

Golf greens get flush treatment

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Golf greens of the future may offer the final stage of sewage treatment, at least in arid areas, say researchers at the University of Missouri here.

"At present, 10 percent of golf courses in the southwestern U.S. are irrigated with treated domestic sewage," says turfgrass specialist John Dunn. "Within the next 20 years, that should increase to 100 percent."

"Golf greens are ideal for tertiary sewage treatment because the dense mat of grass roots absorbs excess nutrients from the treated effluent," he says.

Dunn and grad student Tom McKay aim to deal with negative public perceptions of recycled sewage water. They are comparing turf treated with both sewage and drinking water. They are also comparing irrigation by sprinkler with irrigation through porous pipes laid under the green.

"It's too early to reach firm conclusions," Dunn says. "But we have found no difference in green quality water since the turf was laid last fall. Only time will tell if we will get problems with the pipes blocking from lime build-up, effluent particles or root hairs."

CLARIFICATIONS

■ Weights of Hoffco string trimmers listed on page 30 of the March issue referred to shipping weights, which include the weights of all accessories. Other equipment listed carrying weights.

■ Another article in that issue incorrectly noted that cyfluthrin has not yet been approved for control of Lyme disease ticks in New York. The insecticide is marketed in two formulations, under the trade name Tempo, by Miles. Its wettable powder was approved for the above use in April, 1991; its 2EC formulation was approved in August.

■ A chart on page 62 of that issue incorrectly noted that Turflon D, Turflon II and Confront herbicides were manufactured by Dow. They are, in fact, manufactured by DowElanco.

■ Lynda Wightman, contrary to what is stated on page 52 of the March issue, is an employee of Hunter Industries, based in San Diego.

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT regrets the inaccuracies.



Vice President Dan Quayle (left), NAA executive president Bob Felix.

White paper on tree benefits helps NAA reach top government levels

AMHERST, N.H.—In a brief meeting here in February, the National Arborist Association presented Vice President Dan Quayle with a whitepaper titled "The Importance of Large Tree Maintenance in Mitigating Global Climate Change."

NAA executive president Bob Felix made the presentation, on behalf of the organization's membership.

The research document was prompted by concerns that President George Bush's "America the Beautiful" program focuses

on new plantings and does not adequately address the need to maintain mature, healthy trees.

The NAA has also distributed the whitepaper to the U.S. Congress, state foresters and urban foresters across the nation. The document was funded by a grant from the National Arborist Foundation.

For more info, or to receive a copy of the whitepaper, contact NAA at (800) 733-2622.

AAN says Asian gypsy moths are very real threat to landscape plants

WASHINGTON—Since last November, the American Association of Nurserymen has been working with key members of the U.S. Congress to try and thwart a potential problem with the Asian gypsy moth that could affect the landscape industry.

According to a press release, the AAN's efforts "have been successful, in that the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, in conjunction with the USDA Forest Service, has developed a comprehensive treatment and eradication plan to prevent infestation. We are now working to urge that this important preventive plan be funded."

In 1991, Asian gypsy moths were found on ships in the northwest U.S. The ships had presumably picked up the insects at

Siberian ports of call.

Asian gypsy moth is of the same species as the gypsy moth that was introduced in the U.S. years ago. However, the Asian strain differs in that:

- females are capable of flying up to 65 miles whereas the "North American" female does not fly;

- it appears to feed more readily on a much broader range of plants, and may establish more readily on conifers; and

- it has the potential to spread much more quickly.

According to the AAN's report on the subject, introduction of the Asian gypsy moth here could mean an alteration in wild animal (and endangered species) habitats.