#### INDUSTRY

#### Twenty-five years of service to industry

"The green industry is larger than we ever thought it would be," comments Jim FitzGibbon, celebrating the 25th anniversary of his company, Lesco, Inc. "Lawn care was barely thought of at that time (1962). It then was the creampuff. I believe we were the first people to recognize lawn care as a market. And golf course budgets have increased dramatically in that time, too."

Lesco, under the guidance of FitzGibbon and co-founder Bob Burkhardt, has grown from sales of \$75,000 in 1962 to almost \$95 million in 1987. What's the secret



Jim FitzGibbon

to the company's success, which has come from sales through a fleet of vans, drive-through turf supply stores and inside telephone sales?

"It's all people that make a business successful," FitzGibbon says. "We also take a total market approach."

FitzGibbon, forever looking to the future, concludes: "It's been difficult, but it's been fulfilling for all of us. It's been exciting, and it's more exciting now than ever before. I think I'll stick around for the fun."

#### LEGISLATION

#### California laws flawed, claim UCR researchers

California laws which seek to limit pesticide use and protect the environment have had the opposite effect in many cases, say researchers at the University of California at Riverside.

Current California law has resulted in increased pesticide applications on ornamentals because it delays the registration of newer, more effective pesticides in the state. Provisions of the law can also contribute to the development of pesticide resistance in many insects, a news release from the College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences notes.

"Time delays between national registration and the registration of pesticides in California should be reduced," says UCR emtomologist Michael P. Parrella. "The current lagtime of three to five years puts Califor-*Continued on page 14* 

# SHORT CUTS

**PESTICIDE POISONINGS...**In 1988, all Hawaii physicians will be required to report any pesticide-related injuries or poisonings. Dr. Bruce Anderson, deputy director of environmental programs for the Hawaii Department of Health, says the state will follow in California's footsteps in requiring the reports. "We now have a good diagnostic test for organophosphate poisonings," Anderson says. Despite the test, Anderson told the Pan Pacific Turfgrass Conference that it may take several years to get physicians to recognize the symptoms.

**FOR JOB-HUNTERS ONLY...** ACRT Inc. is in the business of training green industry workers; they've trained more than 2,600 in the last two years. They've now established a toll-free number to help their graduates find job openings in tree, landscape, line clearing, lawn care companies and nurseries. The number is (800) 622-2562—for ACRT grads only.

**A NEW WEAPON...**Riverdale Chemical Co. has received EPA registration for Weedestroy Triamine II, a three-way post-emergence selective broadleaf herbicide. Weedestroy Triamine III contains amines of MCPA, mecoprop and dichlorprop to kill dandelions, chickweed, plantain, oxalis, spurge and many other weeds. The amine formulation was developed as an alternative to 2,4-D.

**BREATHING EASIER...** 3M Corporation will release a revolutionary respirator in early 1988, according to 3M account representative Bill Fink. Fink told the Pan Pacific Turfgrass Conference that the respirator will be known as the Powered Air Purifier Respirator (PAPR). PAPR will fit on a worker's belt and be rechargeable overnight for more than 10,000 hours. The respirator is being test marketed in Hawaii because of the state's high temperatures. Kathy Kramer, marketing/communications administrator at 3M's headquarters in St. Paul, Minn., would not release any further information on the new product.

**PEOPLE NEEDED...**Landscape Horticulture Center for Personnel Development is concerned with the lack of a viable work force in the landscape industry. So what's it doing? Developing an Apprenticeship Training Program for Landscape Technician and Landscape Management Technician. L.H.C.P.D. is a non-profit green industry support group structured to work with regional and national green industry organizations in areas of common interest. For more information, write or call: 2509 Thousand Oaks Blvd., Suite 109, Westlake Village, CA 91362; (805) 498-6916.

**KINDRED SOULS...**Landscape managers in Maryland have united to form the Maryland Seeding Association for people who seed lawns, provide erosion control and do other contract seeding. They are looking for other such organizations in the United States to "compare notes." If you know of such an association, give Maryland president Jim Patton a call at (301) 924-4445. Or you can call executive secretery Diane Patton at (301) 384-6300.

**HONORARY HONORS...**C. Reed Funk, Ph.D., became the American Sod Producers Association's newest honorary member at the group's convention last summer. The world-renown turfgrass breeder and researcher joins only 10 others who have been chosen by the ASPA Board of Trustees for this honor in the organization's 20-year history.

# Put the squeeze on container disposal problems.

\*Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company <



With some insecticides, it's harder to get rid of the empty container than the bugs. Now Dow makes everything easier, with DURSBAN\* 50W insecticide in water soluble packets.

Water-soluble packaging. DURSBAN 50W comes in pre-measured packets that dissolve quickly and completely. They're packed inside a foil pouch, which is disposed of easily.



It's simple. It's safe. Just drop the

premeasured packets into the tank. No chance of spills, no wasted chemical, no measuring errors, less risk of exposure.

All that, and efficacy, too. No insecticide controls a broader spectrum of turf and ornamental insects than DURSBAN insecticide. And as a wettable powder, DURSBAN 50W has even more residual power than emulsifiable concentrates. There's no solvent, so there's no vaporizing or "flash-off" even on the hottest days. DURSBAN 50W stays where you apply it—won't migrate in the soil. And it has a proven human safety record.

Choose your package. DURSBAN 50W comes in water-soluble

Minduce RENT: whing 6 enter immediale henty or w touching backed henty or an unconscious heled: 6 water. Get medical and ge: 5 minutes. Get medical end ge: 5 minutes. Get medical and ge: 5 minutes. Get medical end ge: 5 minutes. Get medical attention immediately. packets enclosed in one-pound foil pouches. You can also get DURSBAN 50W insecticide in 2-lb. fiber containers.

> Put the squeeze on container disposal problems—and on bugs. With DURSBAN 50W insecticide. **Attention:** Always read the label before use and carefully follow all label directions and precautions.

DURSBAN\*50W

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#### **NEWS** from page 11

nia growers as a competitive disadvantage because they have higher costs of production."

California, for instance, leads the nation in chrysanthemum production, but 23 percent of the crop is lost each year to leafminer damage. Parrella claims that several insecticides not yet registered in California would provide adequate leafminer protection with lower levels of insecticide actually being used.

Parrella and fellow researcher John T. Trumble have suggested the formation of a Scientific Advisory Panel to provide in-depth information on the potential of registering new chemicals. The registration of a chemical for use against one pest can disrupt the resistance management strategy for another, they note.

#### PESTICIDES

## Endangered species laws on the horizon

Beginning Sept. 20, 1988, the use of all high-leachibility pesticides will be restricted to areas not populated by endangered species of wildlife, says Carlton Lane of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. "Endangered species labelling has the potential to affect you more than anything the EPA has done since 1972," Lane told landscape managers at the National Roadside Vegetation Management Association's annual meeting.

The U.S. EPA is mapping out endangered species ranges nationwide for certain pesticides. The

ranges are designated by county.

"County maps are being distributed starting in December to county agents," Lane notes.

The Endangered Species Act will take precedence over the **Carlton Lane** 

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, which

governs the use of pesticides.

Warnings called "groundwater advisory statements" will be placed on the pesticides. Users will then have to call local fish and wildlife service offices if they want permission to use these products in restricted areas.

The first pesticide "cluster" to be affected by the new labelling will be mosquito larvicides and forest pesticides. Rangeland pesticides, major crop pesticides, aquatic pesticides and non-cropland pesticides will follow, Lane says.

Each state will have fish and wildlife enforcement agents to consult with pesticide users. (The Fish and Wildlife Service will be the first federal agency besides the EPA to regulate pesticide use.)

"Right now, we have really no feel for how many lawn and ornamental pesticides will get drawn into this," says Bob Wulfhorst of the Ohio EPA.

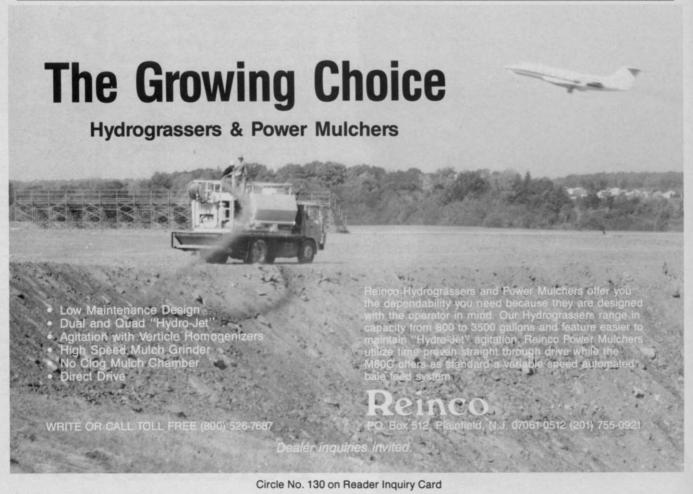
#### CONFERENCES

#### GCSAA doing things Texas-style: big

The 59th International Golf Course Conference and Show in Houston is expected to eclipse last year's record attendance of nearly 13,000.

The show, conducted by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA), is expected to clear the 13,000 mark during the show, February 1-8 in the George R. Brown Convention Center.

The GCSAA reports that trade show exhibit space reservations are ahead of last year's pace, when more than 300 commercial exhibitors displayed their supplies and equipment.



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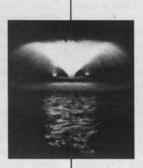


#### **Otterbine Aerators**

The prescription for troubled breathing, poor circulation, and changing temperatures in ponds and lakes is practical engineering that is esthetically pleasing.

These aerators range in power, circulating from 600,000 to 20 million gallons of water in a







period. Each complete, turnkey system is delivered fully assembled; no special pumps or foundations are required. Striking patterns begin with the Starburst, Rocket, Sunburst, Constellation, or Phoenix working alone or mingled together. Add the Otterbine Fountain Glo<sup>™</sup> lighting system for spectacular evening display as well as security or the Rock Float Cover for the illusion of natural spray.

Otterbine Aerators meet the water management needs of golf courses, parks, recreational lakes, office developments, and residential condominiums. Call or write for more information:

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24-hour

Besides the huge trade show and extensive educational seminars, the conference provides the association the opportunity to present scholarship awards, recognize distinguished service and also present the association's highest honor, the Old Tom Morris Award.

The GCSAA reports that hotel space is dwindling as reservations come in. For more information on the conference, contact the GCSAA at 1617 St. Andrews Dr., Lawrence, KS 66046; (913) 841-2240.

#### CONFERENCES

# Short Course opens registration to Jan. 4

The 1988 Short Course in Horticulture, Jan. 12 to Feb. 11, 1988 is now accepting registrants.

The five-session course will be held in Los Angeles County, Orange County and San Bernardino County, Calif. Topics include "Water Management of Ornamental Plants" by Randal Ismay and Janet Hartin; "Environmental Problems in the Nursery and Landscape" by Paul Rogers; "New Ornamental Plant Introductions by Jan Groot, Mike Evans and Rodger Duer; "Pruning and Training Shrubs" by Richard Baldwin; and "Weed Control in the Nursery and Landscape" by Clyde Elmore.

To register, send \$25 (check payable to Horticulture Education Fund) with your name and address to Ed McNeill, 2492 E. Mountain St., Pasadena, CA 91104 by Jan. 4.

#### CHEMICALS

#### EPA amends fungicide label

After numerous meetings, the Environmental Protection Agency has advised the W.A. Cleary Chemical Co., that adjustments to its Caddy Liquid Turf fungicide, the only labeled cadmium-based fungicide, will be necessary.

"W.A. Cleary fought vigorously to protect the Caddy label," the company says. "We met on numerous occasions with the EPA and presented our case to a specially convened Scientific Advisory Panel."

Cleary agreed to the following changes to the new Caddy Liquid Turf label:

• Expanded list of diseases controlled, including dollar spot, copper spot, brown patch, damping off, fading out, leaf spot and melting out, red thread, pythium blight and snow mold;  Restricted to use on only greens, tees and aprons;

• Ristricted to use by or under the direct supervision of a licensed pesticide applicator; and

• Restricted to use in power sprayers only—no backpack or manually operated sprayers.

Use of Caddy, as before, is prohibited in California, Connecticut and Wisconsin.

#### LAWN CARE

# Barefoot buyout scrapped for now

Though both companies had signed a letter of intent, Barefoot Grass Lawn Service of Worthington, Ohio, will not be bought as planned by CDS Holding Corp. Negotiations were discontinued after about three months, says Barefoot president Pat Norton.

CDS Holding Corp. was formed by New York-based Clayton Dubilier for the purpose of buying Barefoot Grass. Clayton Dubilier owns O.M. Scott & Sons.

A notice to O.M. Scott employees said: "Discussions between Barefoot and CDS have continued until recently. Unfortunately, a final agreement satisfactory to both companies could not be reached.

"We are disappointed that this transaction could not be completed. Barefoot is an excellent company with an outstanding record of growth and profitability.

"We will renew our efforts to find ways to enter and benefit from the lawn care service business."

Ron Gagne, commercial sales manager for O.M. Scott, says "We're all very disappointed. We hoped and worked very hard to make it work."

Norton says he won't rule out the possibility of Barefoot being sold in the future. "We saw it as a positive step if it happened but we're also pleased with the results of the company (Barefoot)," he says.

Barefoot had total sales of \$22 million in 1986, including both corporate and franchise revenue.

#### RESEARCH

#### Turf herbicide can reduce contamination

A turf herbicide designed to reduce groundwater contamination dangers was developed and patented by a researcher from the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agriculture Sciences (IFAS).

The herbicide, to be marketed by Ciba-Geigy under the trade name "Premier," controls weeds in lawns, golf greens and other grassy areas. The company is awaiting EPA registration.

Agronomy professor Merrill Wilcox, Ph.D., synthesized the chemical compound for the herbicide. He has assigned patent rights for the product to the University of Florida so it will receive royalties on sales.

Wilcox, who is also licensed to practice patent law, says EPA registration is the last hurdle. He is hoping for registration during 1988.

"We are confident EPA will look favorably on this herbicide," Wilcox says, "because of its low toxicity and because it will be for non-food use."

Wilcox explains that because of its low water solubility (18 parts per bilion), the herbicide will pose no danger of groundwater contamination in places like Florida, where compounds tend to move easily through the sandy soil profile.

The new product has been seven years in developing and testing, according to Wilcox.

#### IRRIGATION

#### Efficient irrigation needed in xeriscapes

A properly designed and installed irrigation system plus efficient watering and system management are essential to "xerigation," the irrigation part of a xeriscape.

Xerigation design, says Larry Keesen of Larry Keesen Ltd., Englewood, Col., combines 10 basic practices for efficiency:

1) Border irrigated areas to prevent runoff.

2) Control pump pressure.

3) Maintain uniform precipitation rates.

4) Create separate irrigation zones for turf and planting beds.

5) Zone for exposure.

6) Avoid using large heads in small areas.

7) Use drip/bubble emitters.

8) Check valves under low heads.

9) Require three to four inches of pop-up height; this is done do allow for general upward building of developing turf areas.

**10)** Use digital or solid state electronic controllers; they are the most accurate.

Keesen adds, "without proper maintenance, all is lost."

On a weekly basis, he suggests operating the system after mowing to check for misaligned sprinkler heads, leaks, plugged heads, dry spots and turned heads. Leaks can be found by listening to the line with a stetho-

# THE TALL FESCUE THAT LOOKS LIKE BLUEGRASS

#### **BLUEGRASS QUALITIES WITH TALL FESCUE PRACTICALITY**

You'll quickly notice Mustang's finer texture, rich dark green color and dense, uniform turf—and you'll understand why we say Mustang has bluegrass-like qualities.

ENTUCKY

But there's more to Mustang turf-type tall fescue than beauty; it's tough and durable. It's heat and drought tolerance, winter hardiness, and ability to endure low mowing heights are remarkable. Mustang even shows improved resistance to *Helminthosporium* netblotch and many other diseases.

Best of all, Mustang is practical, because it performs



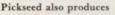
DROUGHT TOLERANCE AFTER SEVEN WEEKS NO RAINFALL.

extremely well under low maintenance conditions like minimum fertilization, watering and mowing. National tests and actual applications in parks, golf courses and playing fields have proven it.



That's why Mustang is becoming the favorite choice of professional turf managers, over K-31 and many other commercially available varieties.

For bluegrass qualities and tall fescue practicality, use the professional's choice—Mustang turf-type tall fescue.







and other fine turf grasses available nationwide from quality seed suppliers.

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scope, or walking the line.

On a monthly basis, change the amount of water put down by adjusting controller timing to fit seasonal water needs. Also, check zone control valves for seepage by looking for wet spots and continuous drainage from low heads.

Semi-annually, check for leaks in valve boxes and flush drip system lateral lines by removing the flush cap or opening the flush valve. Clean filters and strainers and aerate turf areas to improve infiltration.

On a yearly basis, heads should be raised to accommodate thatch buildup if necessary. Rain shutoff units should be tested by pouring water on the devices. Flow meters should be checked with the system under pressure, though not operational, and with no domestic water use while testing.

Test the backflow preventer as suggested by the manufacturer. In freezing climates, shut off and winterize the system in the fall, using manual drains if possible.

Keesen spoke at the International Irrigation Exposition and Technical Conference Oct. 26 in Orlando. LAW

#### Protecting against lawsuits

Lawsuits are won or lost long before the opposing parties enter a courtroom, says Mike Olexa of Quality Control. Landscape managers need to be aware of "preventive law."

"What we're really talking about here is a matter of business survival," Olexa says. "Be aware of your business vulnerabilities."

Olexa recommends several steps to avoid lawsuits.

• Draw a map of the lawn area to be treated. Note the environmental conditions at the time of application. Note the application procedure. Apply the product only according to label. Check the application equipment. Check if the client applied anything to the lawn previously.

• Have the customer date and sign any documentation you make concerning the job. Give the customer a copy. If the client refuses to sign, give the customer a copy anyway. Every piece of paper and everything you say is subject to review in a lawsuit.

• Be alert to any trouble signals within your dealings. Be aware if the customer has refused to pay bills in the past. Be especially careful in dealing with customers under financial stress or those with a history of litigation.

Preparation begins in your office.

You can't limit education to field personnel. Even phone operators should be educated. "Take the office staff into the field," Olexa says. "It's an investment, not an expense."

• Time is of the essence. Respond immediately to any complaints. Don't make any admissions. Simply tell the client you will carefully study the situation. When you do, take careful notes and photographs. Make sure the notes will be understood months down the road.

• Proper conduct is essential in diffusing a potential lawsuit. Proper conduct includes handling a complaint and conducting the field evaluation. "Preparation and awareness are extremely important," Olexa explains.

• Establish a good line of communication with clients. Always be friendly and be a good listener.

• Keep good records. Don't take chances. Stick to your area of expertise. When in doubt, don't.

• Examine your insurance policy. But don't tell anyone about the policy. It's a confidential business matter.

"Ask yourself, does the prospect of economic business gain and ecological soundness, exceed the possible loss or ecological damage," says Olexa. "Your chances of being sued are excellent and getting better every day." Olexa spoke to the Florida Turfgrass Conference.

#### HEALTH

## Be skin conscious with sun and chemicals

Employers should pay for workers' sunscreen, says Dr. Robert Shapiro, skin specialist in Honolulu, Hawaii.

#### LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS

LANDSCAPE MANAGE-MENT will run its annual "Top 50" list of Landscape contractors in the February issue. If your company had sales of \$2 million or more in 1987, and you want to be included in the list, call us by December 16 at (216) 243-8100. Shapiro says sunscreen is a safe way to protect against skin cancer. By providing it to employees, companies can help keep health insurance costs down.

"All kinds of skin cancer can be prevented by sunscreen, clothing or a wide-brimmed hat," Shapiro says. Landscape managers and golf course superintendents need to be especially careful with sun exposure since they work outside.

Shapiro says sunscreen has changed over the last decade. It used to be that manufacturers couldn't list a Sun Protective Factor (SPF) higher than 15. Today they can list whatever the actual SPF is. The SPF number shows the number of times more that skin is protected over straight exposure to the sun. In other words, a sunscreen with 10SPF would take 10 hours to produce the damage usually done in one hour.

It's also important to check the ingredients. Some sunscreens are alcohol-based and don't stay on as long as greasy sunscreens. It's also important to see whether the sunscreen covers for UVA light or UVB light. You should try to be covered for both.

Shapiro says the most dangerous time for sun exposure is between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. He warns that it's important to keep re-applying suncreen since it washes off with sweat.

Skin cancer is the most common cancer in all adults over 65 years old. Shapiro says to watch all spots on the skin either for new ones or those that have changed. A change could be in the pigmentation, surface, shape or sensation. Red, white, blue, gray or black are suspicious colors of moles.

"Try to pick up on it before it bleeds," Shapiro warns. "By the time a melonoma bleeds, it may be too late."

Sunscreens, and allergies to chemicals, plants or insects can cause a rash or skin reaction which is not cancerous. If you get one from a suncreen, read the ingredients and try to switch brands. If you think the reaction is from something else, see a doctor.

"If you have any questions, you should go to a dermatologist," Shapiro says. "Most G.P.'s don't have the knowledge."

Shapiro says most dermatologists have pre-set patches to test landscape managers for allergies to plants or chemicals. The patient leaves a patch on for two days while the doctor monitors the reaction. Two patch tests can be done at one time. Most dermatologists can easily distinguish between cancer, fungal infections, insect bites and allergies.

### Our mowers are the backbone of our business. We use only Buntons.

"We run 16 crews with 80 people to provide the best care possible for large commerical properties," says Environmental Landscape Services president Jack Roberts. "We depend on our equipment to help us maintain our reputation as one of the best."

Roberts has experimented with other commercial mowers over the years, but now uses only Buntons. At last count he had 29 of them. Here's what the company's supervisors say about Bunton mowers.

#### Long Life

"We get years of hard use out of our mowers. All of our equipment is two-cycle, so maintenance is simple, there are no fuel mix-ups, we get added torque, and we don't burn up engines when we run them on steep hills." says John Sumner.

#### Dependability

"The dependability of the mower is incredible," says Leslie Clark. "The design is well thought out and the workmanship is the best I've ever seen. We know our Buntons will start in the morning, run all day and be ready to work tomorrow."

#### **Ouality** Cut

Jack Roberts, President

"We provide a weed-free, scalp-free turf for the highest profile clients in town," says Paul Summers. "We're known for our quality of cut. With Bunton we always get the good, clean cut we need, even under the most demanding conditions."

Environmental Landscape Services, Memphis

#### Track Record

"Year after year, Bunton has proven to be a quality piece of equipment," says Gary Smith. "Serious thought and continuous research goes into all of our purchasing decisions, and we only buy equipment that takes care of us and our customers.

If mowing is the backbone of your business, you need quality equipment that will take care of you and your customers. Call for the name of the local Bunton dealer in your area.

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# How to Use Embark<sup>®</sup> PGR to Reduce Mowing Costs for Ornamental Turf:

This proven PGR program for irrigated, lowtraffic ornamental turf saves you 3 mowings or more per treatment . . . while at the same time thickening up the grass and improving its appearance. Read about our special \$100.00 demonstration incentive offer.

> Everett Mealman, President PBI/Gordon Corporation

For several years, universities, landscape management professionals and PBI/Gordon have been experimenting with PGRs in an effort to adapt their usage to ornamental turf. The problems that have concerned all of us are discoloration and the long-range effect that a PGR might have on the health of turf grass.

Today, we can confidently report that PBI/Gordon has a proven program for using Embark PGR on irrigated, lowtraffic ornamental turf. It is based on 2 years of testing by Washington State University researchers. Furthermore, this program has been fine-tuned and successfully used on hundreds of acres of commercially managed ornamental turf.

It reduces the maintenance cost by eliminating 3 and sometimes 4 mowings of cool-season grasses that would otherwise be required and, in the process, measurably enhances the



vibrant green color and long-range health of the turf.

It is a major breakthrough in landscape management and we are announcing a special, one-time \$100.00 demonstration incentive offer to help you test the program.

#### Four reasons why our Embark program works

In the first place, the rate for Embark is reduced from 1½ pints per acre to 1 pint. The objective is not to totally shut off the growth so that no mowing is necessary. Rather the objective is to *slow it down* to such an extent that the number of mowings can be reduced by 50% or more for a period of up to 6 weeks.

The second factor is the use of Ferromec® AC Liquid Iron Complex in the program. Ferromec is PBI/Gordon's patented iron/urea molecule bond that is foliar absorbed and circulates within the plant so rapidly that green-up occurs within 24 to 48 hours. It is an ideal tank-mix companion because Embark does not begin its work until 48 hours after application. Thus, when Ferromec is combined with Embark, it has the green color firmly fixed before Embark kicks into gear.

In the third place, Embark and Ferromec AC can be tank mixed with either Classic Trimec<sup>®</sup> or Super Trimec Turf Herbicide, thus giving the PGR/Iron treatment a free ride, since you are going to spray Trimec anyway.

And, finally, there is the fact that Embark is a true Plant Growth Regulator, in contrast to some so-called PGRs that are actually herbicides to be applied at low rates which all too often

Paul Constant, left, president of Constant Care Inc., and Everett Mealman examine the tillering and root development of a plug of grass from a shopping center lawn treated with the Embark/Ferromec program in the spring and autumn of 1987. This photograph, taken on October 7, clearly shows the lush, thick, vibrant green turf produced by the Embark/ Ferromec program!