

Landscape IPM, PMA 4242, Section 9431 (3 credit hours)
University of Florida - Fort Lauderdale
<http://grove.ufl.edu/~turf/landscapeIPM/>
Philip Busey, turf@ufl.edu
954-577-6337 (office)
January 12, 2007

Phyla of interest

Classification of organisms

The vast majority of phyla are not a major part of the landscape and are not pests.

Animals

Arthropoda - insects and mites, important pests of turf and ornamentals and important natural enemies of turf and ornamental pests

Nematoda - the roundworms, or nematodes, important pests of turf and ornamental root systems, and important biological controls of mole crickets

Other: Chordata - chordates, which include vertebrates as pests; Mollusca - mollusks including snails; Annelida - earthworms, which can be a nuisance on golf courses; there are 35 other animal phyla that are of little importance in the landscape

Plants

Anthophyta - flowering plants, representing major beneficial landscape species, and almost all weeds

Pinophyta - the conifers, or cone-bearing plants, representing useful evergreen species often in cooler climates, with few weedy plants

Other: There are 8 other plant phyla represented less frequently in the landscape, such as Pteridophyta (ferns) and Cycadophyta (cycads) and several groups of nonvascular plants

Fungi

Ascomycota - ascomycetes including most plant pathogenic fungi such as water molds (Pythium), Fusarium, etc.

Basidiomycota - basidiomycetes including rusts, smuts, true mushrooms and other advanced fungi

Protists

Amoebozoa - slime molds, rarely present and of little consequence in turf and ornamental areas

Prokaryotes

Cyanobacteria - blue-green algae which are occasionally on golf greens