

# Dr. Beard views future of turf management

■ Dr. James Beard outlined 10 trends he felt vital during a presentation at the Michigan Turfgrass Conference, just a few miles from Michigan State University where he taught from 1961 to 1975.

"Some of the things I say will probably be wrong, but the challenge is to think of the future," said Beard who was visiting from Texas A&M University.

**1. More computer use in turfgrass management.** "You're going to come in and turn that computer on and you're going to get a series of readouts that there is a high probability of this disease in the next four days, or the prime time for winter overseeding is coming up, or a period of root stress is approaching," he notes. Computers, networked to libraries, will provide an immediate source of information for turfgrass managers.

**2. Reduced pesticide use.** More corrective and fewer preventive applications. More pesticide applications will be target-specific.

**3. More emphasize on pest management approaches.** The key to solid turfgrass management?—"understanding and manipulating the environment in favor of the growth of the turfgrass plant, and minimizing the chances of stress," says Beard.

**4. Water conservation.** Expect less

water available for turfgrass use, higher water costs, increased use of effluent water, government control or allocation, says Beard, noting that the industry has had a hard time convincing the public that



Beard: Predicts more tolerant turf.

turfgrass is actually vital in preserving and protecting groundwater.

**5. More use of controlled-release fertilizer products.** The presence of nitrates

in groundwater will continue to be an issue. He asks for improvements in slow-release fertilizer carriers.

**6. Less energy waste.** Expect steadily rising costs for petroleum-based products and internal combustion machinery, causing turfgrass managers to plan their programs with energy savings in mind.

**7. Improved stress tolerance in turfgrass cultivars.** Plant breeders will accelerate their efforts to develop grasses that provide quality turf while requiring less energy, water, fertilizer, and pesticides.

**8. Innovative rootzones for turfgrass getting lots of traffic.** Beard refers to a mesh element system in place in the upper six inches of turfgrass rootzone at the 14-acre Santa Anita (Calif.) Race Track. He said it significantly reduced divoting and improved turf at the track. Systems based on similar principles might be developed for golf tees/greens and sports fields.

**9. Growing focus on employee safety.** Employee training programs will focus on safety practices, use of equipment, product safety, etc.

**10. More education needed to keep abreast of technological advances.** Turfgrass managers will *have to* be well versed in turfgrass, and also in cost control, system organization, personnel management, budgeting, etc.

The heart of his message? "Efficiency through better management of water use, pesticide use, energy use, equipment use, labor use, and fertilizer use," says Beard.

—Ron Hall

## High vs. low volume: still sparks controversy

■ Maybe you can *still* spark a hot little argument concerning liquid versus dry lawn applications.

Maybe.

Or how about high volume versus low volume?

Consider this instead: a separate company, a low volume or granular company, *in addition* to your present company? Perhaps you can even retrain and staff the new venture with some of the same personnel you already employ?

Bruce Jacobs, an agronomic specialist with DowElanco, posed the questions during a presentation at the Michigan Turfgrass Conference.

Jacobs cautioned, however, that before making any significant changes in an operation business owners should satisfy themselves that they can answer the following three questions:

**1. Will the change improve the company's long-term profitability?**

**2. Will the change improve employee motivation?**

**3. Will the change improve the company's service to its customers?**

Until just recently—into the 1980s, really—the public embraced high volume liquid applications at least in part, claims Jacobs, because the service was new and novel.



Bruce Jacobs: weigh long-term profit picture when considering liquid vs. dry.

"People said, 'Hey, I can't do that. Hose down my lawn next'," says Jacobs of the first professional applicators, some of whom used converted oil tank trucks and put down as much as 10 gallons of material per 1,000 sq.ft.

"Now I think the homeowner is saying, 'Give me the service because I don't have

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## HIGH VS. LOW VOLUME

### Advantages of high volume:

- ✓ One-step application. You can mix products in the tank.
- ✓ Excellent to good coverage of the lawn.
- ✓ Less chance for phytotoxicity, streaking.

### Disadvantages of high volume:

- x Large, heavy trucks.
- x Hard to operate in downtown areas, lack of mobility.
- x In event of spill, potentially more material to contain.

### Advantages of low volume:

- ✓ Smaller, easier to operate, easier to keep up vehicles.
- ✓ Better mobility.
- ✓ Fewer gallons of material on the road.

### Disadvantages of low volume:

- x Generally demands more experienced applicators.
- x Greater likelihood of phytotoxicity and streaking by technicians.
- x Spills are usually of more concentrated material.

### High vs. low from page 82

time to do it for myself," says Jacobs.

Jacobs says the lawn application industry is moving toward low volume (1 to 1-1/2 gallons per 1,000 sq.ft.) and granular programs, but some high volume liquid operations are still profitable and healthy.

So instead of stripping off the tanks from your big chemical trucks and selling them as flatbeds, or reinventing the company image, he suggests, start another operation, maybe even with a different company name and different image in the marketplace.