

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 pre-emergent. 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

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**



BALAKRISHNA RAO
*Manager of Research and
 Technical Development
 for the Davey Tree Expert
 Company, Kent, Ohio*

SEND YOUR QUESTIONS TO:

"Ask the Expert"
 Landscape Management
 7500 Old Oak Blvd.
 Cleveland, OH 44130

Please allow two to three months for an answer to appear in the magazine.

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)
 Spruce

Both Ecto & Endo Plants

Arborvitae
 Alder
 Casuarina
 Cedars
 Cottonwood
 Cypress
 Eucalyptus
 Willow

Endomycorrhizal Plants

Acacia
 Ailanthus
 Apple
 Ash
 Bay
 Blackberry
 Boxelder
 Buckeye
 Carrotwood
 Catalpa
 Cherry
 Chinaberry
 Citrus
 Crabapple
 Crape Myrtle
 Cryptomeria
 Cycads
 Dogwood
 Elm
 Ginkgo
 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

Olive
 Osage-Orange
 Palms
 Paulownia
 Persimmon
 Pittosporum
 Raintree
 Redbud
 Redwood
 Rose
 Russian Olive
 Sassafras
 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