Wetting Agents Effective in Battling Drought Stress

Water on many Florida golf courses is becoming scarce, and superintendents are forced to prioritize the water being applied.

Localized dry spots are worsening with the drought and are becoming more apparent on many of our Turf Advisory Service visits.

These brown spots range in size from one to two feet on greens, and up to 10 or more feet on tees, fairways, and roughs. Decreasing the amount of water at each irrigation cycle exacerbates the problem and reestablishing adequate soil moisture becomes difficult.

Wetting agents are effective tools during these dry times and preventive applications are much better than curative. Fertigation units can efficiently apply preventive treatments. However, granular wetting agents also are successful.

It is very important to keep an eye on the winter overseeding during this dry period. The overseeding has been transitioning over the past few weeks, but some courses (central to north Florida) still contain 50 percent to 60 percent overseeding.

Several courses experienced rapid transitioning as the ryegrass/bluegrass became too dry during a recent warm spell. The overseeding burned out before the bermudagrass was actively growing, and this created thin spots on several putting greens. Ample water and fertility should continue on putting surfaces to allow for a smoother transition and to encourage sustained bermudagrass growth.

Although forecasts are not optimistic, we’re all hoping and praying for a normal rainy season this summer.

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Credit: USGA Links On Line
USGA Links Online Update

Drought Strategy Can Mitigate Damage

Editor's Note: The following information is excerpted from a USGA Links On Line Update. I edited out references to snowfall and mountains, which weren't pertinent. I found the remaining information useful and I hope you do to. The parentheses are mine.

Drought conditions are again predicted for much of (our area). Below-average precipitation this spring has (us under) water restrictions. Developing a plan early could help mitigate widespread damage across the golf course if water will be a limiting factor.

1. Develop a traffic control program if one is not already in place. Drought-stressed turf will not tolerate traffic very well.

2. Evaluate your irrigation system. Inefficient operation wastes water.

3. Use water sparingly during spring. Deep and infrequent watering will promote strong root development, and deep roots will allow for water conservation later in the season.

4. Employ a judicious fertility program to avoid excess top growth in the early part of the season.

5. Consider plant growth regulator use if you are not using any already. PGR use can improve root development and conserve soil moisture through top growth reduction.

6. Evaluate irrigated areas and determine which portions of the course are most important to play, i.e. up the middle from tee to green.

7. Establishing more drought-tolerant species across the golf course may be an option for the long haul. (When regrassing in-play or out-of-play areas, check with the University of Florida for possible drought resistant alternatives)

These are but a few tips to keep in mind heading into this season. Trees and other plantings also need attention during drought. Some species of trees require considerable amounts of water and may slowly go into decline during years of drought. Assess tree conditions regularly. Deep soaking periodically may be necessary to save desirable trees.

Matt Nelson
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USGA Pacific and the Northwest
Seashore Paspalum Looks Very Promising

Editor's Note: You may be wondering what in the world news from the Northwest Region has to do with Florida. Read on and check out the comments on Paspalum in Hawaii.

What are the two words heard most often when the following question is asked, "What is the biggest challenge facing golf maintenance in the future?"

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ture?" The answer is "water and the environment."

Covering the vast and distinctly different regions of the Pacific Northwest and Hawaii, both of these topics are of utmost importance.

At this writing, the western Washington area has experienced approximately 60 percent of normal rainfall and snowpack in the Cascades.

This may impact golf courses that are coming under increased scrutiny for water issues and our beloved salmon. Despite the negatives of a rainy day, the Green Section office in Gig Harbor has done its rain dance.

Across the ocean, Hawaii continues to deal with its own water issues. Starting this summer, the entire Ewa plains (a large area near Pearl Harbor) will begin delivering all of the golf courses treated water.

This will be interesting to watch since a golf course on the North Shore (The Links at Kualima) has been dealing with this issue since the time of construction in the early 90s. Effluent water-use on golf courses is not earthshaking news, but The Links at Kualima may become the poster child for environmentalists and the golf course industry.

What makes this golf course so different? Tell me the last golf course you played or visited that had gone more than four years without fertilizing some of its fairways? Show me the fairways that have not received any fertilizer and also never had a herbicide or other pesticide applied? Then let’s see what kind of playing quality these fairways provide for the players.

As you may have already guessed, the grass is seashore paspalum and the effluent water provides all of the nitrogen necessary for regular growth. Superintendent Mike Honma reports that this grass is rapidly taking over the entire golf course, including the greens. The more I see of this grass, when it is managed properly, the more exciting it becomes. Is seashore paspalum the grass of the future? No, it is the grass of today!

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Credit: USGA Links On Line

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