-Wet with Terra-Green®, a proven soil conditioner. This high analysis granule contains 22.5% Hydro-Wet, 50% more active ingredient than other granular agents, making it more economical.

Call For Full Details
For the location of your nearest distributor and more information about Hydro-Wet, call us.

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Overland Park, KS 66211
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ene, and Agrifim says it can withstand severe environmental conditions. Its barbed feature allows it to be directly plugged into the supply tubing or used off-line with standard feeder or distribution tubing.

Circle No. 209 on Reader Inquiry Card

Extend your reach with new flail mowers

Beaver Equipment Limited has introduced two new three-point linkage mounted flail reach mowers.

The P12 and P15 can cut and mulch up to two years growth in roadsides, drainage ditches, field boundaries and hedges. Cuttings are discharged uniformly behind the cutter head over its full cutting width.

Beaver offers a choice of three cutter head sizes. Flail cutter heads are available in 40-, 48-, and 60-inch cutting widths. With the cutter head fitting, the P12 offers a horizontal reach of 144 inches. The P15’s reach extends to 187 inches.

The company says both mowers have huge fence clearance, making them ideal for highway mowing over guard rails and fences.

Circle No. 210 on Reader Inquiry Card

Safe storage easy with prefab building

A new fire-rated storage building from Safety Storage, Inc. is designed to provide a prefabricated, relocatable structure for safe storage of flammables, chemicals and other hazardous materials.

The new buildings are Factory Mutual System approved and incorporate two-hour, Class A flame spread rated roof and ceiling, as well as two-hour Class A flame spread rated walls extending down to ground level.

Safety Storage, Inc. says the buildings can be located on any flat surface adjacent to or inside existing buildings, subject to local regulations and conditions stated in Factory Mutual guidelines on hazardous materials storage.

Circle No. 211 on Reader Inquiry Card

Drums march to the safety beat

A new line of lightweight, non-corrosive polyethylene drums from Direct Safety Company comply with Department of Transportation regulations for shipping and storage of hazardous chemicals.

Available in 15, 30-and 55-gallon sizes and six colors, the drums have 2" and 3/4" plugs.

Circle No. 212 on Reader Inquiry Card

Repair fitting is convenient, economical

Slip-Fix, an in-line PVC repair fitting from AMS Plastics is designed for quick and easy installation of valves, repair of broken water lines and the addition of laterals and risers.

When combined with a male adapter, Slip-Fix can be installed with a valve on either the pressure or non-pressure side, for fast and convenient in-line service.

Circle No. 213 on Reader Inquiry Card

One-piece fitting for easy assembly

A new Unitized Swing Joint from Lasco Fittings is a one-piece molded swing arm with no welded joints. The standard 12-inch lay length can be increased by adding a top-out nipple. A choice of inlets is provided to fit the system and various outlets may be specified to fit sprinkler heads.

The new swing joint is available in 1", 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" diameters, all pressure rated at 200 PSI/73°F. It features leak-proof O-rings seated in sealing grooves free of parting lines.

The Unitized Swing Joint carries a three-year performance warranty.

Circle No. 214 on Reader Inquiry Card

Pellets spot treat the dry turf areas

Aquatrols has reformulated its Aquagro soil wetting agent into pellets. The Advantage Pellets are applied through a hose-end unit, for treatment of localized dry spots. Aquatrols predicts turf managers will receive about twice the active ingredient of competitive pellets at a lower cost per

pellet. Each pellet treats up to one acre of turf.

The Advantage Applicator features a hose quick couple and comes complete with fittings for one inch hose and an adapter for a 3/4 inch hose.

Circle No. 215 on Reader Inquiry Card
If you've got a tough course to care for, we've got a Pro to help you do it. The Kawasaki Mule.

The Mule's got 4-wheel independent suspension, automatic transmission, and a reliable 18 horsepower, liquid-cooled engine for plenty of putt. And a Dual-Mode Differential for maximum drive.

It's small and maneuverable and easy on your turf. But plenty big enough to haul two guys and pack an additional 500 pounds in the tiltable, diamond-plate steel cargo bed. Total payload is a full half ton, like most of the bulky pickups you're probably using now. And with the optional trailer hitch, you can tow up to 1,000 more.

Plus you can add options like a hydraulic lift kit, turf tires, sideboards and more.

The bottom line? A Mule is high on performance and reliability and low on maintenance and operating costs. Which is par for the course, since it's a Kawasaki.

For your nearest dealer, call 1-800-543-MULE.

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JUNE 1989/LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT 79
Studies to protect groundwater quality

by Martin A. Petrovic, Ph.D., Cornell University

The national concern over chemicals in the environment has seldom been higher. The recent episodes of Alar in apples and cyanide in grapes are cases in point. A segment of chemical users receiving even more pressure are non-food-producing groups such as the turfgrass industry.

Protecting the nation's drinking water supply is a key environmental issue. With about 50 percent of the nation's drinking water coming from groundwater supplies, protecting groundwater quality is a crucial national issue.

Nitrates from fertilizers and pesticides are two potential contaminants of groundwater most often associated with turfgrass culture.

The nitrogen question

In the past decade a wealth of knowledge has been generated on the fate of nitrogen applied to turfgrass. Considerable information exists on nitrate leaching from sandy sites, but little or none exists from finer textured soils. A study was initiated for this purpose in 1987 at the Cornell University Long Island Horticultural Research Station, Riverhead, N.Y.

The study, supported by member companies of The Fertilizer Institute, evaluated the leaching potential of 9 different nitrogen sources (ureaform, methylene urea, two sulfur-coated ureas, urea, calcium nitrate, two polymer-coated ureas and Milorganite) applied as a "typical lawn" program.

Preliminary results indicate that the amount of fertilizer nitrogen leaching past the rootzone ranged from 0 to 5 percent, with most at 1 percent or less.

The amount of fertilizer nitrogen removed in the clippings of Kentucky bluegrass was found to range between 3 and 21 percent of fertilizer applied.

This study will continue until the spring of 1990 and provide additional information needed to develop a model to describe the fate of nitrogen applied to turfgrass.

Options available

The options available to manage nitrate leaching are: nitrogen source selection and rate of application, season of application, irrigation management and possibly amendments of sandy soil.

Amending sand for putting green or high-use athletic field construction may prove to be a valuable means of reducing nitrate leaching. Sand, by nature, does not absorb nutrients (low cation exchange capacity), especially the inorganic forms of nitrogen (ammonium and nitrate) as well as potassium.

Most sources of nitrogen fertilizers generally go through a conversion from ammonium to nitrate (nutrification). Ammonium, being a cation (+ charge), is held in soils having a high cation exchange capacity (not sand). Nitrate, on the other hand, is an anion (– charge) and is not held in soil, so it is easily leached if water is passing through the soil.

The ideal amendment would stop nitrogen from leaching, but still allow the green to have the physical properties of good drainage and aeration, and to resist compaction.

Clay has good cation holding properties but would destroy the physical properties of the green.

Natural zeolite

One material potentially meets both criteria—natural zeolite. One natural zeolite, called clinoptilolite, is a secondary mineral with a high silica content formed from volcanic rock. Major deposits of clinoptilolite are found in the western U.S.

Clinoptilolite can be crushed and screened to sand-sized particles with good physical properties and a cation exchange capacity like clay. Initial studies have shown that the physical properties of sand mixtures containing 5 percent clinoptilolite are maintained at the same time that the clinoptilolite protects the ammonium from being converted to nitrate.

Large scale field testing is now under way to determine to what extent clinoptilolite-amended sand will resist nitrate leaching. Organic amendments will also be evaluated.

There is limited information on the leaching potential of pesticides applied to turfgrass. Generally, this is a result of the fact that even though leaching data is needed for pesticide registration, little has been done related to turfgrass. Furthermore, the information available on pesticide leaching may not be applicable for the turfgrass ecosystem for the following reasons:

• The turfgrass sward has a very high surface canopy compared to row crops. This could relate to greater interception of the pesticide, resulting in the potential for more plant uptake, photodegradation and volatilization.

• The turfgrass ecosystem often has a thatch layer associated with it. The thatch can absorb some of the pesticide and provide conditions that favor both more volatilization and enhanced microbial degradation.

• Under turfgrass conditions, the surface soil contains substantially more roots than most other cropping systems. This could relate to more root uptake or other aspects that could tie up more pesticide.

Establishing models

Numerous pesticide leaching models can predict the leaching potential of a given pesticide. Work being done this year at Cornell University will examine the usefulness of four pesticide leaching models in predicting the leaching from turf of at least two pesticides (Sevin and Daconil 2787).

The study at the A.R.E.S.T.S. facility will involve three soil types (sandy, sandy loam and slit loam) and two irrigation approaches (light, frequent versus heavy, infrequent).

Protecting our nations resources, such as groundwater, should be a concern of every landscape manager. Research of this nature can provide the information necessary to protect the environment while allowing turfgrass to have the quality desired.

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Lebo Newman, vice president of Redwood Landscaping, Santa Rosa, Calif., has achieved success by using his talents fully. He studied architecture in college, showing an aptitude for perceiving spatial relations. And, since moving to California, he has combined this talent with a love for growing things.

Newman's company, Redwood Landscaping, is the largest landscape contractor in California's Sonoma County, specializing in installation and maintenance work. The firm maintains 250 acres of properties in Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano counties, including commercial, industrial, public and multi-residential sites.

The focus was on installation when Newman became a partner with Bill Davidson in Redwood Landscaping in 1973. "We soon noticed the landscapes installed were not maturing as they should have due to the lack of professional landscape care available in our area," Newman recalls. "This prompted us to offer professional landscape maintenance services, too."

Bigger and better
Professionalism is the key to effective landscape management, Newman believes. "We provide far more than just a mowing crew," he says. "Recognizing and solving problems that cause damage over a long period of time requires an understanding of the design intention, irrigation and planting, drainage standards, horticultural techniques and the particular needs of the client."

That's why Redwood Landscaping employs specialists in the fields of turf management, pesticide use and safety, irrigation repair and horticulture. "Each technician completes training sessions in general horticulture techniques as well as the field they choose to specialize in," Newman says.

"It was one of the worst-case scenarios. But because of our previous timely irrigations and deep root feeding management, the grounds were able to survive the stress."

—Lebo Newman

Safe weed control
For Newman, quality service also means sharing his community's concern for the environment. "Public sensitivity to chemicals is very intense in Marin County and Sonoma County is becoming more aware as well," Newman explains. "I like Turflon herbicide for both broadcast and spot applications because it's an environmentally responsible, cost-effective material."

"Turflon controls tough weeds. It doesn't require reaplications, either," Newman says. "That reduces the number of callbacks for us."

Newman's commitment to excellence was put to the test in 1987 when 3,500 gallons of diesel fuel overflowed from an underground storage tank system onto property owned by Hewlett Packard, one of Redwood Landscaping's clients. The company's irrigation program had to be shut down or severely restricted for nearly a month while the spill was cleaned up.

The accident occurred just before the California Landscape Contractors Association was scheduled to judge the 75-acre site for the state's prestigious Ben Slade Memorial Award. Newman considered withdrawing from the competition, but finally decided to let the entry stand.

Award-winning job
"It was one of the worst-case scenarios that you never want to find yourself in," he says. "But because of our previous timely irrigations and deep root-feeding management, the grounds were able to survive the stress." And Redwood Landscaping received the award that year.

Redwood Landscaping has earned a cabinet-full of other awards in the CLCA's North Coast region since 1976 and statewide since 1986. The firm also has supplied three presidents and four officers of the CLCA in the past eight years.

Newman himself has been active in CLCA and other industry associations for 13 to 14 years. "One of my business philosophies is: support the industry, get out and work for it, and you'll learn from it," he says.
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Circle No. 154 on Reader Inquiry Card
Entry forms are now being accepted by the Professional Grounds Management Society and LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT magazine for their third annual "Landscape Manager of the Year" award.

The purpose of the award is to recognize superior job performance among landscape managers, to challenge those involved in the industry, to achieve higher standards of excellence and to bring national recognition to deserving managers.

Any person directly responsible for the professional maintenance of one or more landscapes is eligible to enter. Applicants will be judged according to job performance, honors and awards, procedures and philosophies, and contributions to the green industry. Applicants will be asked, at the time of entry, to submit four 5 x 7 black-and-white glossy photos and 10 color 35mm slides of current work areas with a short narrative on each.

Applicant's name

Title

Applicant's company

Official entry form should be sent to:

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Company

Address

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Mail to: PGMS, Landscape Manager of the Year, 1201 Galloway Ave., Suite 1E, Cockeysville, MD 21030, 301-667-1833
Mites or mildew disease?

Problem: Every year, we see whitish powdery growth on the lower surface of oak tree leaves. We also see a number of small black specks present in this area. Is this caused by mites? What can be sprayed to control this? (Ohio)

Solution: From your description of the symptoms, the problem you are dealing with appears to be caused by a fungus called powdery mildew disease. The black structures you have been seeing are probably not mites, but are fruiting bodies of the fungus that contain fungal spores.

Several different powdery mildew fungi attack oak, including _Sphaerotheca lanestris_, the most troublesome mildew producer. Others are _Erisiphe trina_, _Microsphaeria alni_ and _Phyllactinia corylea_.

It is possible that mites may also be present on the same plant. To detect mites, shake the leaves over some white paper or cloth. If mites are present, they will fall and begin to crawl on the white surface. Know that mites have eight legs while insects have six and that they leave a staining mark on the white surface when crushed. It’s a good idea to just be sure.

An application of fungicides like Acti-Done PM, Benlate or Karathane is recommended to manage the powdery mildew disease problem.

If the problem is identified to be due to mites, an application of horticultural oil during early spring or either Kelthane or Metasystox-R in mid-June and again two or three weeks later is recommended. Of course, read and follow label specifications for best results.

Identifying the disease

Problem: How can I control disease and fungi in the adverse, mid-summer climate of South Florida, and how will this affect the turf? (Florida)

Solution: Like with any pest management, success in disease management also depends on several factors, such as proper identification of the disease(s), proper timing for treating and using proper materials. Therefore, the first thing you should know is about the kind(s) of disease(s) you are dealing with. Your local cooperative extension service should be able to help you with that.

If the turfgrass areas have had a history of certain serious diseases in the past, treating these areas on a preventative basis (before the disease appears) may be beneficial. Most diseases can be effectively managed if the problem is detected very early in the disease development period and treated with proper fungicides. If the disease has progressed too far and is too late to manage, fungicide treatments may not be practical or beneficial. In some situations, overseeding or renovating the lawn may be necessary.

As far as your question as to how this will affect the turf—it depends on how well the overall disease management has been implemented. If the proper disease management program is followed, there is a good chance that a given disease can be effectively managed and the turf quality improved. The fungicides are designed to manage certain diseases and, if used properly, they can improve the health of the turfgrass.

The disease-causing agents establish on stressed and weakened plants. Therefore, along with fungicide treatments, it is important to identify the contributing stress factor(s) and provide corrective measures.

For most diseases, multiple applications of a fungicide is necessary at specific intervals. Refer to its label for further details.

When to seed and aerify

Problem: We have seeded a number of lawns after aerifying and are not fully satisfied with the results. In many lawns, even after a full season’s growth, bare areas are not filled in yet. In addition, we noticed a lot of clumps of plants in the aerification holes.

What are we doing wrong? We would appreciate comments and guidelines for better seeding procedures. (New York)

Solution: Seeding the lawns after aerifying is one of the acceptable ways seeding can be done. This procedure works well if you are using turfgrass seed like Kentucky bluegrass with rhizomatous spreading habits. These plants with underground stems (rhizomes) can grow and spread and fill in bare areas. If you use turfgrass seeds primarily with bunch-type growth habits, they may fill in slowly or not at all. This would produce bunch-type growth surrounding aerification holes.

After aerifying, it is often a good idea to apply some fertilizer, particularly one high in phosphorus. Aerification aids in the movement of phosphorus through the root zone.

Another method of seeding is to use an aeroseeder. With this equipment you can expect better results because the machine slices the ground and drops the seeds into the groove, establishing seed and soil contact.
Surface-feeding sod webworms, armyworms and cutworms don't stand a chance when PROXOL® 80SP is on the job. It's as easy to apply as a spray and has no unpleasant odor. Fast-working PROXOL readily penetrates thatch to control grubs. Yet it has no long-term residual build-up in the soil.

For a complete information kit on nourishing and protecting your turf, including a comprehensive guide on turf insect control, join the NOR-AM Turf Management Program. Write to the Communications Department, NOR-AM Chemical Company, 3509 Silverside Road, P.O. Box 7495, Wilmington, DE 19803.

IMPORTANT: Please remember always to read and follow carefully all label directions when applying any chemical.
Repell Perennial Ryegrass was one of the first varieties developed especially for insect resistance. Repell is naturally resistant to insects that feed above ground, because it contains high levels of an insect-resistant fungus called an 'endophyte.' So a Repell turf doesn’t need costly insecticides to control insects like sod webworms, chinch bugs, billbugs or cutworms.

In addition to its natural insect resistance, national tests have repeatedly proven that Repell is an all-round top-performing ryegrass:
- Bright, dark green color
- Drought tolerance
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Try Repell — the perennial ryegrass with natural insect resistance.