ASK THE EXPERT

How do I manage wild garlic and onion weeds in lawns? We have difficulty managing them with our regular program. We have used Trimec 899/3-Way with sporadic results. Appreciate your comments. -MICHIGAN

Wild garlic and onion are

difficult to manage. However, repeated applications of herbicides such as 2,4-D ester should help manage the weeds. 2,4-D ester is a selective, post-emergent herbicide. This means the target weeds, such as garlic and onions, must be actively growing. This product will not help manage the weeds as a preemergent. A common problem is timing. If you apply herbicide treatments when the weeds are not present, your application will not have any effect .

Use caution when applying products such as 2,4-D ester herbicides near non-target desirable plants (vegetable garden plants, flowering plants, etc.). Ester formulations can volatilize and drift to nearby plants and cause injury. Avoid use in windy conditions.

Read and follow label specifications for best results.

How do I know if a tree needs mycorrhizae fungus? If it does need mycorrhizae fungus, how do I determine which one?

-NEW YORK

A representative from Plant Health Care, Inc., the manufacturer of several mycorrhizae containing products mentioned the following, which might help answer your question. Mycorrhizae is actually a symbiotic association of fungi and tree roots. There are two types of mycorrhizae: *ectomycorrhizae* which are basically on the external surface of the roots and *endomycorrhizae* which are inside the roots. Most plants have some sort of mycorrhizae fungal association.

It is difficult to determine whether or not a tree actually needs mycorrhizae. It is also difficult to tell how much mycorrhizae is in the soil associated

Ectomycorrhizal Trees Aspen (Populus) Basswood Beech Birch Chestnut Chinquapin Douglas-Fir Fir Hemlock Hickory Larch Linden (a basswood) Madrone Oak Pecan Pine Populus (True Poplar)

Both Ecto & Endo

Spruce

Plants Arborvitae Alder Casuarina Cedars Cottonwood Cypress Eucalyptus Willow

Endomycorrhizal Plants Acacia Ailanthus Apple Ash

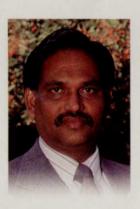
Bay Barberry Blackberry Boxelder **Buckeve** Carrotwood Catalpa Cherry Chinaberry Citrus Crabapple Crape Myrtle Cryptomeria Cycads Dogwood Elm Gingko Gums Grapevine Hackberry Hawthorn Hibiscus Holly Hophornbean Horsechestnut Hydrangea Juniper Leyland Cypress Ligustrum Lily Locust London Planetree Magnolia Maple Melaleuca Mesquite Mimosa Mulberry

Monkey-Pod

with a particular tree without studying and analyzing it scientifically. If the growing soil/site is good, and if there are a number of other trees growing nearby, there should be adequate mycorrhizae. If the tree is under stress or growing in poor soils, such as subsoil from a construction site, it may respond to the addition of mycorrhizae.

The table below indicates the specific mycorrhizae for different plant species. **LM**

Olive Osage-Orange Palms Paulownia Persimmon Pittosporum Raintree Redbud Redwood Rose **Russian Olive** Sassafrass Serviceberry Sequoia Silverbell Sourwood Sumac Sycamore Tree-of-Heaven Tupelo Viburnum Walnut Yellow Poplar Yew All shrubs and foliage plants (except laurels, rhododendron, & azalea) All berries (except blueberry, cranberry & lingonberry) All nut trees (except pecan) All flowers All vegetables All grasses All fruit trees



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