

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



Dr. Art Bruneau

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-

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AWARDS

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. □



Roger Brown

SHORT CUTS

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.

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 infor-

mation, "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 newslet-

ters, 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).

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