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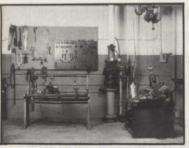
Application in late summer to fall can prevent turf insect damage by eliminating grubs when they're small, before they can damage roots. And if grub damage appears in spring and summer, application of Triumph quickly stops further damage.

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Formerly WEEDS TREES & TURF



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24 THE GREAT COVER-UP

When the Pope visited San Francisco last fall, he appeared on a day between two baseball games. The athletic field managers at Candlestick Park used a special fabric to save the turf.

30 TURFGRASS WATER USE

Only one percent of the water applied to turfgrass is used for growth. Scientists are studying 'water use rate' of some turfgrass species for improved water savings.

COVER STORY: THE REEL ANSWER TO SPIN-GRINDING Herein lies the evolution of reel mower blade grinding and sharpening. By looking back, golf course superintendents can decide which current method is best for them:

HERE TODAY...HERE TOMORROW

A perennial garden will bring color to the landscape year after year without the headaches of re-planting.

DEADLINE TAX PLANNING

April 15th. The date that strikes fear into the hearts of landscape contractors everywhere. As it fast approaches, you might want to run down this list of hints that can help reduce the amount of money Uncle Sam picks from your pocket.

THATCH MANAGEMENT

A deep build-up of thatch above the soil surface can mean trouble to turfgrass managers. One of the nation's foremost experts tells readers how to get rid of it.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

The benefits of C corporations and S corporations are listed by business advisors Rudd McGary and Ed Wandtke.

ATHLETIC FIELD DRAINAGE

During the last decade, the Sports Turf Research Institute in England studied what makes a good field.

76 A DIFFERENT ACCENT

Use of ornamental grasses is spreading at a healthy rate across the U.S. Perhaps because they are close to being the 'perfect ornamental.'

SULFUR IN TURF MANAGEMENT

Use of sulfur is increasing, and not just on golf courses. Dr. Nick Christians examines this valuable fertilizer.

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On the cover: Steve Green of North Coast Distributing in Cleveland, Ohio sharpens a reel.

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JACOBSEN

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LM

Horticulture enrollments stabilizing?

■ The December, 1987, issue of LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT reported that, though enrollment in horticulture and agronomy is generally down, some schools have been showing plateaus or slight increases. News from the University of Maryland backs this up.

Undergraduate enrollment in specialized horticulture remained steady despite decreases in other ag disciplines at Mary-

land, says the horticulture department's annual report.

Bruno Quebedeaux, Ph.D., credits a landscape design option for its strength. Since 1984, enrollment has risen from 87 to 89. The reason, Quebedeaux says, is a growing landscape industry in Maryland, where urbanization is supporting both public and private construction—especially in Baltimore and Washington, D.C.

Manufacturer expects equipment sales to dip

■ Officials at JI Case, manufacturer and marketer of light- and medium-sized equipment, are predicting a flat year for equipment sales in 1988.

According to John Gleason, senior vice president for North American sales and marketing, domestic economic conditions, heavy foreign competition and stock market uncertainties could cause a modest decline in sales this year.

He adds that the decline won't come close to matching the recession of 1980 to 1982, from which equipment manufacturers took the last five years to recover.

Green industry is one of promise

The challenge which the turf industry is facing is as important

as that of the agriculture industry."

With those words, Virginia Commissioner of Agriculture S. Mason Carbaugh kicked off this year's Virginia Turfgrass Conference on a positive, but guarded, note. "The green industry will continue to flourish, but you must learn how to use your knowledge to best inform the public. You know the questions that have to be asked.

"It is your challenge to let the uninformed and ignorant know that the green industry can be safe to the environment and do its job on turf," Carbaugh continued. "There's only one environ-

ment, and we must learn how to coexist in it."

Carbaugh concluded his keynote speech in an upbeat fashion: "At a time in our history when our ingenuity has helped create different substitutions in business and industry, there is still no substitute for the green industry. It is an industry of promise. It is an industry of alert, honest, risk-takers."

LM Editorial Staff





Jeff Sobul

EDITORIAL STAFF

Jerry Roche, Editor Heide Aungst, Managing Editor Jeff Sobul, Assistant Editor Office: 7500 Old Oak Blvd. Cleveland, OH 44130 (216) 243-8100

MARKETING STAFF

Dick Gore, Publisher Office: 455 E. Paces Ferry Rd. Suite 324 Atlanta, GA 30305 (404) 233-1817

Jon Miducki, National Sales Manager Marsha Dover, Midwest Sales Manager Gloria Cosby, Eastern Sales Manager Bob Earley, Group Vice President Office: 7500 Old Oak Blvd. Cleveland, OH 44130 (216) 243-8100

Robert Mierow, W. Coast Representative Office: 1515 NW 51st Street Seattle, WA 98107 (206) 783-0549

Tom Greney, Senior Vice-President
Office: 111 East Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 938-2344

SUPPORT STAFF

Carol Peterson, Production Mgr.
Marilyn MacDonald, Prod. Supervisor
Deb Georges, Graphic Design
Becky Gothner, Circulation Super.
Bonnie DeFoe, Directory Coordinator
Gail Kessler, Reader Service Manager
Office: 120 West Second St.
Duluth, MN 55802
(218) 723-9200

David Komitau, Graphics Coordinator Linda Winick, Promotion Director Office: 7500 Old Oak Blvd. Cleveland, OH 44130 (216) 243-8100

COMMUNICATIONS

Robert L. Edgell, Chairman; Richard Moeller, President; Lars Fladmark, Executive Vice President; Arland Hirman, Treasurer; Thomas Greney, Senior Vice President; Ezra Pincus, Senior Vice President; Joe Bilderbach, Vice President; James Gherna, Vice President; George Glenn, Vice President; Harry Ramaley, Vice President.

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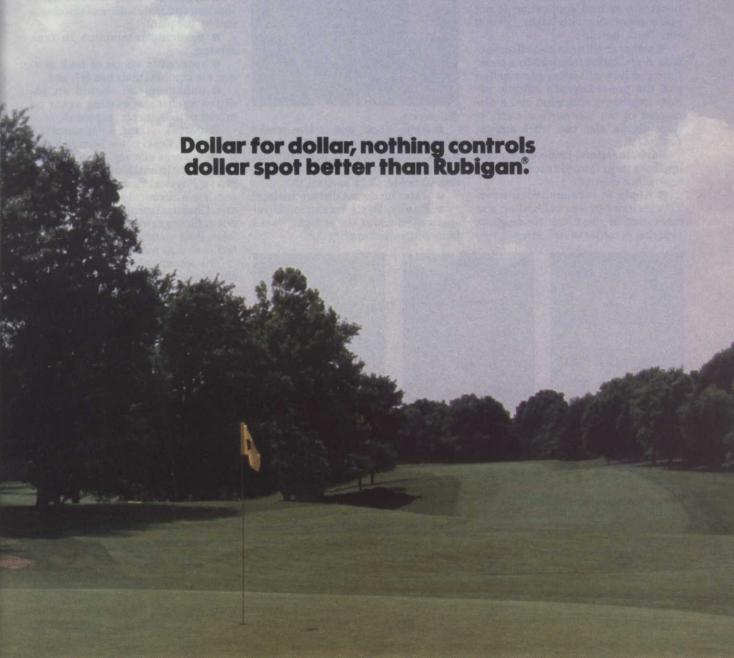
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GREEN INDUSTRY NEWS

PESTICIDES

Herbicide failure? It's probably your fault POST-EMERGENTS PRE-EMERGENTS

The most common reason why preemergence herbicides for grassy weeds fail is that they are applied too late in the growing season. Doug Davis, a research assistant at the University of Maryland, notes that few, if any, pre-emergence herbicides will knock out weeds after their germination. Also, not watering in chemicals within 72 hours of application can keep the herbicide from the germinating seed.

Light and microbial action also will break down the active ingredient, Davis told landscape managers at Turfgrass '88 in Baltimore. Often, a necessary second application is not made, especially with Balan, Dacthal

and Team, he adds.

Weather conditions also affect success. A dry spring followed by a moist June and July will delay germination past the pre-emergent's efficacy period. Improper calibration and a disruption of the soil surface, such as from divots, also can work against control.

Davis, therefore, recommends taking these steps toward successful pre-

emergence control:

 Apply at recommended rates. This includes proper calibration and measuring of chemical. He suggests applying granular at half rates in two



directions.

 Apply about one to two weeks prior to weed seed germination. In the north, he says, this is generally between May 1 and May 20; in the transition zone March 15 to April 15.

Water in; do not disturb surface.

 Finally, Davis recommends reapplication about six to eight weeks following initial application.



Couch







Any number of outside influences can decrease the effectiveness of postemergence broadleaf herbicides, says Tony Koski, Ph.D. at Ohio State.

First, is the weed susceptible or tolerant to the herbicide? Key influences on this, Koski says, are:

herbicide placement;

 herbicide dosage or proper application rate:

 herbicide formulation (either granular or liquid);

 growth stage of the plant (the younger the better);

 degree of absorption and translocation and metabolism of the chemical by the plant;

 pesticide interaction in tank mixing:

 synergistic effects of tank mixing; are combinations better?; and

 enhancement: should an additive such as a wetting agent be mixed in to induce a response?

With tank mixing, antagonism is a possibility, Koski notes. Mixing sometimes reduces efficacy, as in the case of Acclaim! in combination with phenoxys. Physical incompatibilities can result in a chemical settling out of the mix. Chemical incompatibility can reduce efficacy or even form new chemicals. Poor water quality will also affect chemical potential.

The amount of herbicide absorbed also is related to the weather. Hot dry conditions thicken cuticles and close stomata, openings through which herbicides are absorbed. Often, irrigating turf can help if weeds are growing actively. In general, Koski says, moist conditions of spring and fall are best for application timing. Rain and runoff, however, will decrease

Koski made these observations at the Ohio Turfgrass Conference.

DISEASES

Jackson

Cause of summer patch finally identified

Researchers at Rhode Island University have identified the causal agent of summer patch disease in Kentucky bluegrass turf.

Previously identified as Phialophora graminicola by Richard Smiley, Ph.D., the pathogen is now known to be a species of Magnaporthe. P. graminicola is a common inhabitant of Kentucky bluegrass roots, but it is not an aggressive pathogen.

Research on this topic was headed by Noel Jackson, Ph.D., and Peter Landschoot. Smiley, now working at the Columbia Basin Agricultural Research Center in Pendleton, Ore., agrees with Jackson and Landschoot. "It's a remarkable piece of work," says Smiley. "It's a further clarification. I

had identified the existence of a fungus."

This is the latest in a series of theories expounded in the last 20 years on the causes of a group of turf diseases known as fusarium blight (or fusarium blight syndrome). Turf patholigists have long debated the causal agents of the diseases. The de

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