

THE WHOLE TRUTH FROM AN INDEPENDENT PERSPECTIVE from National Organization Responding Against HUJE that seek to harm the Green Space Industry (NORAHG)



Growing Greener Turf With Correct Mowing Height

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Audubon International

Media Release

Selected and adapted excerpts



The Sustainable Landscape IPM Working Group, of which Audubon International is a founding member, has started a pilot project to measure changes in public attitudes and practices towards sustainable lawn care.

The focus of the effort is on the adoption of a single lawn care practice —

CORRECT MOWING HEIGHT

For home lawns, 3-inches or the highest setting.

This is the single most critical practice that home-owners can do correctly to have a healthy lawn.

All lawn best management practices hinge on proper mowing.

Many university studies have shown that mowing at 3-inches prevents weed problems, puts less stress on the grass, contributes to a healthy root system, drought resistance, better resistance to insects and diseases, and helps prevent run-off of soil, fertilizers, chemicals, and pollutants.

This pilot project is a regional effort among participants from University of Maryland Extension, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Penn State Extension, Audubon International, large and small lawn care companies, and Smithsonian Institution.

The goal is to achieve widespread adoption of the 3-inch mowing height across the region.



Why mow at 3-inches?

According to The Lawn Institute —

<< Shortly mown grass wants to rapidly grow back what it has lost.

The grass will pull reserves from the roots to increase shoot growth.

This decreases rooting and increases the chance the lawn will show signs of drought or heat stress. >>

Mowing turf short stresses the grass and provides open areas for weeds to become established.

It is best to remove no more than one-third of the grass blade each time you mow.

Mowing to the proper height can reduce weed problems by as much as 50 to 80 per cent.

Sharpen or replace mower blades at least once a year or more frequently if needed.

Leave grass clippings on the lawn — it is a way to recycle nutrients.



Mowing Practices and Disease Suppression

The following practices of DISEASE SUPPRESSION are valid, but they WILL NOT provide disease CONTROL.

The intensity of disease activity MAY be reduced, but it is IMPROBABLE that disease will be fully controlled without some use of fungicides.

Applications of conventional fungicides will still be necessary, ESPECIALLY PREVENTIVELY, although their frequency may be significantly reduced.

The practices that are employed for DISEASE SUPPRESSION can be classified into issues concerning SEVEN broad categories —

- Mowing
- Fertilization
- Irrigation
- Mechanical intervention
- Soil management
- Vegetation management
- Other practices



The following details will provide recommendations to the turf manager in the form of an action plan for minimizing the use of fungicides, especially on the golf course —

Mowing — General practices.

The implementation of the following mowing practices will influence the development of disease activity -

- Increasing the mowing height
- Mowing when conditions are dry
- Mowing until autumn growth has ceased

 Increasing the mowing height Mowing and the choice of equipment

INCREASING the mowing height will DECREASE TURF SUSCEPTIBILITY to certain diseases.

On putting greens with a history of chronic and lethal disease problems, maintain the mowing height to as high as ¼-inch.

Preferably use a small WALK-BEHIND greens mower.

Use a SOLID roller instead of a grooved one.



Mowing — Increasing the mowing height (continued)

INCREASING the mowing height and other mowing practices will DE-CREASE TURF SUSCEPTIBILITY to the following diseases

- Anthracnose Foliar Blight
- Anthracnose Basal Rot
- Leaf Spot and Leaf Blight diseases, such as Bipolaris, Curvularia, and Drechslera
- Damping-Off (on seedlings)
- Dollar Spot
- Necrotic Ring Spot
- Summer Patch

Mowing Clipping when conditions are dry

Avoiding to mow until leaves are COMPLETELY DRY later in the day will DECREASE the spreading of disease, or STREAKING.

Mowing when conditions are dry will DECREASE TURF SUSCEPTIBILITY to the following diseases —

- Brown Patch (minimal decrease)
- Dollar Spot
- Fusarium Patch (Microdochium Patch)
- Pythium Blight



Mowing — Clipping until autumn growth has ceased

Keeping turf mowed properly all the way to the end of the autumn months will help offset the damage caused by Snow Mold diseases.

During the months of October and November, continuing to mow until foliar growth has ceased will DECREASE TURF SUSCEPTIBILITY to the following diseases —

- Fusarium Patch (Microdochium Patch)
- Gray Snow Mold
- Pink Snow Mold

It should be noted that both Fusarium Patch and Pink Snow Mold diseases originate from the same organism.



from an Independent Perspective



Turfgrass species	Preferred mowing height	Quality of mowing with leaves torn	Tolerates very short mowing	Preferred type of mowing unit
Annual bluegrass	Short - ½ to 1-in	Good	YES	Rotary
Annual ryegrass	High — 1 to 3-in	POOR-MODERATE	No	Rotary
Canada bluegrass	Very high — 3 to 4-in	Good	No	Rotary
Chewings fescue	Medium — 1 to 2-in	Good	YES	Rotary
Colonial bentgrass	Short — ½ to 1-in	Good	No	REEL
Creeping bentgrass	S Very short — 1/8 to 1/2	Good	YES	REEL
Creeping bluegrass	Very short — 1/4 to 1/2	Good	YES	REEL
Hard fescue	High — 1 to 3-in	Good	No	Rotary
Kentucky bluegras	s Medium-short — ½ to 2-in	Good	No	Rotary
Perennial ryegrass	Medium — 1 to 2-in	POOR	YES	Rotary
Red fescue	High — 1 to 3-in	Good	No	Rotary
Red top	Short-very short — 1/4 to 3/4-in	Good	YES	Rotary
Rough bluegrass	Short — ½ to 1-in	Good	No	Rotary
Sheep fescue	High — 1 to 3-in	MODERATE	No	Rotary
Tall fescue	High — 1 to 3-in	Good	No	Rotary



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