

also is recommended. Furthermore, care needs to be exercised with verticutting frequency and severity. To compensate for higher heights of cut and to continue to provide acceptable play, rolling and/or double cutting, more frequent light top-dressing, and growth regulator applications are the best options. For the next few months, surviving the stressful environmental conditions and maintaining full bermudagrass turf cover on greens will be the main objective at most Florida courses.

As noted in earlier updates, greatly reduced sunlight intensity was as much of a problem as the persistence of moisture-saturated conditions. A primary consequence of these conditions was reduced root-system development. Shallow roots and sandy soils that lack moisture retention are a troublesome combination. Once the rains stopped and the sun popped out, temperatures also quickly shot up. These conditions resulted in the rapid onset of drought stress if supplemental irrigation was not re-initiated in a timely manner. While it may have rained yesterday, don't be surprised with having to schedule irrigation tonight.

It has been a common finding on our Turf Advisory Service visits over the past two to three weeks that accomplishment of routine summer maintenance practices has been delayed. Rescheduling aeration operations and other cultural management practices and adherence to pest management programs has been a problem. This has resulted in a flush of weed invasion, and aggressive post-emergent herbicide treatment programs will be necessary to re-establish an acceptable control level. Along with catching up on routine maintenance, wrapping up summertime projects has become a priority. Most probably don't need to be reminded that the beginning of the winter season is just a couple of months away.

Finally, as it turns out, this has not been a good summer for major course renovation. Unavoidable weather delays have resulted in most renovation projects falling four to six weeks behind.

While bringing in extra people and equipment to try to catch-up is an option in some cases, there is not a whole lot that can be done to reduce the time required for turf establishment and development of proper/acceptable conditioning.

As we move closer to the fall, increasing sprigging rates will help a little. However, exceeding a sprigging rate of 1000 bushels per acre with Tifway bermudagrass when planting fairways, roughs and tees is of no benefit. Even with ideal weather, 8-10 weeks is still required to establish full turf coverage.

While hot temperatures will persist in South Florida through October and into November, as the day length progressively becomes shorter, bermudagrass growth rate slows down. If turf establishment is not well under way at this time, it is advisable to begin an education program to make golfers aware that it may not be possible to make the originally scheduled fall reopening for play. Also, at least one full summer growing season will be required to achieve a truly mature character.

Nematodes Adding to Deluge-Induced Bermudagrass Stress

By Todd Lowe

Much of Florida is still receiving routine, weekly (sometimes daily) rainfall that began in early June. After having weathered through a two-year drought, the extended rain is welcomed at most golf courses.

With the frequent rainfall, mowing is difficult to impossible at times. The turf continues to grow and excessive amounts of clippings are generated during subsequent mowings. The plant growth regulator Primo is applied to many golf courses in Florida to improve overall quality. However, it has also been an effective tool to use during rainy periods. Primo decreases vertical turf growth thus decreasing the need for routine mowing. Therefore, clumps of clippings are not as prevalent on courses that apply Primo every three to four weeks during summer months.

The abnormal rainfall pattern also is bringing with it extended cloudy weather. Bermudagrass putting greens are very sensitive to reductions in sunlight and become chlorotic (yellow) when low mowing heights are maintained during these stressful times. As mentioned in the previous update, it is important to maintain higher mowing heights during this time to increase photosynthesis and improve turfgrass quality.

Nematode damage has been visible at many of our visits lately. Nematodes are microscopic worms that feed on turfgrass roots, making the turf more prone to drought stress and nutrient deficiencies. As a result, yellow, thin patches of turf are created and these are often associated with a small purple weed called spotted spurge. In addition to the standard nematocide NemaCur, Curfew is an experimental product that has been providing good results for the past two years. Eradication is not possible with any product and golfers must accept some occasional discoloration.

There are several products on the market that claim to provide nematode suppression, but most have limited non-biased research to substantiate their claims. University of Florida nematologist, Dr. Billy Crow, has been evaluating many different commercial products for several years. He has finally found a promising product that may be developed within the next two years that provides control as good as NemaCur and is safe to the environment. It is a byproduct of the mustard industry and has provided excellent results in his trials for the past two summers. The results from these studies as well as others (weeds, insects, diseases, fertility) were discussed at the University of Florida turfgrass field day on July 25.

For information about the authors, see inside cover.

USGA web site
www.usga.org/green/news/new.html



Todd Lowe

PLANTS OF THE YEAR FOR 2002 - PART 4

Editor's Note: Last in the series for 2002. Selected each year by a panel of horticulturists, nurserymen, educators, landscape architects and other professional members of the horticulture industry, these plants have attributes which attract wildlife or have minimal maintenance impact on the environment.

Jewel of Thailand Ginger

BOTANICAL NAME: *Curcuma cordata* (petiolata)

HARDINESS: Zones 8-11

MATURE HEIGHT AND SPREAD: 3' tall

CLASSIFICATION:

Perennial

LANDSCAPE USE:

Specimen or ground cover for shade

CHARACTERISTICS:

Bears a 1-foot-tall pink inflorescence with yellow flowers in the fall.

The pleated leaves are a handsome addition to the garden through the summer.



"ZZ"

BOTANICAL NAME: *Zamioculcas zamiifolia*

HARDINESS: Zones 9B-11

MATURE HEIGHT AND SPREAD: 2'-4' tall, 3' wide

CLASSIFICATION:

Foliage plant

LANDSCAPE USE:

Ground cover, accent or specimen plant

INTERIORSCAPE

USE: High indirect light location, can tolerate low light

CHARACTERISTICS:

The succulent aroid resembles a *Zamia* cycad. It has thick glossy leaflets and is one of the few aroids (*Philodendron* relatives) that can be grown from a leaf cutting.



Giant Plume Ginger

BOTANICAL NAME: *Curcuma elata*

HARDINESS: Zones 8-11

MATURE HEIGHT AND SPREAD: 7'-8' tall

CLASSIFICATION:

Perennial

LANDSCAPE USE:

Specimen plant or ground cover

CHARACTERISTICS:

The perennial bears a bright pink inflorescence in spring as the massive foliage emerges to form impressive clumps. The exotic-appearing bloom can be cut for a long-lasting cut flower.

