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EXCELLENCE IN IRRIGATION

Circle No. 154 on Reader Inquiry Card

SEPTEMBER 1983/WEEDES TREES & TURF 11



This slope was cleared with Roundup—then planted with a ground cover.

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“WITH ROUNDUP, I NOT ONLY SAVE TIME, I CAN ALSO DO A BETTER JOB. BIG JOBS OR SMALL ONES. EXTENSIVE RENOVATIONS—OR JUST AN AREA UPGRADE. THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS, I COULDN'T BE AS COMPETITIVE WITHOUT ROUNDUP.”

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OF CARL'S LANDSCAPING, INC., LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA

Carl Schiefer runs an award-winning landscaping business in Orange county, California. In that part of the country bermudagrass is an extremely tough perennial weed problem in lawn and shrub areas. Carl solves that problem with Roundup® herbicide.

“We spray Roundup, and 7 days later we can plant. That's because Roundup has no residual

soil activity. With conventional methods, we'd have to spend days digging up the rhizomes. In some areas, that means going down at least 12 inches if you're going to do an honest job. With Roundup, we can destroy the weeds, roots and all. On this particular site, I figure I saved about 6 days with Roundup.”

When you renovate a lawn or slope with Roundup you won't have to dig, disc or use a sod cutter. Just apply Roundup when the old lawn is actively growing and at the proper stage of growth. Then come back 7 or more days later to

power rake, till or slice—then plant. Your customers will like Roundup too, because the work site can hold up to light foot traffic during renovation.

Roundup can help make your workforce more efficient and your bidding more competitive. When you add it all up, that's the kind of edge you need to be successful today. Just ask Carl.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT MAKING LAWN RENOVATION MORE PROFITABLE WITH ROUNDUP, CALL 1-800-621-5800 TOLL FREE. IN ILLINOIS, CALL 1-800-972-5858.

Round up was also used for trimming and edging around new plantings, as well as follow-up maintenance.



Monsanto

Circle No. 136 on Reader Inquiry Card

UPDATE

ALCA management conference packed with facts

The Associated Landscape Contractors of America's Management Division has developed an information packed program for its two-day conference in Denver, Nov. 13-15.

The Division attracted more than 400 for its first conference last fall in Dallas. The content of the second conference has been increased to provide both technical and management help for middle to upper management of landscape companies of all specialties. All sessions are concentrated into two days to reduce time away from the job.

Sales and marketing sessions will be led by the Sales Management Institute of Raleigh, NC, and include sales training, scheduling, manpower utilization, pricing strategies, management trends in the 80's, and market planning.

Technical sessions are led by university specialists and include use of growth regulators, cool and warm season weed control, and application techniques. Speakers include Jack Butler and Bob Zindhl of Colorado State University, Clyde Elmore of the University of California, Davis, B.J. Johnson of the University of Georgia, and Ray Freeborg of Purdue.

The Management Division is giving the lawn care association a run for its money with this conference. The site of the conference is the Marriott Southeast, Denver. Early registration discounts apply until October 20. Prices range from \$25 for students to \$175 for non-members. You can register by contacting ALCA, 1750 Old Meadow Rd., McLean, Va. 22102, (703) 821-8611.

Housing nears pre-recession level

Despite the slight rise in interest rates this spring, single-family and multi-family housing starts were up nearly 75 percent from the year before, nearing a level not achieved since September 1979.

The Commerce Department reported May housing starts were close to 1.8 million units, up from 1.03 million a year earlier. Multi-family housing starts increased twice as much as single-family starts from the prior month, 28 percent and 14 percent respectively.

The South, West and North Central parts of the country shared the increase. The Northeast declined slightly.

Building permits for housing also rose in May to a 44-month high signalling future starts.

Opportunities in landscape construction should begin this fall and surge in 1984. Landscape maintenance work should start rising due to new construction by next summer.

ILCA awards entry deadline set

The Illinois Landscape Contractors Association is accepting entries for its 1984 awards program.

Any landscape architect, landscape designer, firm, property owner or professional individual representing a landscape installation may enter. All entries must be received by Nov. 1. Awards will be presented at the ILCA Awards Luncheon during the Mid-America Horticulture Trade Show in January 1984. For entry particulars, contact ILCA, 4 A East Wilston St., Batavia, IL 60510, (312) 879-5566.

light topics for golf turf, lawn care and parks and recreational turf. Dr. Houston Couch of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Jim Brooks, executive director of the Professional Lawn Care Association of America and Dr. Bill Daniel of Purdue University are scheduled to speak.

On Oct. 11, there will be two concurrent sessions. Session I will offer a chance for Pesticide License Re-Certification Review and the Core Exam, as well as category examinations for ornamentals and turf. Session II will be on Turf Equipment for the Space Age.

For more information, contact the Executive Office of the Florida Turf-Grass Association, 1520 Edgewater Dr. Suite E, Orlando, FL 32804 (305) 425-1581.

EDUCATION

Guelph offers cemetery management program

The Ontario Association of Cemeteries and the University of Guelph are cooperating to offer a Cemetery Management and Maintenance program through the university's home study program.

The 45-credit course leads to a diploma. Each course has a tuition ranging from \$63 to \$152 which covers the cost of all materials. Application for enrollment is available from the Department of Independent Study, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1.

TURFGRASS

Turgeon leaves Texas A&M

Dr. A.J. Turgeon, Professor and Resident Director of the Texas A&M Research and Extension Center at Dallas, has left his post there to become vice president of research and technical products for Tru Green, a fertilizer, insect and weed control company, headquartered in East Lansing, MI.

His resignation took effect Aug. 1.

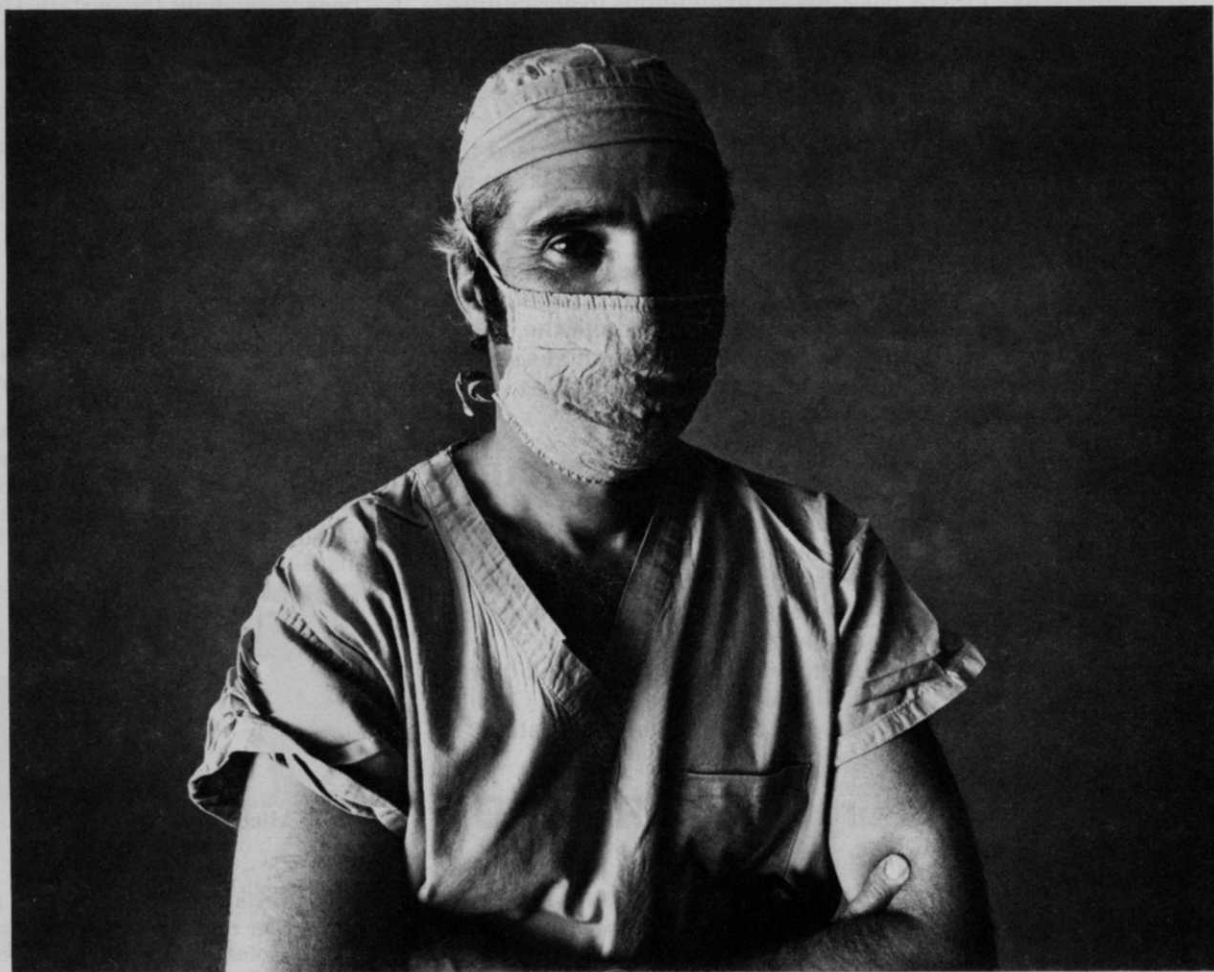
Turgeon, 40, who has been at Texas A&M for the past 3½ years, said he will miss academics, but looks forward to "the opportunity to move into industry and full-time turfgrass work."

"I grew up on a golf course (Metropolis Country Club in White Plains, NY) and spent 8½ years at the University of Illinois," Turgeon told WT&T.

While at Texas A&M, Turgeon headed the implementation of a long

Continued on page 16

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SEPTEMBER 1983/WEEDS TREES & TURF 15

UPDATE

Arborists file suit over noise rules

The National Arborist Association (NAA) filed suit in June against The U.S. Department of Labor for "arbitrary, capricious, discriminatory, and unconstitutional" regulation under the Hearing Conservation Amendment.

The suit, filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals, claims the Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulation adversely impacts, harms and prejudices the membership of the Association. The Amendment, to take effect March 1, 1984, requires employers to monitor noise levels in employee work areas. Noise levels are not to average more than 85 decibels (dB) over an eight-hour period. OSHA has allowed exemptions to agriculture, oil and gas drilling, and the construction industry.

"The ominous aspect of this regulation is it makes an employer responsible for hearing loss, regardless of the cause," says NAA Executive Vice-President Robert Felix.

"Although chippers, stump cutters and chain saws exceed the decibel level, hearing protection required by other legislation reduces noise levels to well below the required level," Felix points out.

The NAA suit was filed in the US Court of Appeals naming US Department of Labor and Occupational Safety and Health Administration officials as defendants. NAA pointed out the sound level of a typical disco is 127 decibels. The organization seeks to resolve the matter before the compliance date of March 1, 1984.

Nursery lab saved from budget cuts

A broad-based plea to save the Delaware, Ohio, Nursery Crops Research Laboratory from the budget ax has succeeded. The appeal, led by the American Association of Nurserymen, was initiated after word leaked from various budget committees the Delaware facility and two others were in jeopardy.

The present level of funding, more than \$5 million, will be retained and "Research work will be continued," said Orville Bently, USDA Assistant Secretary for Science and Education.

Monsanto exec urges joint R and D

Testifying before a U.S. House subcommittee on agriculture in June, Dr. John Marvel, general manager of Agricultural Products Research for Monsanto, called for more government effort to encourage joint research programs in agriculture.

Marvel emphasized the need for protection of current research data and "a growing erosion of national and international property rights."

"For decades our agricultural productivity has been sustained by scientific and technical advances and the quick application of these technologies. Now this momentum is threatened.

"The role of government should be to focus on setting national policies and priorities for publicly funded programs and research. New research efforts must reach across campus disciplines, federal research organizations, and private industry to create new types of research teams which will help each other and bring new scientific disciplines into agriculture."

range plan, the reorganization of the research program and \$1.5 million building expansion. He has also authored more than 200 articles and journals.

"We are very excited about having Dr. Turgeon join us," said Ross Pechto, vice president of operations for Tru Green. "We feel he is the undisputed expert in the country regarding turf research and turf management. He will bring the kind of knowledge and expertise to Tru Green that every company needs in order to succeed."

In his new position, Turgeon will coordinate corporate research and act as liaison between the company and the academic world. Tru Green has offices throughout the eastern United States.

Dr. James Gardenhire will take over Turgeon's duties at Texas A&M Research and Extension Center until a full-time successor is named.

STAFF

Third editor joins *Weeds Trees & Turf*

Kevin Cooney, a news journalist trained at Colorado State University and raised in New Jersey, was named assistant editor of *Weeds Trees & Turf*, *Lawn Care Industry* and *Pest Control* magazine in July. He becomes the third member of the editorial staff, including Associate Editor Maureen Hrehocik and Executive Editor Bruce Shank.



Kevin Michael Cooney, new assistant editor

Cooney's experience ranges from newspaper reporter to public relations for the Colorado Extension Service.

This is the first time *Weeds Trees & Turf* has had an editorial staff larger than two. "We are putting great emphasis on news and personal interviews with readers," said Shank. "To do this well, we needed a third editor."

Sales changes made for WT&T and LCI

Group Publisher Bob Earley announced changes in the sales staff for *Weeds Trees & Turf* and *Lawn Care Industry* magazines in July following

Continued on page 19

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103	110	117	124	131	138	145	152	159	166	173	180	187	194	201	208	215	222	229	236
104	111	118	125	132	139	146	153	160	167	174	181	188	195	202	209	216	223	230	237
105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161	168	175	182	189	196	203	210	217	224	231	238
106	113	120	127	134	141	148	155	162	169	176	183	190	197	204	211	218	225	232	239
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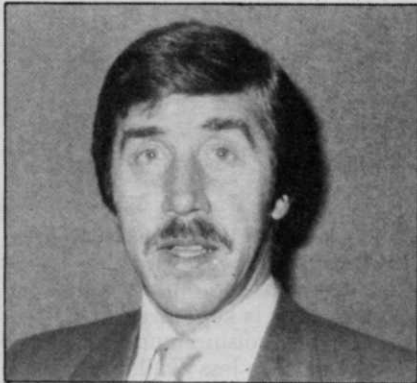
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the departure of Jim Brooks to be executive director of the Professional Lawn Care Association of America.

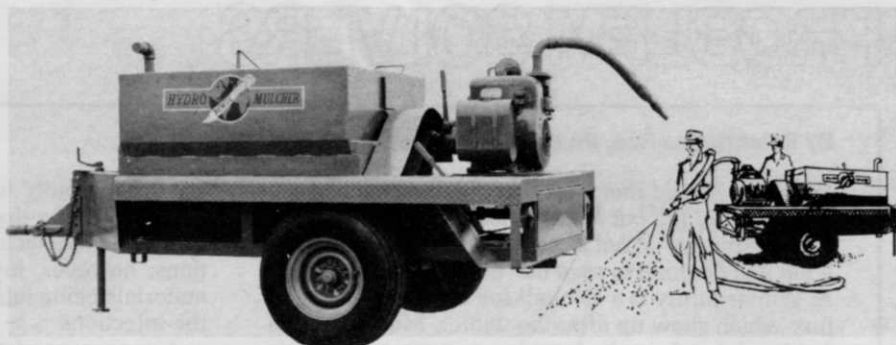
Ron Kempner, Atlanta, was promoted to national sales manager of both *Weeds Trees & Turf* and *Lawn Care Industry*. Kempner has served as regional sales manager for three years.



Joe Kosempa

Joseph J. Kosempa, Cleveland, has been hired as North Central regional sales manager. Kosempa, a veteran newspaper advertising salesman, will be based in the Cleveland office.

Dick Gore remains publisher of *Weeds Trees & Turf* based in Atlanta and Bob Earley is based in Cleveland.



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The Lancer 350, mounted on a single-axle trailer, handles seed, sprig, fertilizer and/or mulch operations. It comes with four nozzles and a 50' extension hose. Optional is a high-pressure pump for herbicide and fungicide application.



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WTT9/83

Circle No. 102 on Reader Inquiry Card

PROBLEM SOLVERS

By Balakrishna Rao, Ph.D., and Thomas P. Mog, Ph.D.

Q: We were told that our arborvitae, which were beautiful last fall but look terrible this spring, have "winter injury." What exactly is winter injury and what can be done to save our trees? (Iowa)

A: Winter injury is a catchall for various kinds of injury which show up after the winter. Most so-called "winter injury" results from low temperatures, desiccation or sunscald.

Any time nondormant plant tissue is subjected to abnormally low temperatures it may be damaged or killed. Damage caused by low temperatures occurs in early fall, late spring or in winter when the temperature fluctuates enough to break dormancy.

Desiccation means to drying up of something; in this case, plant tissue. When above-ground parts are getting less water from the roots than they are losing, desiccation occurs. Water loss from dormant plants, while less than that of actively growing plants, still goes on in the winter. If the soil is frozen or very dry, the lost moisture is not replaced by water entering the plant via the roots. The result is dead foliage, buds and branches.

Winter sunscald is damage to the trunk where bark or cambium is killed. High temperatures on a sunny, bright winter's day followed by low temperatures after sunset lead to this sort of injury. In this instance it is not simply the cold but the rapid change in temperature which destroys tissue. Winter sunscald is more often seen on thin-barked and transplanted trees, being more prevalent on the south and west sides of the tree.

To improve the appearance of the injured plant and to increase the chances of survival, prune out the dead branches, protect what is still alive and increase overall vigor. Wait until this year's foliage is out before pruning. This makes decisions as to what branches are truly dead and should be removed easier. If defoliating agents such as insects or fungi attack the winter-injured plant, control them quickly. Fertilizing and watering the damaged trees or shrubs will improve vitality and maximize growth. Be aware that additional mortality may show up after the spring flush. This is because the cambium and the vascular tissues, produced by the cambium, were injured or killed and cannot supply enough water and nutrients to the new growth. These branches should also be removed as the damage becomes apparent.

Q: What is your opinion of tree injections? (Missouri)

A: If for no other reason than to get others to send in their comments and data, let's toss out a few thoughts on the subject.

Wounds of any origin are harmful to the tree and should be avoided. The smaller the wound, the smaller the chances are of doing permanent damage to or killing the tree. Injections/implants should be used only when established treatments fail. Why? Because we know the strengths and weaknesses of sprays and soil treatments. To date, we have not acquired enough information, i.e., efficacy tests with controls to evaluate injections/implants.

The concept of injections is appealing from several standpoints—ease of application, lack of drift and cli-

ent acceptability to name a few. We've all gotten a "shot" from the doctor. I am for innovation, and the tree injection technique has merit in certain situations; however, my major reservations lie with the materials being injected and the benefits attributed to the injections.

A consensus of opinion, either for or against, does not exist among tree care people. We simply need more research on tree injections before we can judge their performance and cost effectiveness as compared with what we are using now.

Q: We like grass as opposed to mulch under our trees. Does turf really hurt the tree? (Ohio)

A: Experience has shown that trees and other woody ornamentals do better when grass is kept away from the trunk or stem(s). Grass takes moisture and nutrients from the soil so there has to be less available to the tree. Experiments at the University of Rhode Island have shown allelopathy may be involved. Allelopathy is any direct or indirect harmful effect of one plant on another through production and liberation of chemicals into the environment.

Dogwoods and forsythia were grown in plots with and without turf. The "turfless" plants grew better. When water and fertilizer did not improve the growth of the species of grass were soaked in water and this water was then applied to potted forsythia plants. Shortly thereafter the rate of growth decreased. Apparently something from the grass roots leached into the water and inhibited the growth of the forsythia.

Possibly the biggest problem associated with having grass extend to the tree trunk is wounds caused by lawn mowers. Wounds can lead to decay and/or wood boring insects.

Proper mulching will inhibit the growth of weeds and grasses. Mulching also reduces the need for mowing close to the trunk. Mulching provides a barrier which may keep people and machines away from the basal portion of the trunk. For all of these reasons, mulching about the base of woody ornamentals in lawns makes sense.

Continued on page 105



Balakrishna Rao is plant pathologist and Thomas Mog is pest management specialist for Davey Tree Expert Co., Kent, OH.

Questions should be mailed to Problem Solver, Weed Trees & Turf, 7500 Old Oak Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio 44130. Please allow 2-3 months for an answer to appear in the magazine.