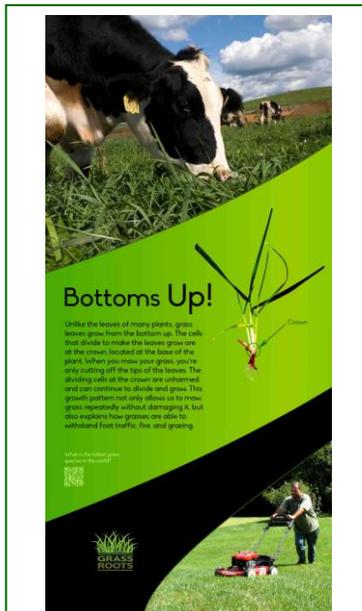
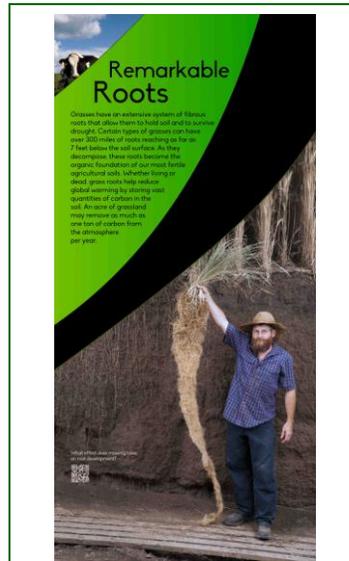


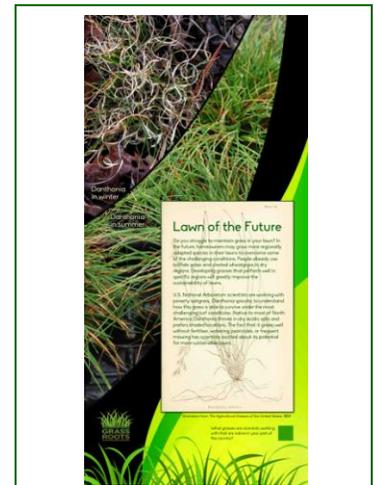
Grass Roots Exhibit Banners Image Credits



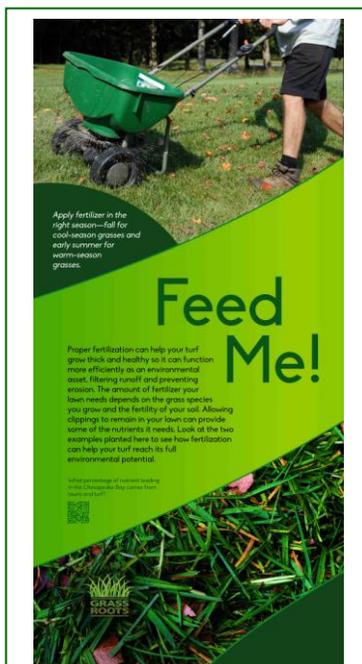
Cow grazing: ARS Information
 Man mowing: National Arboretum (USNA)



Cow head: ARS Information
 Agro-ecologist with a 14-foot tangle of grass, Salina, Kansas: Jim Richardson for National Geographic



Danthonia in winter and summer: USNA
 Danthonia illustration: Department of Agriculture, *The Agricultural Grasses of the United States*, 1884, plate 71



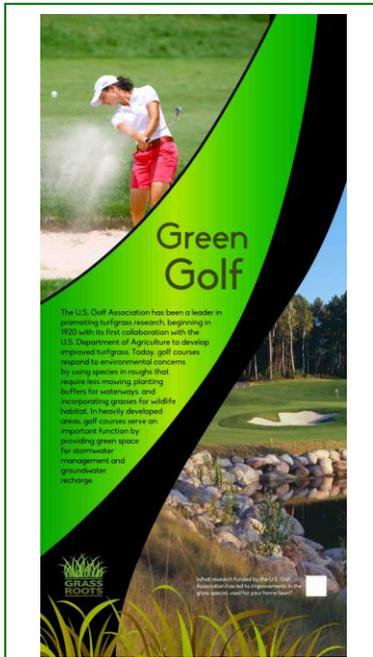
All photos: USNA



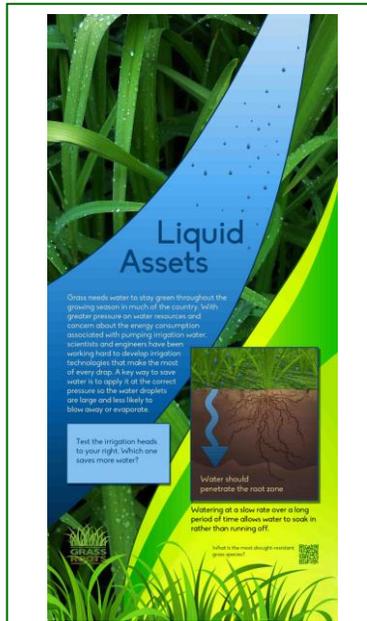
All photos: USNA



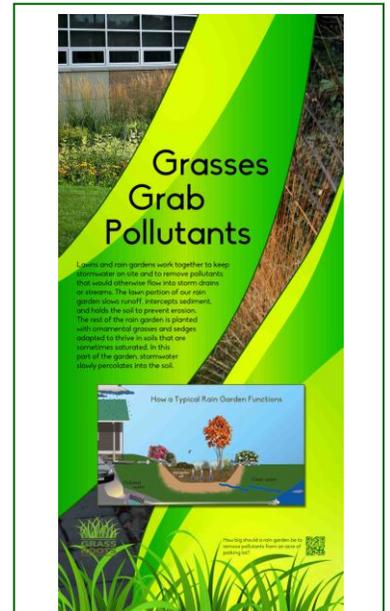
Baseball: Courtesy of Dani Simmons, ngturf.com
 Soccer ball: Creative Commons
 Natural grass field diagram: USNA
 Synthetic grass field diagram: Courtesy of AstroTurf



Woman golfing:
Creative Commons
Golf course hole:
Courtesy of Wilderness
at Fortune Bay



Water penetration diagram:
Concept courtesy of Wikihow
with USNA modifications



Rain garden: Courtesy
of the Ritter Public
Library
Rain garden diagram:
Courtesy of Kitsap
County Public Works
(captions modified)

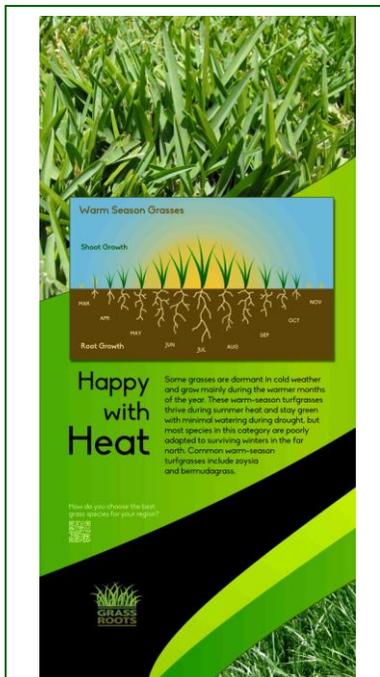


Diagram: Concept
courtesy of Daniel
Olsen

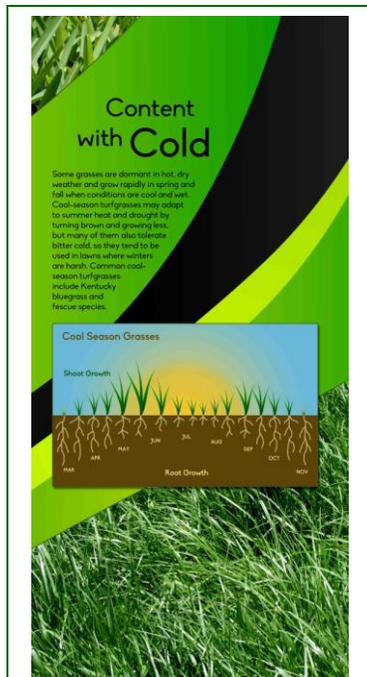
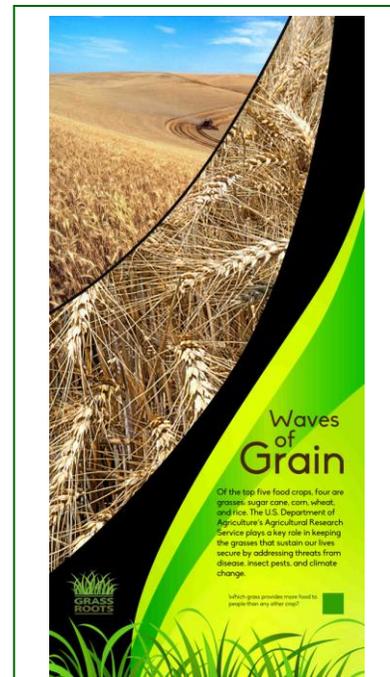
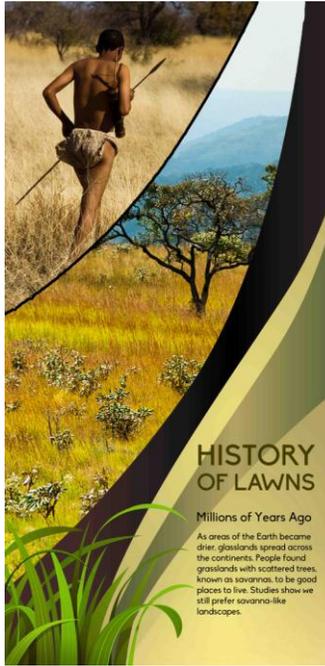


Diagram: Concept
courtesy of Daniel
Olsen



Field and close-up of
wheat: ARS Information

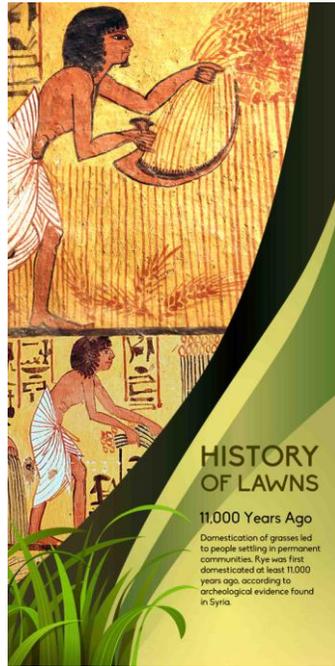


HISTORY OF LAWNS

Millions of Years Ago

As areas of the Earth became drier, grasslands spread across the continents. People found grasslands with scattered trees, known as savannas, to be good places to live. Studies show we still prefer savanna-like landscapes.

Bushman: Izla
Photography
Savanna in Upemba
National Park,
Democratic Republic
of the Congo: Courtesy of
Bob Ford

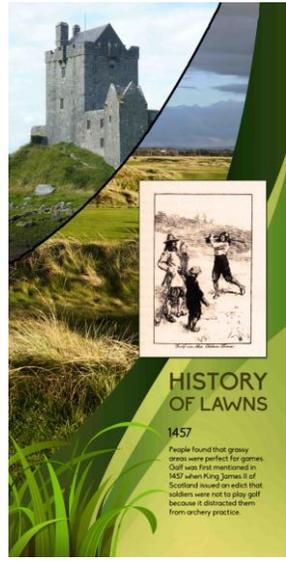


HISTORY OF LAWNS

11,000 Years Ago

Domestication of grasses led to people settling in permanent communities. Eye was first domesticated at least 11,000 years ago, according to archeological evidence found in Syria.

Egyptian New Kingdom
Tomb of Sennedjem
painting: DeA Picture
Library, Granger, NYC
Lower section of same
tomb: Creative
Commons

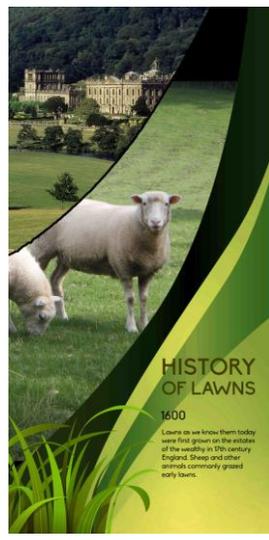


HISTORY OF LAWNS

1457

People found that grassy areas were perfect for games. Golf was first mentioned in 1457 when King James II of Scotland issued an edict that children were not to play golf because it distracted them from archery practice.

Dunguaire Castle:
Creative Commons
Carne Golf Links:
Creative Commons
Early golf illustration:
Courtesy of the United
States Golf Association
Museum (title page from
*Golf, A Royal & Ancient
Game*, Robert Clark,
editor (London:
Macmillan & Co., 1893)

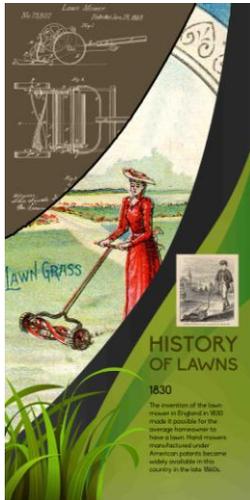


HISTORY OF LAWNS

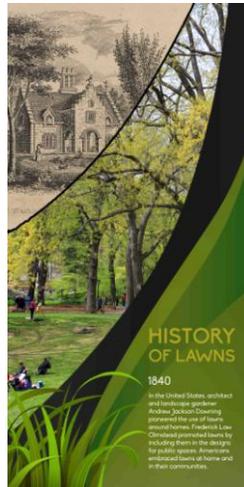
1600

Lawns as we know them today were first grown on the estates of the wealthy in 17th century England. Sheep and other animals commonly grazed early lawns.

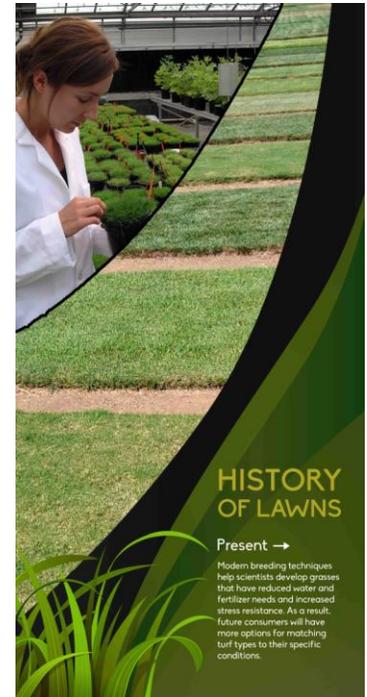
18th Century Manor:
Creative Commons
Sheep: Creative
Commons



Patent illustration: US Patent Office US73807-0
Woman mowing: Courtesy of the National Agricultural Library Special Collections (cover of Griffith Turner & Co.'s *Catalogue of Farm & Garden Supplies*, 1892)
Man mowing illustration: Internet Archive, Peter Henderson & Co's seed catalogue:1875



Engraving: Courtesy of the National Agricultural Library Special Collections (illustration from *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, Adapted to North America* by A. J. Downing [New York: O. Judd, 1859])
Central Park photograph: Creative Commons



Scientist: Courtesy of Karl Danneberger, Ohio State University
Turfgrass research plots: Strategic Communications Office, University of California, Riverside



From left to right:

Disease damage: Courtesy of Dr. Kevin Mathias, University of Maryland

Grub damage: Courtesy of Dr. Mike Goatley, Virginia Tech

Weeds in lawn: Creative Commons

Dog urine: Courtesy of Dr. Kevin Mathias, University of Maryland

Heavy traffic on turf: Courtesy of Michael Stachowicz, National Park Service



From left to right:

Brown patch fungus blades: Courtesy of Paul Bachi, University of Kentucky Research and Education Center, Bugwood.org

Brown patch fungus microscopic: Courtesy of Nancy Dykema, Michigan State University

Testing for grubs: USNA

Grubs in soil: Courtesy of Dr. Mike Goatley, Virginia Tech

All mowing and seeding: USNA

All dogs: Creative Commons

Aerating tractor: Courtesy of Michael Stachowicz, National Park Service

Plugs from aerating: Courtesy of Wilmington Country Club