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Superintendent
Dunwoody Country Club
Dunwoody, Georgia

"Barricade's extra length of control is an advantage to us in the South, especially with our long, hot growing season. Overall, Barricade has proven to be more cost-effective for us than other preemergence herbicides we've tried. We plan to use more next year."

Barricade

HERBICIDE
The Precision Performer.



Steve Carr
Superintendent
Pocasset Golf Club
Pocasset, Massachusetts

"Barricade makes it easy for us to fine tune our control program, as the length of control is determined by the rate used. We've found that one application is all it takes to keep us crabgrass free until the start of cold weather."

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Dick Stuntz
Superintendent
Alvarado Country Club
Lawrence, Kansas

"With the amount of flooding and heat we've had this season, most preemergence herbicides would have fizzled out by now — but not Barricade. It's still giving us excellent control."

John Freeman
Superintendent
Deerwood Country Club
Kingwood, Texas

"Our preemergence weed control program was too expensive. Rather than cut back we switched to Barricade. Now, for the same dollars, we not only get excellent control, but also more coverage. Plus, we have the advantage of using multiple applications and getting better control of a broader spectrum of weeds."



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Warm-season insect control strategies

Pest	Host plants	Control practices
Aphids	Many types of trees, shrubs, ground-covers, bedding plants.	Inspect plants often; watch for lady beetles and other beneficial insects associated with aphids. Aphids can be "washed" off with strong stream of water when populations are light, or beneficial insects are present. For chemical control, use a product registered for aphid control and labeled for use on the host plant. Follow label directions. Apply to ensure good coverage of new growth and undersides of leaves. Two to three applications may be needed to control larger numbers.
Scale insects armored scales soft scales	Many species of trees, shrubs and groundcovers.	When possible, use plant materials not prone to scale infestation. Inspect susceptible plants frequently for scale insects. Examine infested plants for lady beetles and other beneficial insect populations associated with scale insects. Prune out heavily infested plant parts when possible. Treat with horticultural oils during the dormant season or with conventional sprays in spring and summer when crawlers are actively moving on the plant. Cover both sides of leaves and all twigs and branches. Make two applications at 14-day intervals to control heavy scale infestations.
Lace bugs azalea lace bug hawthorn lace bug	Azalea, laurel, pyracantha, sycamore, hawthorn, quince, elm, apple, oaks.	Beginning in early spring, inspect susceptible plant every week for infestations. Wash light infestations off host plant with strong stream of water. Chemical control most effective during first generation in early spring. If treatment is made in late summer or fall, repeat applications at 10-14 day intervals may be needed to maintain effective control.
Whitefly	Gardenia, crepe myrtle, ligustrum, azalea and many other woody ornamentals and trees.	Monitor susceptible plants weekly for developing infestations. Place yellow wooden panels coated with a sticky substance near host plants to monitor for whiteflies. When insecticides are needed for heavy whitefly populations, choose a product registered for whitefly control and labeled for use on the host plant. Apply product per label directions. Apply to ensure good coverage of the undersides of leaves. Often, 3-4 applications at 5-7 day intervals are needed to control heavy populations.
Tent caterpillars	Plum, peach, apple, hawthorn, oaks, sweet gum and other trees.	Inspect trees for egg masses during winter pruning; remove and destroy egg masses. Prune out webs when first noticed; destroy webs and crush caterpillars. Time insecticide applications for presence of feeding caterpillars. Treat foliage of infested trees with labeled insecticide. In environmentally sensitive areas, use a product containing <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> and apply per label directions.
Webworms	Oak, pecan, hickory, other ornamental trees and shrubs.	Inspect trees in early summer for webs. Prune out and destroy webs, crush insects. Time insecticide treatment for presence of feeding caterpillars in webbing. Treat foliage in webs.

continued on page 48



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Add to that the fact that it's a low-odor compound available in 6.2% granular as well as 80% water soluble powder. Now you can understand why it is the fastest growing grub insecticide on the market.

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The time is right for DYLOX.



Circle No. 118 on Reader Inquiry Card

WARM-SEASON INSECT CONTROL from page 44

Pest	Host plants	Control practices
Bagworms	Cedars, maples, arborvitae, cypress, elms, pines, willows, sycamores and other broadleaf and coniferous trees and shrubs.	During winter, remove and destroy all bags. Treat infested plants when bags are still small, in May to early June. When worms are larger, two sprayings at 7- to 10-day intervals may be necessary for control. Select a product labeled for bagworm control and labeled for use on the host plant. In environmentally sensitive areas, use a product containing <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> .
Shadetree borers	Ash, birch, elm, maple, dogwood, fruit trees and many other trees and woody ornamentals.	To prevent borers, follow proper watering, fertilizing and pruning practices. Remove stress factors from infested trees when possible. Protect weak or stressed trees from infestation or reinfestation by use of products containing chlorpyrifos (Dursban) or lindane. Apply first application in April and subsequent applications in late May, mid-July and late August. Spray trunk and lower branches to point of runoff.
Beetles elm leaf imported willow leaf beetle Japanese	Many woody ornamentals and shade trees.	Inspect trees often. Apply insecticides when young larvae are present, or before large numbers of adults are present. Products containing <i>Bacillus thuringiensis tenebrioides</i> or <i>San Diego</i> can be used in environmentally sensitive areas. Repeated insecticide applications may be needed to maintain control when beetles migrate in from surrounding areas.
Spider mites	Many woody ornamentals, trees and bedding plants.	Spider mites reproduce rapidly; inspect susceptible plants in early spring through fall. Several miticide applications at 5-7 day intervals may be needed to eliminate heavy mite populations.

Source: Dr. Sparks



Aphids gather in clusters.



Lucust borers live under tree bark.



Tent caterpillars appear in early spring.



Cushion scale are most vulnerable in the early "crawler" stage.



Spider mites are usually found on the underside of leaves.



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Crabgrass, Nutsedge

Plus the truly hard-to-control broadleaves

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environmental stewardship and reduce their chemical costs.



Everett Mealman
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer
PBI/Gordon Corporation

The environmental age weed control program being used by Roger Albrecht is typical of progressive turf professionals.

Albrecht is president of Nitro-Green Corporation, which has 38 lawn care franchisees scattered over 15 different states, and he manages two locations in California for his own hands-on experience.

"Our goal is to eliminate all broadcast spraying of herbicides on the ornamental turf we manage, and replace it with spot treatment as necessary," says Albrecht. "We want to be proactive on environmental issues and be able to assure our customers that we are using the absolute minimum requirement of chemicals."

Albrecht goes on to explain that such a program takes time to implement because

the turf needs to be so healthy and thick that weeds cannot easily germinate.

"The elimination of the broadcast applications of pre-emergent herbicides is the critical step," says Albrecht, "because, no matter what, some crabgrass is going to appear, and since crabgrass is a major cause of complaints, we must be able to eliminate it fast with no discoloration."

Trimec Plus provides the safety net that enables Albrecht to eventually eliminate broadcast applications of pre-emergent herbicides. "We have absolute confidence in Trimec Plus to handle any crabgrass or nutsedge that shows up," says Albrecht.

And, of course, the same spot sprayer filled with Trimec Plus that Albrecht uses to control crabgrass and nutsedge also controls the other grassy and broadleaf weeds that can germinate throughout the year. "Having one herbicide for all of our spot treatments is a major factor in our program," says Albrecht.

But if Trimec Plus is ideal for spot treatments, it is also unsurpassed for broadcast applications when the need exists. Listen to George Toma, the executive turf consultant for the Royals, Chiefs, and NFL:

"My son, Chip, the groundskeeper for the Truman Sports Complex, used broadcast applications of Trimec Plus on the out-of-sight, unirrigated perimeters of the complex which was loaded with every conceivable weed, and Trimec Plus

absolutely took out everything except the bluegrass."

According to Toma, it would have taken four different selective herbicides to do the job that Trimec Plus was able to do . . . but even more important, Toma says that Trimec Plus did a better job on all of the individual species than a narrow spectrum selective could have done.

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Trimec Plus is a unique formulation of Trimec Broadleaf Herbicide and MSMA in a stable, uniform suspension that is as easy to work with as any other Trimec Complex.

And now it is labeled for use in turf-type tall fescues and zoysiagrass, as well as established bluegrass and bermudagrass.

So, by all means, give Trimec Plus a trial this season . . . especially on crabgrass, nutsedge and clover. We assure you that your experience with Trimec Plus will give you the confidence you need to start working toward the elimination of broadcasting.



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HERBICIDE

771-293

Circle No. 126 on Reader Inquiry Card

GOLF 'SCAPING

The business of dealing with greens committees

So some people think they know your job better than you do. How do you set them straight? These supers have some interesting opinions.

■ If you're in the market for real estate, the old saw tells you the three keys are "location, location and location."

Likewise, if you're a golf superintendent, the three keys to dealing with the greens committee are communication, communication and communication.

"That's what it boils down to," notes **Ron Wisniewski** of Flushing Valley Country Club, Flushing, Mich. "The more information you can give your greens committee, the better off you are."

He says that when asking for money for capital improvements, superintendents should:

- 1) be realistic about what you ask for;
- 2) don't sell yourself short; and
- 3) don't B.S. the committee.

"After a while, you get to know how much they want to spend," says Wisniewski, who has been at Flushing Valley for nine years.

Listen first—At Evergreen Country Club in Manassas, Va., **Dave Anderson** says "the entire membership is, more or less, the greens committee."

"I listen to them, across the board," he adds. "Besides writing monthly newsletter articles, I encourage two-way communication. I tell them to call me, stop me on the course, to jot it down." He gets about six requests per year from his ad hoc "greens committee."

If three or four comments are on any one aspect of the course, and he decides the suggestion is a good move for the oper-

ation, Anderson will go ahead with the project.

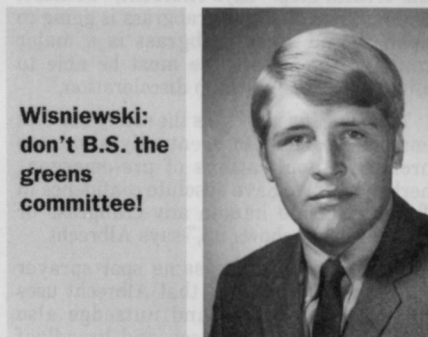
He also defined his own parameters before accepting the job two years ago.

"I made sure I was the one directing which way to go," he now notes. "I made sure the greens committee knew that I knew my business better than they did."

"In the past, board members were trying to micro-manage the course. I didn't want to get bogged down in the quagmire of club politics."

A changing guard—It's about the same for **Bill Gauwitz** of Mount Hawley Country Club in Peoria, Ill.

"You've got to keep the lines of com-



Wisniewski: don't B.S. the greens committee!

munication open," he comments. "The problem comes from the board level—not the greens committee—because it changes every year. The greens committee understands the realm of management within the dollars, but the board does not. So I have to justify what I'm doing almost yearly."

Anderson says new greens committee chairmen are always a challenge.

"I try to spend at least a half a day with new chairmen or presidents to let them know what-all is involved with my work," he admits. "I try to relate it to them in their terms, whether they're a banker or lawyer or whatever."

Gene Daniel of River Hills Country Club in Lake Wylie, S.C., has also had to handle a

variety of different greens committees with different personalities and different styles in his 15 years with the course.

"The main thing I try to do is inform them," he says. "It's more informal. I see them riding around the course and I talk to them. Or I'll stop by the greens committee chairman's house, or he'll come down to the shop."

When it comes to the membership, communication is easy because River Hills is affiliated with a retirement village. "Word of mouth is the fastest way to communicate around here," Daniel says. "You tell one person, and everyone knows it the next day."

Routing requests—Gauwitz handles small requests from the greens committee or even members immediately. "Large requests—and mostly they're verbal—either come to me or a member of the board to vote on."

While the others depend on informal communication, Wisniewski likes his to take a more formal format. He makes members put suggestions in writing to either him or the greens committee. The greens committee then discusses the member's proposal and votes on it. The decision is passed on from the committee to the member who made the suggestion.

While no one contacted by **LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT** had any extremely bad experiences (that they would admit publicly), there is no doubt that the problems between superintendents and their greens committees occurs. The lounge talk following countless local superintendents meetings indicates so.

"The horror stories are out there," says Anderson. "But everyone's starting to realize that you have to be communicative and flexible and realize that your greens committee and your members are your customers. Everybody nowadays is in the customer service business—and it is a business."

—Jerry Roche