



Commercial Clippings

FOR THE NORTHEAST FLORIDA GREEN INDUSTRY
Serving Clay, Duval, and Nassau County

February / March 2010

Issue 7, Page 1

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Coming Out of the Freeze

Freezing temperatures will turn lawns brown. Do not panic, this is a normal part of winter dormancy. When the days become longer and temperatures start to warm up in the spring, the growing points will become active, bringing green growth to the lawn again. Do not fertilize your lawn in the winter to try to green it up after a freeze – wait for the natural cycle of events to occur in the springtime. Fertilizing after a freeze will do more harm to your lawn than waiting for spring greenup. Do not apply a weed and feed product for preemergence weed control during the winter in central and north Florida. Lawns generally do not require as much irrigation during winter months, so scale back your irrigation systems. In central Florida, you may need to irrigate weekly or every other week, while in North Florida, it may be every 3 to 4 weeks. You will not need to mow for some time; when you do need to mow again, be sure to cut at the highest recommended height for your grass type. Do not scalp the lawn, as this makes it less able to recover from freeze damage.

How can you tell if your grass has truly succumbed to a winter freeze or if it is only dormant? One way is to cut small plugs of the grass (with roots and shoots attached) and plant them in a pot, put it in a warm spot with natural sunlight and see if the grass regrows.

If your lawn does not recover come springtime, remove the decayed vegetation from the affected areas and replace with either sod pieces or plugs. Do this before weeds have a chance to germinate and take hold of the ground. It is possible that not all of your lawn will be affected, perhaps just those areas that are most exposed to the cold temperatures. Following these tips will help your lawn survive freezing temperatures. For more lawn care tips, go to www.yourfloridalawn.ifas.ufl.edu.



For more detailed turf information visit:

Planting a lawn, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/document_lh032

Fertilizers, <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/EP221>

Mowing, (http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/document_lh028)

This article was written by

L.E. Trenholm, Associate Professor, Environmental Horticulture

J.B. Unruh, Associate Professor, West Florida Research and Education Center



All Classes Require Pre-Registration unless stated otherwise.
 Call Erin Harlow or Becky Davidson at 904-387-8850 to register.
 Or visit us at <http://duval.ifas.ufl.edu> and click Commercial Horticulture.

**Florida Green
 Industries
 BMP Training and
 Certification**

February 17, 2010
May 18, 2010
April 14, 2010 – SPANISH – St. Johns Co. Extension Office
July 20, 2010

8:30 am to 3:30 pm
 \$25.00

4 CEUs Total: 2 CORE, 2 O&T, 2 LL&O, 2 L&O, 2 LCLM, 2 PVT

**Limited Commercial
 Landscape
 Maintenance
 Workshop**

February 24, 2010
April 20, 2010
June 15, 2010 – Nassau County

9:00 am to 4:00 pm - Full Day
 9:00 am to 2:00 pm - 1/2 Day – Recertification Only

Full Day Cost is \$50.00 –
 Includes 2 textbooks, handouts, refreshments and lunch
1/2 Day Cost is \$25.00 –
 Includes handouts, refreshments, and lunch

6 Pesticide CEUs Total:
 3 O&T, 3 L&O, 3 LCLM, 3 LL&O, 3 CORE

**Bee College –
 PCO Training**

March 13, 2010
 8:00 am – 1:00 pm
 \$30.00

UF Whitney Marine Lab, on A1A in Marineland, FL
 For more information see page 7.

**IFAS Herbicide
 Applicator CEU Day**

March 30, 2010
 8:30 am – 4:00 pm
 \$15.00

6 CEUs available in many categories: ROW, aquatics, O&T, and more.

For more information see page 6.

All Classes Require Pre-Registration unless stated otherwise.
 Call Erin Harlow or Becky Davidson at 904-387-8850 to register.
 Or visit us at <http://duval.ifas.ufl.edu> and click Commercial Horticulture.

**Landscape
Maintenance Series**

February 18, 2010 – Proper Planting
March 4, 2010 – Turf ID and Mowing Basics
April 8, 2010 – Weed Identification

8:30 am to 10:30 am
 \$5.00 per class

Class is designed for basic level lawn and landscape professionals.
 No CEUs provided.

**FNGLA Florida
Certified Horticulture
Professional
Certification
(10 Week Course)**

Thursdays, March 25, 2010 through June 10, 2010
(no class May 6th)
 6:00 pm – 8:00 pm

Another class will be held on Thursdays in October and Tuesdays in
 November and December from 2:00 pm to 4:00 pm.

Class - \$100 for FNGLA members, \$130 for non-members
 Exams - \$85 for FNGLA members, \$150 for non-members

**Worker Protection
Standards**

March 18, 2010

4:00 – 6:30 pm
 \$5.00

**Pest Control Operator
Training**

March 31, 2010

8:30 am – 4:15 pm
 \$15.00

2 CORE, 2 L&O, 2 GHP, 2 WDO have been applied for

**Pest Control Operator
Training – Certified
Pest Control Operators
of Florida**

March 13, 2010

7:00 am to 5:00 pm
 Free to members; non-members \$30.00 per CEU category
 Lunch on your own

2 L&O, 2 CORE, 2 GHP, 2 WDO, 2 Fumigation

PEST OF THE MONTH – Hypoxylon

by Raymond Zerba, Clay County Extension



Hypoxylon (pronounced: hi-pox-i-lon) is one of the more highly visible terminal diseases of oaks at this time of year. Typically it appears as a patch of missing bark (on the main trunk) and a grayish-green to black hard crust. This is actual fungal tissue and part of the disease.

Hypoxylon species are not considered aggressive killers. Instead, they take advantage of trees already in poor health. When active, *Hypoxylon* diseases are often the finishing blow to oaks suffering from water stress, root disease, soil compaction, construction damage or other injuries. Because of the very wet year we had (wetter than any in a decade), trees that are still recovering from land development in communities where they were growing in the last 15 years had a big set back.

When newly developed roads and other hard surfaces changed the way water drained away from them (especially if it caused those areas to collect water), they experienced severe root stress. We are now seeing the results – lots of trees (especially oaks and it seems magnolias as well) are suffering from aggressive *Hypoxylon* attacks. Expect to see such stressed trees fail to flush out with new growth this spring. If they are still without leaves in May, they are probably gone and should be removed.

What can you tell a client?

Hypoxylon, along with Ganoderma and Mushroom root rots (two other terminal diseases that tend to afflict older trees) are not treatable. Many plants are affected following a year of heavy rains (as we experienced in 2009) because it causes their roots to go without sufficient oxygen during extended periods of flooding. It is too late to do anything now, but in replacing such plants, be sure to plant high if they are going into the same area and tell the client to be respectful of their roots as they grow larger, taking care not to disturb them through unnecessary excavation, placing too much soil on top them, or using too many chemicals (especially weed killers) in their vicinity. With respect to *Hypoxylon* Fungus, when clients make cuts to major branches they should make sure to make sharp, clean cuts, since poorly made pruning cuts are the most common way this fungus has direct entry into the main trunk and branches. For more information on *Hypoxylon* Canker Disease visit the University of Oklahoma Extension article at:

<http://pods.dasnr.okstate.edu/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-2312/EPP-7620web.pdf>



Do you know what this is?



This time of year, this is likely the condition of the palms at your accounts. The question is what should you tell your client about their cold-injured palm – will it die? The least cold hardy of the palms (Pigmy Date and Queen) might, but you won't know that until April so next issue we'll talk more about what to do for them. The more cold hardy ones (Cabbage, Pindo, Washington, and Canary Island Date Palm) may have taken some injury, but it is most likely they will come back strong in the spring – we should know by April.

For this period (February and March) is there anything you should be doing? The answer is yes! Step one is to do no pruning on these palms until April. The dead fronds should be left in place as they are actually helping to keep the palm from breaking its dormancy. Removing them now might stimulate new grow too early and lead to additional cold injury. Step two, stay well away from these palms with any weed and feed combo product that you may place on the lawn in March – at least 15 feet back. In their weakened state, an application of a weed and feed anywhere near them may lead to slower recovery this spring. The rest of the story in the next issue of Commercial Clippings! **RZ**

Q & A

Have a question you need answered?

Send it to rjordi@ufl.edu

Q: What does the word diluent mean?

A: A diluent is a substance added to a product to make it less concentrated. Water is the most common diluent, but some pesticides call for oil or petroleum products to be added. The pesticide labeling will provide you with what to use to dilute the pesticide and how much. In some instances, it is possible to add the concentrate and diluents directly into the application container where they can be mixed thoroughly. Common concentrates such as wettable and soluble powders (SP) and emulsifiable concentrates (EC) require dilution. For a complete list of formulation abbreviations consult page 36 of [Applying Pesticides Correctly](#). Michigan State Extension has a publication which has several simple conversion tables you can use to assist you with the mathematical calculations. These tables can help when you need to convert ounces to tablespoons or gallons to ounces.

<http://hortipm.tamu.edu/ipmguide/ento/chapters/dilution.html>

~ Rebecca Jordi

IFAS Herbicide CEU Day

March 30, 2010
8:30 am – 4:00 pm

\$15.00
Includes lunch

Reservation Required. Please call Erin Harlow or Becky Davidson at 904-387-8850 or email Erin at erine@coj.net. Registration form at <http://duval.ifas.ufl.edu>.

8:30 – 9:00	Register	
9:00 – 9:50	How Different Kinds of Herbicides Work	Greg MacDonald
10:05 – 10:55	Plant Anatomy: The Route of Herbicides into and within Plants	Clyde Smith
11:10 – 11:35	New Herbicide Registrations and Use Patterns	Mike Netherland
11:35 – 12:00	Managing Herbicide Applications Against Development of Resistance	Bill Haller
1:00 – 1:50	New Weeds to be on the Look-out for	Colette Jacono
2:05 – 2:30	Integrating Biological Controls and Herbicides	Jim Cuda
2:30 – 2:55	What is NPDES and How it May Affect Herbicide Applicators	Mark Mossler and Fred Fishel
3:10 – 3:35	Which Herbicide to Use	Jason Ferrell
3:35 – 4:00	Minimizing Non-target Herbicide Effects	Ken Langeland

6 CEUs in the following categories:

- Agricultural Row Crop
- Agricultural Tree Crop
- Aquatic Pest Control
- Demonstration & Research
- Forest Pest Control
- Natural Areas Weed Management
- Ornamental & Turf
- Private Applicator Agriculture
- Right-of-Way Pest Control
- Pest Control Operator - Lawn & Ornamental
- Limited Commercial Landscape Maintenance
- Limited Lawn & Ornamental Pest Control

Dealing with Africanized Honey Bees

Training for Pest Control Operators at the 3rd Annual 2010 Bee College



Saturday March 13, 2010
At the UF Whitney Marine Lab,
on A1A in Marineland, FL



- 8:00 Welcome
- 8:10 Keynote Speaker “African Bee Identification Research”
by Dr. David DeJong, University of Sao Paulo
- 9:05 -12:00 PCO Training Program in Lab 131
- 12:00-1:00 Lunch
- 1:00 – 5:00 Bee College workshops continue (see schedule on website)

Cost is \$30.00 for the PCO Training Program and Lunch

Please use the general registration form to register you or your company for the PCO training.

To register go to

http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/honeybee/extension/bee_college.shtml

The Jacksonville Landscape Show

February 11-12, 2010

“Come Grow With Us”



**See the Trends.
Build Relationships.
Grow Your Business.**



Northeast Chapter FNGLA
Florida Nursery, Growers and Landscape Association
Phone: (904) 292-1117 Fax: (904) 880-1478

www.nefngla.org

Seminar CEUs available include: FDACS, GA Pesticide, ISA, and FNGLA. Visit the website for specifics.

Duval County Extension
1010 N. McDuff Avenue
Jacksonville, FL 32254
(904) 387-8850
Fax: (904)387-8902
Website: <http://duval.ifas.ufl.edu>

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Local EXTENSION Offices

Clay County
2463 SR 16 West
Green Cove Springs, FL 32043
(904) 284-6355
<http://clay.ifas.ufl.edu/>

Duval County
1010 N. McDuff Avenue
Jacksonville FL 32254
(904) 387-8850
FAX 387-8902
<http://duval.ifas.ufl.edu>

Nassau County
543350 US Highway 1
Callahan, FL 32011-6486
904-548-1116
<http://nassau.ifas.ufl.edu/>

Putnam County
111 Yelvington Rd., Ste. 1
East Palatka, FL 32131-2114
(386) 329-0318
<http://putnam.ifas.ufl.edu/>



Erin Harlow | Duval County | 904.387.8850 | erine@coj.net
Ray Zerba | Clay County | 904. 284.6355 | rzerba@ufl.edu
Rebecca Jordi | Nassau County | 904.548.1116 | rjordi@ufl.edu

For individuals requiring special accommodations, please contact our office (904/387-8850) within a minimum of 5 working days of the program. For persons with hearing or speech impairments, when contacting our office, please use the Florida Relay Service at 1-800-955-8771 (TDD). Your comments and input are necessary for this to be a useful tool for all of us.

This newsletter, past newsletters, links and registration forms for Commercial Horticulture activities can be found at the Duval County Extension website: <http://duval.ifas.ufl.edu>

This newsletter is jointly sponsored by the Florida Cooperative Extension Service, IFAS, Larry Arrington, Dean; City of Jacksonville, John Peyton, Mayor; and the Duval County Cooperative Extension Service, Mike Sweat, Director.