

Low maintenance bedding plant annuals

■ "The easiest way to have a low-maintenance flower bed is to select flowers that essentially take care of themselves," says Terry Humfeld, executive director of the Professional Plant Growers Association.

Some annuals need regular grooming, others do not. To stimulate continuous blooming (from late spring through early fall), it may be necessary to cut back or pinch off existing blooms ("dead-head") once they begin to fade. Marigolds, snapdragons and zinnias need to be regularly dead-headed. However, ageratum, alyssum, begonias, impatiens, portulaca and vinca don't need dead-heading.

Some annuals need to be pruned to become bushy or to avoid becoming spindly, while others are naturally basal branching.

For example, grandiflora petunias, snapdragons and zinnias should be cut back to stimulate lateral branching, preferably when they are being transplanted. However, because multiflora petunias,



nicotiana, pansies, verbena and vinca naturally remain bushy, they save time by not needing periodic pruning.

Humfeld suggests these steps to make annuals easier to care for:

1) Transplant species requiring similar moisture requirements into the same flower bed.

2) Match each species to its optimum light requirement.

3) Mulch soon after the bedding plants have been transplanted.

4) Plan your design and keep it simple.

For easy-to-maintain flower beds, consider using the 20 types of flowering plants recommended by the PPGA in the accompanying chart.

—For more information on bedding plants, write or call the Professional Plant Growers Association, P.O. Box 27517, Lansing, MI 48909-0517; (517) 694-7700.

◀ Pansies are a time saver; they require little or no periodic pruning.

TOP-SELLING BEDDING PLANTS FOR 1992

Species	Spacing	Height	Light	Moisture	Colors
Sweet alyssum	10-12"	3-5"	partial shade to sun	avg. to dry	white, pinks/roses/peaches, purples, yellows
Begonia (fiborus)	7-9"	6-10"	partial shade to sun	average	white, pinks/roses/peaches lavenders, oranges, reds, bicolor silver
Dusty Miller	6-8"	8-10"	partial shade to sun	dry	white, pinks/roses/peaches
Geraniums	10-12"	10-15"	sun	moist	lavenders, oranges, reds, yellows, bicolor
Impatiens	8-10"	6-18"	partial shade to sun	moist	white, pinks/roses/peaches, lavenders, oranges, reds, bicolor
Impatiens	10-12"	10-18"		moist	white, pinks/roses/peaches, oranges, reds, bicolor
French marigolds	3-6"	5-10"	sun	average	yellows, golds, oranges, bicolor
Pansies	6-8"	4-8"	partial shade to sun	moist	white, pinks/roses/peaches, purples, oranges, yellows, blues, browns
Petunias	10-12"	6-12"	sun	avg. to dry	white, pinks/roses/peaches, lavenders, reds, purples, yellows, bicolor
Salvia	6-8"	12-24"	partial shade to sun	avg. to moist	white, pinks/roses/peaches, reds/burgundy, purples, oranges
Tomato	12-15"	24-72"	sun	average	(fruit), reds/burgundy, oranges, yellows
Vinca	6-8"	12-14"	partial shade to sun	any	white, pinks/roses/peaches, bicolor

Source: Professional Plant Growers Assn.

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less fungicide and still get an excellent level of control.

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Just imagine. A a stranglehold on fungus



fungicide to protect it.

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fewer applications.

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S. provide some very reliable signs), you can put down fungicide with perfect timing, and make

good choice. It controls 14 diseases, including dollar spot, necrotic ring spot and summer patch. It's very easy on your turf. And it lasts longer than other fungicides, which

phone number. And learn some very nice alternatives to applying a lot of fungicide.



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and infrequently in the early morning (taking steps to keep your turf dry reduces the risk of dollar spot).

means you don't have to apply it as often.

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COLORFUL LANDSCAPE PERENNIALS

Variety	Height	Spacing	Comments	Colors
Pentas	10-36"	20"	Pest resistant, good color to soften a group planting. Will survive freeze if cut back beforehand. Heavy feeder, likes water, low maintenance. Year-round color without replant.	white, pinks, roses, mixes, lavender
Melampodium	6-12"	15"	Drought tolerant, sheerable, low fertilizer, low maintenance, upright. Good accent color. Lasts 5 months.	yellow
Dwarf hibiscus	8-15"	24"	Low, compact plant. Likes water until established. Low maintenance. Pest: whitefly.	reds, yellows
Crossandra	8-15"	15"	Heavy feeder. Drought resistant after established. Survives freeze if covered. Low maintenance, uniform height.	oranges, yellows
Lantana	10-24"	24"	Very low maintenance, low fertility, drought tolerant, sheerable.	creams
Verbena 'Polaris'	10-36"	15"	Drought tolerant, responds to sheering, heavy feeder. Pest: whitefly.	lavenders
Salvia 'Uglinosa'	15-36"		Good perennial. Drought tolerant. Responds to sheering. Heavy feeder.	blues

Source: Post Properties, Atlanta, Ga.

TREES/FALL COLOR

Common name	Latin name	Colors
Japanese maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	reddish, from orange to purplish
Kousa dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	" " " "
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	" " " "
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	" " " "
Viburnums	<i>Viburnum spp.</i>	" " " "
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	yellows and golds
Beeches	<i>Fagus spp.</i>	" " " "
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	" " " "
Star magnolia	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	" " " "
Shrubs, vines		
Glossy abelia	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	reddish, from orange to purplish
Chokeberries	<i>Aronia spp.</i>	" " " "
Cotoneaster	<i>Cottoneaster spp.</i>	" " " "
Bayberry	<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	" " " "
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	" " " "
Witchhazels	<i>Hamamelis spp.</i>	yellows and golds
St. Johnsworts	<i>Hypericum spp.</i>	" " " "
Spicebushes	<i>Lindera spp.</i>	" " " "

Source: Jo Mercer, Univ. of Delaware extension



Mother Nature severely tested NuStar before its discovery.

Jacklin Seed Company found the mother plant of its NuStar Kentucky bluegrass in the unlikely place — a roadside in eastern Washington 40 miles from civilization. An environment so arid that less than ten inches of precipitation fell each year. NuStar was green — all other plants around it were brown from drought.

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You might think using less insecticide means you'll have to put up with more insects. But that's not necessarily the case. Because *how* you use your insecticide is as important as *how much* you use. With

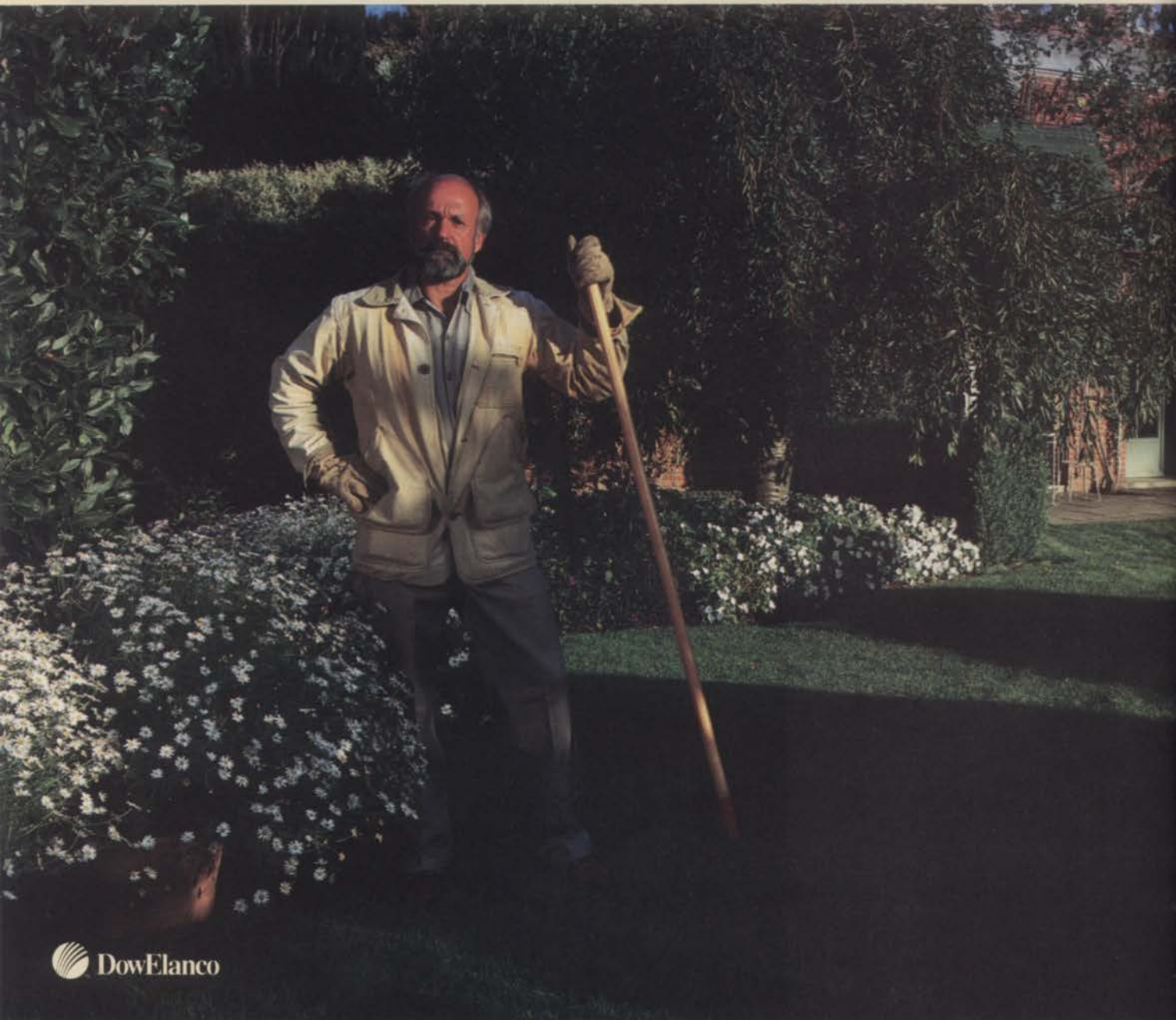
the right tactics, you can use a lot less and still get excellent results.

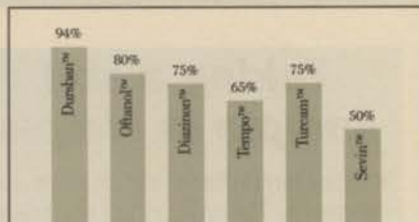
Here's an example. Mixing insecticide with insecticidal soap can reduce the amount of insecticide you need on your ornamentals by



about 50 percent. Soap controls most soft-bodied insects and mites. By adding insecticide, you'll also take care of tougher insects, like scales and worms. University studies suggest you may get better control

A few ways to balance with your love for the env





Studies show that Dursban delivers better chinch bug control at lower rates than other insecticides.

than you get with insecticide alone.

Knowing exactly when to apply insecticide helps, too. One way to monitor mole crickets, chinch bugs, webworms and cutworms is by mixing 1/2 oz. of dish soap in two

gives you so much control at such a low rate. Dursban also controls fire ants. It's available in water-soluble packets. And it can be bio-monitored, which can reduce the likelihood of over-exposure.

Once your hate for insects ironment.

gallons of water and sprinkling it on a four-foot area of turf. If eggs have hatched, this soapy mixture will flush insects to the surface, and you can apply insecticide

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Mole Cricket

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Turf pros can't flunk if they test clients' soils

A basic soil test gives the landscape manager a fertility blueprint and opportunity for profitable add-on offerings.

■ Soil testing is a valuable part of landscape management. Golf course superintendents have known this for years.

Increasingly lawn care business owners are embracing soil testing too.

They're rediscovering (ChemLawn has long made client soil tests a part of its programs.) how much customers value soil tests. From an agronomic standpoint, soil tests of clients' properties—once every three years is probably adequate—allows a lawn/landscape company to offer a more precise fertility program.

Regularly offering professional soil tests can help lawn/landscape business people accomplish two goals:

- retain more of their present customers,
- increase revenues from substantially more customers.

It's surprising, then, how few lawn/landscape professionals routinely sell soil tests for client's properties, particularly in light of the modest cost and time required.

This is a service that many lawn care customers say they value. They realize that most soils aren't perfect for growing acceptable turfgrass.

Poor turf common—This is evident in the latest Pennsylvania Turfgrass Survey. Home owners and even lawn care companies listed "poor soil" as the worst problem they face.

Yet, while more than half the golf course superintendents in the survey listed soil testing as one of the cultural practices they regularly use in turfgrass management, professional lawn providers barely mentioned it.

A basic soil test can reveal a lot; it can tell whether the soil is acid or alkaline, and shows whether levels of potassium and phosphorus are deficient or acceptable.

More complete test measures other nutrients and micro-nutrients too. (The amount of available nitrogen in the soil can change rapidly so tests for N aren't really needed.)

An informal survey by LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT suggests that many lawn professionals build their turf fertilization programs on university recommendations. Or on what competitors do. Or can sell?

They test the soil on a client's property *only* when there's a turf problem, a persistent problem. On receiving the analysis of the soil on that property, they often assume that all (or most) soils in that neighborhood are pretty much the same. Then they use the same fertilization regimen on them all.

Why guess?—This is guessing, even though it usually gives acceptable results on most lawns, says Dr. Chuck Darrah, consulting turfgrass agronomist and general manager of CLC LABS, Columbus. Even so, soils can be markedly different within a community. They often vary from the backyard to the frontyard of a single property.

By not including soil tests as part of their service—a service that a client pays for either as an add-on service or built into the total cost—lawn care business people are seemingly working against their own bottom lines. They're passing up opportunities to provide legitimate and, perhaps, badly needed remedial services to at least some of their customers, says Darrah.

Likely, they're wasting product too. A prescription fertility program developed from an understanding of the soil on a client's property results in stronger turfgrass. Healthier turfgrass withstands environmental stresses, insects and/or diseases better than struggling turfgrass.

Apart from vital agronomic information, a soil test can also be a powerful marketing tool. It provides lawn professionals with expert documentation, from an independent source if a lab is used, to justify the value of their services to clients.

The valuable information gained from soil testing can and should be shared with clients to reaffirm their choice of the lawn professional as *their* lawn professional.

—Ron Hall

Taking a soil sample is simple

■ Some turf professionals test client soils themselves. They possess the equipment, expertise and time to do this. Typically they start by determining soil pH. Then they measure such nutrients as phosphorus and potassium.

Most lawn/landscape businesses, however, find it more convenient and cost effective to mail soil samples to a testing facility. This is relatively simple procedure, produces consistently reliable reports, and is surprisingly inexpensive.

Soil samples can be mailed either to a commercial laboratory or one at their state university. Generally, the cost is about the same.

Consult with local extension personnel, a nearby golf course superintendent, or contact the state university extension department. Then contact the laboratory to see if it has any special requirements before sending your soil samples.

To take a soil sample you need only a soil probe (available from most lawn/garden suppliers), a clean bucket, and soil sampling supplies, usually supplied by the testing lab:

a) At ground level (not thatch level) take 10 to 15 plugs (2 to 2-1/2 inches deep) from different areas of the lawn. The larger the lawn, the more samples you should take. On most lawns, it probably won't take more than five minutes to actually take the samples.

b) Don't take samples from areas where fertilizer or lime have spilled or from poorly drained areas. Either the spring or the fall, prior to fertilizing, are excellent times to take samples.

c) Keep records of how and where you took samples. Mix them together in the bucket, and then dry the soil samples. (Samples of obviously different soils in a particular sampling area should be put in individual paper bags and appropriately marked.)

d) Place one cup of the mixed soil in a container. Mark your name, address and sample number on the container for your records.

e) Provide the laboratory with the most precise information you can about plant growth in the sampling area.

f) Once you've found a lab that gives you accurate, predictable and understandable test data, stick with it so the results you get from test to test are consistent.

—R.H.

Professional do-it-yourself soil test kits

<u>Company</u>	<u>Name of soil tester</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Comments</u>
ELE International Inc. Soiltest Products Div. 86 Albrecht Drive, Lake Bluff, IL 60044 (708)295-9400 Circle No. 310	A-6A Soil Test Kit	Measures available nutrients and pH of agricultural soils.	Comes with 60-page soil handbook, inexpensive refill kits available.
	A-7A Combination Kit	On-site tests for complete diagnosis of soil fertility.	Rugged carrying case, booklet included, 23 lbs.
	Nitrates, Phosphorus, Potassium, pH kits, Soil Texture Set	Kits for specific chemical analysis. Classify soils according to clay-silt-sand content.	Soiltest, Inc., has a complete line of soil testing kits and apparatus.
Kel Instruments Co., Inc., P.O. Box 54, Wyckoff, NJ 07481 (201)847-8353 Circle No. 311	Kelway® Soil Acidity and Moisture Tester Model HB-2	Measures soil acidity and moisture content. Tells when to add lime; provides guide for how much to add.	Requires no chemicals. Needs no battery or other power source.
	Kelway® Model SST	Soluble salts tester.	Fast readings of conductivity of a soil solution.
LaMotte Company PO Box 329, Chestertown, MD 21620 (410)778-3100 Circle No. 312	Soil pH meters	Determines lime requirement of soil.	Three meters: analog, digital, Pocketester
	Turf lab field units (4 models)	Colormetric analysis of turf soils.	Can be used in field or lab. <i>LaMotte Soil Handbook</i> furnished.
	Electronic soil lab, Model DCL-12	Tests for 15 soil factors including available forms of macronutrients, micronutrients.	The DC-1600 Colormeter instantly analyzes color reactions developed in nutrient tests.
	Dissolved salts meters	Conductivity reading of soil extract can be converted into reading of total dissolved salts	Three meters: analog, digital, Pocketester.
Spectrum Technologies, Inc., 12010 S. Aero Drive, Plainfield, IL 60544 (815)436-4440. Circle No. 313	Soil & water pH meter	On-the-spot meter to determine pH of soil and/or spray water.	LCD digital display. Power by 2 CR-2025 lithium batteries. Weight 40 grams.
	Cardy NO ₃ , K ⁺ , & Na ⁺ meters	Measures nitrate, potassium, and sodium.	Standard accessories: case, deionized water, sampling sheet, kit for 15 soil samples.



Results of a soil test must be easy to interpret and should make recommendations to optimize a fertilization program, says Charles Darrah (right), CLC LABS, Columbus.



Joe Popovic, (left) owner of Firelands Lawn Care, Norwalk, Ohio, says soil tests provide valuable information to share with clients.

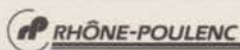


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