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The Batchelder Company



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Tall fescue



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From Sedgwick

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OLCANNEWS

IT PAYS TO BE GREEN



MARK YOUR CALENDAR! **OLCA FIELD DAY – JUNE 17**

The NEW Center at Northeast Ohio Medical University in Rootstown, OH

OLCA invites all who are in the lawn and landscape maintenance industry to join us. Registration will begin at 8:00 am. Continuing education sessions will begin at 9:00 am.

A complete list of continuing education sessions and online registration is available at www.ohiolawncare.org. If you have any questions call us at 800-510-5296.

FROM YOUR PRESIDENT,

Joe Mittler, Brookside Lawn Service



What an amazing association we are all fortunate to be part of! While we are busy taking care of business we have a group of our peers and a great management company behind us, looking out for us and the lawn care industry as a whole! It has been said that when making a fist it so much harder to pull apart or damage the fist than individual fingers by themselves. The OLCA membership is similar in that we are stronger together, protecting the interests that are important to our careers, businesses, and futures. I am of the belief that the value we receive from our membership gives more in return than any other investment we can possibly make.

Let's not leave anyone behind! I am asking you to talk with anyone and everyone you know who is involved with the lawn care industry. There should not be a single LCO (Lawn Care Operator) who is not part of our association. Remind them that the OLCA used our legislative voice, together, to deem lawn care essential and kept us all working! Tell them about the great discount on workers compensation. Invite them to one of our outdoor educational Field Days. Be sure to mention that our association is always promoting professionalism and keeping a watchful legislative eye out for all of us!

Many thanks to our previous president Rob Edwards, the entire OLCA board, and the Bennett management team for serving and looking out for our interests. It is their efforts that have carried us through a past year that could have had a very different outcome.

Covid is slowly fading behind us (Hopefully), business is brisk, and the future is bright! Treat your team well and take time to enjoy the ride personally and professionally. See you at the outdoor Field Days (Bring a friend)!

FROM YOUR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,

Mark Bennett, CAE, IOM



Hopefully your 2021 is off to a good start. After driving through the fog of 2020, there does seem to be light ahead. Thousands are being vaccinated daily and many organizations, including OLCA, are planning to hold in-person events again starting this summer.

OLCA is planning to hold its two Field Days this summer in person. These events provide topical research regarding lawn disease, management, irrigation and pests – all while providing much-needed pesticide recertification credits. Due to the changing COVID-19 procedures at host facilities, we are in the process of finalizing the dates and working with Ohio State turfgrass faculty on educational programming. We will continue to keep you up to date and share information as it becomes available.

OLCA continues to partner with the Ohio Turfgrass Foundation (OTF) by collaborating with its advocacy efforts at the Ohio Statehouse. The Batchelder Company helped both organizations navigate through the Governor's pandemic orders getting clarification that lawn care operators qualified as an essential business as well as successfully lobbied the Ohio Department of Agriculture to allow for online pesticide recertification credits.

Be sure to mark your November 6 where OLCA members will help beautify the hallowed grounds at the Dayton National Veterans Cemetery in Dayton and the Ohio Western Reserve Cemetery in Rittman. This annual event, celebrating its 28th Anniversary this year, is Ohio's lawn care industry way to give back by winterizing the grounds of the cemeteries with fertilizer. This is OLCA's community outreach project and is reliant upon volunteers just like you to get the work done. Watch for upcoming details or sign up at one of our Field Days this summer.

Looking forward to seeing you all (hopefully in person) at an OLCA event this year! If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me at 800-510-5296 or by email at mark@bennett-management-llc.com.



LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

The Batchelder Company

The legislature has been off to a busy start to the 134th General Assembly in 2021 while still in the midst of the COVID pandemic. In March, the Governor vetoed Senate Bill 22 which seeks to establish a legislative oversight panel to review and potentially terminate any executive orders by the Governor's administration after they have been in effect for 90 days. The House and Senate both soon voted to override the Governor's veto with Republican supermajorities in both chambers. All democratic lawmakers voted against overriding the veto. In light of last year's actions taken by the state to lessen the spread of COVID-19, the orders issued were oftentimes ambiguous and misleading for small business owners trying to comply. S.B. 22, which will go into effect in early June, will essentially open the decision-making process up to public input should a future emergency event require the executive branch to issue similar public health orders.

During the Spring legislative session, the House has been holding hearings in each of the several Finance subcommittees to gather agency and public input while drafting the biennial state operating budget. The entire committee process lasted about two months in the House, and on April 21st the House passed the budget bill, (Sub. H.B. 110) on the House Floor 70-27. The nearly \$75 billion budget included several major new appropriations and policy items, including a new constitutional school funding formula, state relief for businesses impacted by the pandemic, and an across the board 2% personal income tax cut. The new school funding plan has a price tag of close to \$2 billion, with most public school districts and community schools receiving increased state funding over the next six years. It is yet to be seen how the Senate will amend this portion of the budget.

Assistance for businesses impacted by the pandemic include millions of dollars toward helping entertainment venues, bars, restaurants and hotels. Additionally, there is a "New Business Relief Grant" program to specifically help those businesses that opened after Jan. 1, 2020. Republicans also inserted a budget provision that would vacate all public health violations incurred by Ohio businesses since March 2020. Businesses that have faced penalties for violating public health orders, such as not enforcing mask and distancing mandates, would have their violation records expunged. Any disciplinary actions currently in progress would be halted. Ohio lawmakers have worked toward a bipartisan effort this year of expanding broadband internet access in the state. With several bills already progressing toward that end, lawmakers opted to include the proposed "Ohio Residential Broadband Expansion Grant Program" in this budget. The budget allocates \$190 million over the next two years toward grants to pay for new broadband expansion infrastructure projects. Other major noteworthy investments made include millions of dollars for law enforcement and fire fighter training programs, millions of dollars for workforce development in Appalachia, and increased funding for maternal and infant health programs. Items stripped from the Governor's version of the budget that did not pass include a \$50 Ohio advertising campaign as well as portions of Gov. DeWine's "Strong Ohio" gun reform proposal introduced last year. We will continue monitoring the budget's progress as it moves to the Senate and to the Governor's desk. In closing, thank you for the privilege of serving as your voice at the Capitol and we sincerely hope you enjoy the warmer months ahead.

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SCHEDONORUS (FESTUCA) – TALL FESCUE

Ed Nangle and David Gardner,
Ohio State University CFAES

Within the fescues, the one species that is by far most frequently used on high cut surfaces is tall fescue. In class, we teach our students that learning Latin binomials is useful because a plant species may have many common names, which can cause confusion and the idea is that the Latin terminology does not change on a local, regional or global scale. However, with tall fescue there are many Latin binomials that, since the turn of the century, have been used including *Festuca arundinacea*, *Schedonorus phoenix*, *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (Schreb.) Dumort., nom. cons. (the currently accepted binomial on the USDA website as of 5-17-21) and *Lolium arundinaceum*. So, there is much confusion about the classification of this species. Just think, its either closely related to perennial ryegrass, or to the fine fescues, or to neither (which is the current thinking).

Regardless of its botanical classification, tall fescue has many agronomic characteristics that potentially make it quite desirable for use a home lawn. Its tolerance of heat and drought are significant factors when considering it for home lawns especially ones without irrigation systems installed. The species has limited impact from insects although this is dependent on endophyte (Endophytes are microscopic

organisms, often fungi and bacteria, that live between living plant cells which establish a relationship with the plant that varies from symbiotic to bordering on pathogenic) levels found in species. Higher endophyte levels were frowned upon from a forage standpoint as they have a negative impact on animals. This has changed however for home lawns and higher endophytic levels are known to be toxic to chinchbugs, billbugs and sod webworm (Figure 1).

Traditionally tall fescue has had a label of concern in regard to the disease brown patch *Rhizoctonia solani* (Figure 2 and 3) and the brown to tan colored patches which tend to show up most severely in warm and humid weather (daytime temps >77°F and RH periods above 95% for more than 10 consecutive hours) can be very destructive. The patches on high cut turf can be as wide as 3ft in diameter and will lead to loss of density and matting down of turf. Further to this, gray leaf spot *Pyricularia grisea* is also an emerging concern in warm and humid temperatures and can rapidly cause damage to tall fescue although it is not as much of a concern as it is on perennial ryegrasses *Lolium perenne*. Discussing irrigation practices with homeowners may be a critical component to its success – making them understand that in the case of tall fescue less is more can result in a great stand of turf.

The tall fescue of old, including the first commercially available varieties ‘Kentucky-31’ and ‘Alta’, were very different compared to the modern cultivars.

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Figure 1. Damaging activity (right) from billbugs (left) is not as impactful on tall fescues (Credit D. Shetlar)

Figure 2. Brown patch lesions on tall fescue

Tall fescue has traditionally had a very coarse texture and naturally performs better at higher heights of cut and with lower cultural intensity compared to Kentucky bluegrass or perennial ryegrass. The older cultivars grew in a rosette form almost and stood out in a negative fashion when compared to other home lawn grasses (Figure 4). The mowing heights have decreased however with newer cultivars and density and texture have become comparable to other cool season lawn type grasses (https://ntep.org/reports/tf18/tf18_20-1/tf18_20-1.htm). Fertility management practices have not changed dramatically, and the species has a broad range of need depending on the desired quality of surface with 1lb/N per 1000ft² sufficient for many home lawns but high wear and high-quality surfaces requiring as much as 4lb/N per 1000ft².

Through breeding efforts, the first generation of improved tall fescue types was developed, including cultivars such as 'Rebel' and 'Falcon' during the 1980's. These cultivars have a finer texture and higher density (Figure 5). Further improvements resulted in release of cultivars such as 'Bonzai' and 'Trailblazer', which had yet finer texture and the ability to be mowed at lower heights of cut. However, they also are more susceptible to brown patch and have reduced heat and drought tolerance compared to forage type tall fescue. Further breeding work has resulted in another category of tall fescues, including cultivars such as 'Millennium', 'Plantation' and 'Rembrandt'. These cultivars are intermediate, or semi dwarf in their growth habit but have fine texture, high density and are more disease resistant. They are also less restricted geographically compared to the dwarf tall fescues. The issue of cold tolerance has somewhat dissipated due to changes in the climate and this is one of the reasons that consideration should be given to tall fescue going forward. The benefit of tall fescue lies in its summer stress tolerance and this value will only increase as we are predicted to see warmer temperatures and more disrupted precipitation activity. Homeowners who have limited access to irrigation most certainly will enjoy the prolonged color during stressful periods. Homeowners who have irrigation can now enjoy the darker green, finer textured surfaces that the newer tall fescues provide.

Breeding efforts with tall fescue continue. Many of the newer cultivars have a fine leaf blade which allows them to be mixed with Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass for lawns that have a mix of full sun and shaded conditions. Their tolerances to the environmental stresses and reduced issues with insects are a benefit for all. Management of the species will improve with more knowledge although disease management still requires observation and care. It is however a grass species that is going to gain in importance as we go forward and so the sooner lawncare managers get to grips with it the better.



Figure 3. Matted down and poorer quality turf during the summer period caused by Brown patch on untreated and over watered tall fescue.



Figure 4. Older tall fescue cultivars (right) were coarser but are considered more stress tolerant than the newer turf type tall fescues (left) which provide color and texture on par with traditional home lawn grasses.



Figure 5. Newer 'turf type' tall fescue cultivars are providing darker green, dense home lawns that can be considered high quality with the right management practices.

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HERBICIDE RESISTANT WEEDS AND THE CHALLENGE OF ROTATING CHEMISTRIES TO COMBAT THEM

David Gardner, Dept. of Horticulture and Crop Science, The Ohio State University

Herbicides are an effective tool for the control of most weeds on lawns. But, the turfgrass management environment is unique compared to row crop agriculture in that our goal is to maintain a high quality aesthetically pleasing and functional surface over a period of many years. This being the case, some of the tools used in row crop agriculture to control weeds are not practical or possible for turfgrass weed management, for example regular tillage. Given the way that turfgrass is managed, herbicides are our primary and usually only option against weeds. Herbicide resistance, long a problem in production agriculture, is an issue that is becoming more frequently reported in turfgrass. While not widespread at this time, it has the potential to become one of the significant challenges turfgrass field managers will face in coming years.

Some of the herbicides that we use today have been around since the mid 1940's. At this time there are relatively few new herbicide chemistries being developed for the turfgrass market. The development of resistance to herbicides by weeds is not at all a new phenomenon, with cases being reported as early as 1970. The severity of this issue in turfgrass seems to vary depending on the target weed species, and it seems, location. Herbicide resistance issues in turfgrass were first reported in the southern United States. It has relatively more recently been reported in cool season turfgrass and is not yet as serious of a problem. By taking steps now to understand the issue we can perhaps help to prevent and/or delay herbicide resistance becoming a serious issue in cool season turfgrass.

What weeds are Resistant and where is this Observed?

The first reported instance of herbicide resistance was in 1970 when it was observed that the herbicide simazine was no longer controlling groundsel when used in nurseries in the state of Washington. By the first part of this decade the number of weed species that have been found to be

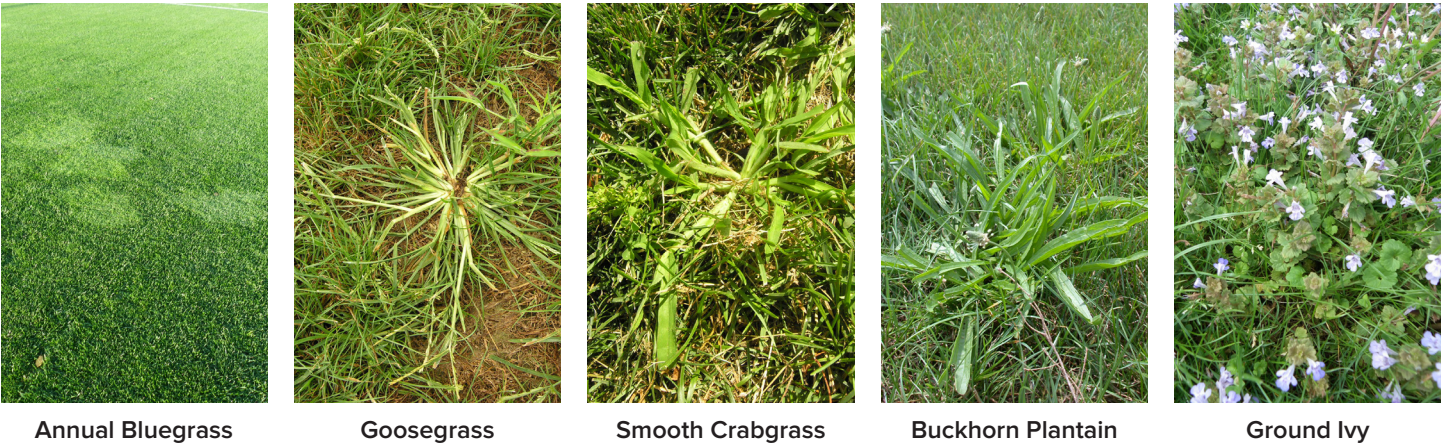
resistant to at least one family of herbicides exceeded 200 and a few of these species are important weeds in turfgrass management (Figure 1). Goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*) was one of the first turfgrass weeds in which herbicide resistance was documented when it was found that the dinitroaniline herbicides were no longer providing control. Annual bluegrass has shown resistance to the warm season turf herbicides foramsulfuron, trifloxysulfuron, imazaquin, simazine, atrazine; the non-selective herbicide glyphosate; and the cool season turf herbicides bispyribac, benefin, pendimethalin and prodiamine. Resistance in these species has been known for a long time and management recommendations for herbicides have been altered accordingly. For example, oxadiazon is now more often recommended as a preemergence control for goosegrass. Aaron Patton, a weed scientist at Purdue University, has documented or is studying resistance development in the following weeds: smooth crabgrass (to quinclorac), buckhorn plantain (to 2,4-D), and ground ivy (to synthetic auxin herbicides). Again, it is important to note that these occurrences are not yet widespread but we are seeing cases of suspected weed resistance reported with increasing frequency.

A common misconception is that weeds acquire resistance to a particular herbicide. This is not the right way of describing the phenomenon. As with all living things there is genetic variability within a population. Some species have more genetic variability than others but all have it. Because of this, a population that is normally susceptible to a particular type of herbicide will have individuals that have the ability to tolerate and therefore not be killed by the herbicide. If this resistant individual is allowed to complete its life cycle and reproduce then its offspring will also have the trait that allows it to resist that particular type of herbicide. If the same herbicide that is no longer effective is used over and over again then the population of resistant weeds will grow and can eventually become the majority. The resistant weeds can then be spread by wind, equipment and all of the other ways that weeds spread.

How to Reduce the Risk of Herbicide Resistance

First and foremost, in cases of documented resistance to herbicides, application rate very quickly becomes a non-factor. In other words, if you have a weed that is resistant, doubling or tripling the rate of the product and reapplying

Figure 1. Herbicide resistance is either suspected or confirmed with these weeds that are common on cool season turfgrass.



will tend to not be effective. Indeed where resistance is documented, resistance to up to 80x rates has been reported by turfgrass scientists.

The best and most effective method to reduce the risk of a weed population acquiring resistance to a class of herbicides is to not use the same product year after year but rather to rotate among the different herbicidal modes of action that are available. The reason for this is that if a weed population develops resistance to a particular type of herbicide, there is a good chance that it will resist all other herbicides that work the same way.

This presents some practical challenges for turfgrass managers who maintain cools season turfgrass fields. One of the challenges is mental. That is, many turfgrass managers use “this” herbicide in order to control “that” weed because they know that it works (or that it has been working). Since most turfgrass managers are paid to, among other things, produce a high quality aesthetically pleasing playing surface, rotating away from a product that is desirable, either because of its economics or its

performance to another product in order to help reduce the potential development of a problem that is real but may not be obvious yet can be a hard argument. But just like with fungicides, turfgrass managers need to learn and pay attention to the different modes of action of the herbicides.

A summary of the modes of action of herbicides used in cool season turfgrass is included in the tables in this article. An excellent tool to lookup herbicide modes of action is available at <https://hracglobal.com/tools/classification-lookup>. Tin addition, there are numerous resources on the internet that list the herbicides available for use in cool and warm season turfgrass and how they are classified.

You will note that a challenge for cool season turfgrass managers is that, compared to production agriculture or even warm season turfgrass, there are not a lot of practical rotation options available for cool season turfgrass managers. Table 1 lists only the preemergence herbicides available for cool season turfgrass managers.

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Table 1. Classification of preemergence herbicides registered for use in cool season turfgrass according to both the former Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) and the Current Mechanisms of action codes according to both the HRAC and the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA). A proper herbicide rotation involves changing between not just products or chemical classes, but modes of action.

WSSA/HRAC (former HRAC) codes and mode of action	Chemical Class	Common Name	Example Trade Name
0(Z) Unknown	Phosphorodithioate	Bensulide	Betasan, Bensumec, Lescosan
3(K1) Mitosis inhibitors	Dinitroaniline Dinitroaniline Dinitroaniline Pyridine	Benefin Pendimethalin Prodiamine Dithiopyr	Balan, LESCO Benefin 2.5G Pendulum, LESCO Pre-M Barricade Dimension
14(E) Protoporphyrinogen Oxidase (PPO or Protox) inhibitor	Oxadiazole	Oxadiazon	Chipco Ronstar
15(K3) Very long chain fatty acid biosynthesis inhibitors	Chloracetamide Benzofuran	Dimethenamid-p Ethofumasate	Tower Prograss
29(L) Cellulose inhibitors	Benzamide	Isoxaben	Gallery

Table 2. Classification of postemergence grassy and sedge herbicides registered for use in cool season turfgrass according to both the former Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) and the Current Mechanisms of action codes according to both the HRAC and the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA). A proper herbicide rotation involves changing between not just products or chemical classes, but modes of action.

WSSA/HRAC (former HRAC) codes and mode of action	Chemical Class	Common Name	Example Trade Name
1(A) Acetyl CoA Carboxylase (ACCase) Inhibitors	Aryloxyphenoxy propionate	Fenoxaprop	Acclaim
2(B) Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) inhibitor	Pyrimidanyloxy Benzoates Sulfonylurea Sulfonylurea	Byspyribac-sodium Chlorsulfuron Halosulfuron-methyl	Velocity Corsair Sedgehammer
4(O) Auxin mimics	Quinoline carboxylic acid	Quinclorac	Drive
6(C3) Photosystem II inhibitor – Histidine 215	Benzothiadiazole	Bentazon	Basagran T/O, LESCOGRAN
15(C1) Photosystem II inhibitor – Serine 264	Triazolinone	Amicarbazone	Xonerate
27(F2) 4-Hydroxyphenyl-pyruvate Dioxygenase (HPPD) Inhibitors	Benzoylpyrazole Triketone	Topramazone Meostriane	Pylex Tenacity
30(Q) Inhibition of fatty acid thioesterase	Benzyl ether	Methiozolin	PoaCure

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Table 2 lists herbicides for postemergence control of grassy weeds and sedges and Table 3 lists the herbicides available for cool season turfgrass managers for postemergence control of broadleaf weeds.

The tables are organized according to how the herbicides work to control weeds, often referred to as their Mode of Action (or MOA). Two different classification systems have been developed to categorize herbicides by their modes of action. One of these was developed by the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) and the other by the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA). Recently these two organizations have synchronized their classification systems but the old HRAC codes are still found occasionally on the internet and are therefore included in this article. The tables report the modes of action of the herbicides according to both the old HRAC system and the new joint HRAC/WSSA classification systems. For example, the herbicide benefin in Table 1 was categorized as a K3 herbicide by the old HRAC system and as a category 7 herbicide by the new joint HRAC/WSSA. That there were two different classification systems being widely used may cause some confusion, which is why they chose to synchronize. However, the important thing is that with both systems there is general agreement on how the herbicides should be categorized according to their modes of action. So, for example, oxadiazon is a Protoporphyrinogen Oxidase (PPO or Protox) inhibitor that works in plants by inhibiting an enzyme that is essential in the synthesis of chlorophyll. It has a different mode of action than the dinitroaniline herbicide benefin, which inhibits mitosis. For ease of interpretation, herbicides with the same mode of

action within a table have the same colored background on the table. Most pesticide manufacturers now include at the top of their label a box with the HRAC/WSSA code in order help turfgrass managers easily identify what type of herbicide they are using.

Proper rotation involves using herbicides with a different MOA (or colored background on the table) for each application. For example, if the objective is to avoid resistance development in crabgrass then rotating between benefin and prodiamine is not effective because both are dinitroaniline herbicides. It is also not effective to rotate between a dinitroaniline herbicide and the herbicide dithiopyr. Dithiopyr is in a different chemical class (it's a pyridine) but both the pyridines and the dinitroanilines have the same mode of action. Looking at the other preemergence herbicides in Table 1 that are effective for crabgrass control reveals that our options for an herbicide to rotate with the mitosis inhibitors include just bensulide, which tends to be used more on golf course putting greens.

A strategy to help deal with this is to incorporate the use of postemergence herbicides into the management plan and to also rotate among these chemistries. So, for example, the use of fenoxaprop one year followed by quinclorac in year 2 and then either topramazone or mesotrione (different chemical classes but same mode of action) for year 3.

I mentioned that if a weed population acquires resistance to one herbicide then it probably will resist all herbicides that work the same. With goosegrass there is an exception in that dimethenamid-p is labelled for control, even though it is a mitosis inhibitor. However, dimethenamid-p is a different type of mitosis inhibitor according to both classification systems.

For the broadleaf herbicides, if the target is an annual weed then a preemergence herbicide may be useful. Pendimethalin or prodiamine or dithiopyr in year 1 followed by bensulide in year 2 may effectively control many of our summer annual broadleaf weeds. Another option may be to rotate to isoxaben, depending on the target weed. When rotating, of course you need to make sure that the target weed is on the label. For perennial broadleaf weeds, if you examine Table 3, knowing that weed resistance is becoming a serious issue, you could say we have been very fortunate in turfgrass because for a very long time our postemergence herbicides were all synthetic auxins. The registrations (all since the year 2000) of the PPO inhibitors and the ALS inhibitors have provided cool season turfgrass managers with some important options for herbicide rotation programs to control broadleaf weeds.

Some closing thoughts

After reading this article you may be thinking that I’m being melodramatic or just looking for a different tangent to write about. However, while the overall problem of herbicide

resistance in cool season turfgrass is still relatively minor this does have the potential to become one of the more significant management issues that turfgrass managers will face in the future. So, you should do your part and adopt a proper herbicide rotation program. The other thing that you should do is to remain observant. Whenever an herbicide application fails it has historically been acceptable or even easy to just rationalize the failure – “It must have been mixed wrong” or “The product was applied incorrectly” or “The weather must have been bad after I applied it”. These things can and unfortunately do happen. But, when noticing a herbicide failure, if the herbicide targets more than one weed, observe whether all the weeds kept growing or is it just one species that didn’t seem like it was controlled adequately. If this is the case then certainly follow up. It could also be that you have found an herbicide resistant population. Report suspected cases to your state extension specialist. They may be able to do tests to verify the resistance and then alter management recommendations for control of that weed.

Table 3. Classification of postemergence broadleaf herbicides registered for use in cool season turfgrass according to both the former Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) and the Current Mechanisms of action codes according to both the HRAC and the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA). A proper herbicide rotation involves changing between not just products or chemical classes, but modes of action.

WSSA/HRAC (former HRAC) codes and mode of action	Chemical Class	Common Name	Example Trade Name
2(B) Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) inhibitor	Triazolopyrimidine-Type 1 Triazolopyrimidine-Type 2	Florasulam Penoxsulam	Defendor Lockup
4(O) Synthetic Auxins	Benzoates Phenoxy – carboxylates Phenoxy – carboxylates Phenoxy – carboxylates Phenoxy – carboxylates Pyridine – carboxylates Pyridine – carboxylates Pyridyloxy – carboxylic Acid Pyridyloxy – carboxylic Acid	Dicamba 2,4-D 2,4-DP MCPA MCP Clopyralid Halauxifen Fluroxypyr Triclopyr	Banvel Lontrel, Confront Game-on Turflon
14(E) Protoporphyrinogen Oxidase (PPO or Protox) inhibitor	N-phenyl-triazolinone N-phenyl-triazolinone Phenylpyrazole	Carfentrazone Sulfentrazone Pyraflufen-ethyl	Quicksilver Dismiss Octane

Northeast Lawn Care Seminar

June 17, 2021

The NEW Center at Northeast Ohio Medical University, Rootstown, OH



Department of
Agriculture

Mike DeWine | Governor

Dorothy Pelandra | Director

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Media Contact: Katie Boyer, (614) 752-9712, katie.boyer@agri.ohio.gov

SWARM OF LARGE, NOISY CICADAS ABOUT TO EMERGE ACROSS OHIO FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 17 YEARS

The large, noisy bugs are expected to make an appearance in late April and early May for two to four weeks

REYNOLDSBURG, Ohio (April 15, 2021) – Get ready! We're about to be bombarded by a swarm of very noisy, very large bugs. A type of cicada that only comes out every 17 years is about to emerge.

The Brood X Cicadas (periodical cicadas) have burrowed underground for almost two decades and will make their way to the surface late April into early May. They won't cause any damage to your home, gardens, crops, or animals. They also won't harm mature trees, but you should consider protecting newly planted trees by wrapping them with a mesh net.

The noise Brood X cicadas make is loud and distinct. In large groups, the sound can reach as high as 100 decibels, which is equivalent to a motorcycle, low-flying plane or lawn mower starting. The sound of a group of cicadas is often compared to the sound of electricity.

We expect to see the largest concentrations of these cicadas in the following counties: Defiance, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Logan, and Montgomery. Brood X is one of the largest and most broadly distributed groups of periodical cicadas, stretching from Georgia to New York and reaching as far west as the Mississippi River.

Periodical cicadas typically have black bodies, orange wing veins, red eyes and six legs. They have an antenna and are typically one to two inches in length, with a three-inch wingspan. These cicadas will begin to emerge when the soil temperatures approach 68 degrees Fahrenheit. Cicadas come to the surface to molt and mate, before dying off. They will not sting or bite and are not poisonous to animals.

For more information about Brood X, please visit <https://bygl.osu.edu/node/1759>.

-30-

You can download high-resolution photos of periodical cicadas for use below. Please credit Dr. David Shetlar, OSU Department of Etymology.

- [Periodical Cicada.jpg](#)
- [Periodical Cicada2.jpg](#)
- [Brood X Cicada PSA Video](#)

IT'S GOOD BUSINESS TO DO BUSINESS WITH OLCA SPONSORS

OLCA offers great annual sponsorship packages to supplier members who are interested in constant visibility while supporting Ohio's lawn care operators. See the Sponsorship Application in this newsletter for details on what each level of sponsorship includes. Members are encouraged to support the sponsors who support the organization.

Special Thank to Our Sponsors



Growing a healthy lawn. Growing a strong business. Both require the right tools.

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*A reduced risk pesticide is defined as one which may reasonably be expected to accomplish one or more of the following: (1) reduces pesticide risks to human health; (2) reduces pesticide risks to non-target organisms; (3) reduces the potential for contamination of valued, environmental resources, or (4) broadens adoption of IPM or makes it more effective. Acelepryn qualifies under one or more of the above criteria.

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BWC NEWS FROM SEDGWICK

We are excited to announce that CareWorks Comp is now named Sedgwick as of March 1, 2021. As Sedgwick, our commitment to Ohio employers remains as strong as ever. With more than 3,000 colleagues in Ohio, backed by the global resources and expertise of Sedgwick, we have the best claims solutions to help your business mitigate risk and reduce costs. You can learn more about Sedgwick at Sedgwick.com/OhioTPA.

IMPORTANT DATES

May 28	Drug-Free Safety Program application deadline for 7/1/2021 start date
May 28	Industry-Specific Safety Program application deadline for 7/1/2021 start date
May 28	Transitional Work Bonus application deadline for 7/1/2021 start date
May 28	MCO open enrollment ends
May 31	Deadline for completing Policy Activity Rebate activities
June 1	Policy Activity Rebate enrollment opens for 7/1/2021 policy year
June 21	Policy year 2021 first installment due
June 30	Deadline for Industry-Specific Safety Program (ISSP) loss prevention activities
June 30	ISSP consultation survey (SH-29) deadline

2-Hour Safety Training Requirement for 2020 Policy Year Deadline is 6/30/2021

2020 Rating Year—BWC Rule—ORC 4123-17-68

Group Rated and Group Retro Rated employers who have had a claim from July 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019, have to complete a required two hours of safety training by June 30, 2021. BWC's requirement applies to any allowed claim an employer had from 7/1/2018-9/30/2019, regardless of size or severity. Two hours is the minimum amount of safety training mandated by the BWC. Only one person from the employer needs to take this safety training. If an employer experienced more than one claim within this period, they are still only obligated to attend two hours of safety training. If an employer has multiple policy numbers, they must attend two hours of safety training per policy. For more information about all the Ohio BWC's training opportunities, visit the BWC's Learning Center at: [BWC Learning Center Login](#). Please send Certificates of Completion showing your company name and BWC policy number to: ohio.group@sedgwick.com.

Identity Theft and Fraudulent Unemployment Claims

The most prevalent pain point for employers over the last 3 or 4 months has shifted from the high volume of unemployment claims to managing a rash of fraudulently filed imposter unemployment claims. These are instances in which a bad actor has stolen someone's identity and filed a claim for unemployment benefits. The Federal Trade Commission has reported a near 18-fold increase in fraudulent government documents from 2019 to 2020. This issue is currently impacting employers and their employees nationwide with the US Department of Labor inspector general's office estimating that more than \$63 billion has been paid out improperly through fraud or errors — roughly 10% of the total amount paid under coronavirus pandemic-related unemployment programs since March 2020.

What are some indicators of possible fraudulent unemployment activities?

Insure your employees are mindful of any documents from their state's unemployment agency, especially in the event they have not recently filed a claim. These communications could include a "notice of password reset", notice of "PIN" reset, receipt of bankcard, confirmation of direct deposit, request for information, or any other form or document from the unemployment agency.

What to do if it happens, and resources:

- Report to local law enforcement
- Take action to protect your credit report –
 - o Fraud alert
 - o Credit freeze
 - o Credit lock
- Continue to monitor your credit report or consider using a provider that specializes in credit protection and monitoring
- Utilize the following websites:
 - o DOL Unemployment Fraud Reporting – www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/unemployment-insurance-payment-accuracy/report-unemployment-insurance-fraud
 - o FTC Identity Theft Reporting - www.identitytheft.gov/



Join Us!

A Grateful Embrace

November 6, 2021

Dayton National Cemetery, Dayton, OH
The Ohio Western Reserve Cemetery,
Rittman, OH

We invite all lawn care and landscape professionals to join us on Saturday, November 6th at the Dayton National Cemetery in Dayton and/or Ohio Western Reserve Cemetery in Rittman for "A Grateful Embrace".

Show your support to our soldiers and veterans by giving back to those who gave all.

Here is a brief summary of the day's events:

Arrival and check in times for each event will be 8:45 am.

Work will begin at 9:00 am.

Most of the materials (fertilizer) will be provided through the generous donations of our industry suppliers.

However, we are asking that those who can donate 5 bags of fertilizer to the cause. You'll need to bring spreaders, blowers and all the manpower you can muster to help us get 160 acres of turf fertilized on that day. Don't miss out on this unique opportunity to honor those men, women and their families, both living and deceased, who provided the ultimate sacrifice that we might remain a free nation.

If you would prefer to email your registration please print and fill out the registration form, email it to lori@bennett-management-llc.com by November 2.

Mark Your Calendar!

18th Annual Northeast Ohio Lawn Care Seminar

Thursday, June 17, 2020

The NEW Center at Northeast Ohio Medical University in Rootstown, OH



SCHEDULE

Registration opens and vendor set up	8:00 AM
Welcome/Opening	8:45 AM
Application Technology Update for Lawncare: Equipment, Techniques, and Calibration, <i>Dr. Zane Raudenbush</i>	9:00 AM
Group Rotations	10:00 AM
Weed ID and Herbicide control, <i>Dr. Dave Gardner</i>	
Diseases of High Cut Turf, <i>Dr. Ed Nangle</i>	
Grassy ID, <i>Mike Fidanza</i>	
Vendors	
LUNCH	12:00 PM
Fertility approaches for high cut turf OR crabgrass control, <i>Mike Fidanza</i>	12:30 PM
Herbicides for weed beds, <i>Dr. Dave Gardner</i>	1:00 PM
AFTERNOON BREAK	1:30 PM
Mosquito Control, <i>Ashley Kulhanek, OSU</i>	1:45 PM
Urban Tree Disease, Chatfield	2:15 PM

THE NORTHEAST OHIO LAWN CARE SEMINAR

QUALIFIES FOR: 2.5 hours of Cat. 8, 1.0 hour of Cat. Core, 0.5 hours of Cat. 6 and 0.5 hours of Cat. 10a.



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