



Lawn

Today's Treatment

The liquid bio-fertilizer applied today included macro and micro nutrients, organic acids, and microbes which break down fertilizer components for uptake by the grass roots and decompose dead organic matter in the thatch layer. Ferrous sulfate, a component of our bio fertilizer increases chlorophyll production and promotes color in the lawn. When iron is applied at high rates, it will damage lawn moss but will not eradicate lawn moss. Mosses in general are unique plants in that they produce spores as they mature that germinate into new plants. Moss is a permanent fixture in the NW. After high-iron fertilizer applications, the visible moss plants turn dark and begin to shrink in size, but if wet conditions prevail, those spores will germinate and new moss plants will begin to grow almost immediately.

Notes about Lawn Color

If temperatures dip below freezing before this treatment has been rained on, the grass may turn dark, even black in some areas. This effect is due to the high iron content of the fertilizer and is only temporary. If we are in a dry stretch of weather, the technician may ask you to water to lessen the chance for discoloration. Any temporary darkening will usually disappear after mowing, leaving that deep, rich green color that makes your neighbors envious.

Crane Fly Larvae

European crane fly larvae can devastate lawns. During the larval stage (late Nov- early May), this abundant species feeds on grass roots, and in high populations they can do serious damage.

In order to control the crane fly larvae population, treatment must be applied when the larvae are actively feeding. Over the course of the upcoming Winter and early Spring seasons, Wolbert's technicians will be monitoring lawns for signs of crane fly larvae. Common crane fly, a separate species, is gaining population and may be a problem in the future. Treatment will be applied to any lawns with a significant feeding larvae population and noticeable feeding damage.



A local lawn in spring, showing damage after a winter European crane fly larvae infestation.



Crane fly larvae

Because of the large time frame in which larvae are active, we need your help to identify issues that may occur between our visits. Monitoring your lawn is critical to your turf's health.

Walk your lawn each week and make note of any signs of infestation. Notify our office if you observe:

- **Lots of starlings and/or crows feeding on the lawn. Increased feeding may occur after treatment, as the larvae will often surface prior to expiring.**
- **Thinning, muddy stands of grass with small breathe holes the size of a pencil lead in the soil (not to be confused with earthworm castings, which look like tiny volcanoes).**
- **Shady, wet areas are the most likely sites for problems.**

Turf Disease Bulletin:



Microdochium Patch Mycelium

Microdochium Patch (also known as Fusarium Patch, Take-All Patch, and Snow Mold) infection typically first occurs in late November and December in our area. The beginning stage of infection present as patches of gray, slimy mycelium, which turn yellow, then brown. The disease can spread rapidly and do extensive damage, resulting in turf dieback- roots and all- leaving the lawn rough and uneven. If your lawn has been infected in the past, it is susceptible to re-infection. Snow cover will intensify the severity of infection.

Red Thread infects the grass blades more severely in nitrogen deficient lawns, turning them pink, orange, or red, then tan or brown. Red Thread does not kill grass roots, but it is unsightly and can be very persistent. A nutrient rich bio-fertilizer program, like our Plus Lawn Care, is a great defense against Red Thread. Chronic Red Thread infections can be managed with fungicide if necessary.