Overseeding with bluegrass a 'tricky' process, says Dr. Brede

By MARK LESLIE

POST FALLS, Idaho — Superintendents considering overseeding with bluegrass should be prepared for a tougher job than usual, according to one turfgrass expert.

"Overseeding is tricky with bluegrass because it's a small seeded grass," said Dr. Doug Brede, research director at Jacklin Seed Co. here.

Superintendents must get the timing right, he said, overseeding the bluegrass in the fall when temperatures are conducive. Also crucial to success is seeding so as to open up the stand to sunlight.

"The best thing is to make sure when you cut it in — whether by aerification holes or vertical mower — that you take more than one pass," Brede said. "I've seen people take four or five passes when they're doing a bang-up job of overseeding. It's done to get sunlight into the stand."

Any type of renovation, he said, will encompass overseeding every fall for three to five years before the bluegrass takes over the turf stand.

The entire process relies on the first two weeks after overseeding. But once the bluegrass is up and growing "it's pretty tough and will hold itself very well against rye," Brede said.

The process can be done without interfering with golf play, he said. Sweeping after each pass makes the fairway look simply like a cross pattern and doesn't affect the ball roll.

Don't expect, however, to overseed bluegrass entirely on tees, however, Brede warned.

"On tees it's nice to have a base of this grass to form a little bit of thatch, whereas ryegrass tees won't do that," he said. "But with tees you're always going to be coming in and overseeding with ryes, or a ryegrass-bluegrass blend periodically just to establish something green. They [bluegrasses] will fit the tee market, but moreso when planting new tees or renovating a tee, rather than periodically filling in bare spots. Rye is still the seed to use in that case."

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percent rye, 70-percent Kentucky bluegrass mix at his course, Hughes Creek Golf Course near Chicago. It looks good, but, to me, it still seems risky to try to compete with Poa annua with the bluegrasses we presently have available. We're hoping that in the next five years we'll develop a high-end Kentucky bluegrass for fairway use that will also have good seed yields.

The golf industry also wants bluegrasses to be tested for traffic tolerance. Traffic simulation is one of the hardest tests to run. We've developed a traffic simulator that uses rotating rubber paddles. Unlike the traditional rollers you have to use four times a week, you can make a single pass with the paddles and get reliable results. It looks interesting.

GCN: What are the biggest differences between working in private industry and working in an academic environment like Rutgers?

BM: In private industry you won't find a team of researchers from different companies who are willing to work together. But the collaborative support among university researchers here has been tremendous. Dr. Funk has been particularly helpful, sharing the knowledge he's gained during his 41 years of turfgrass research.

Some things do move more slowly in a university setting. To buy something here, you have to go through a bid process that can take up to six months. In private industry, if we wanted to buy a truck, for instance, we just went out and bought the truck.

I certainly don't have any regrets about the switch, though. Most people go the other way, from academia to the private sector. My path was just the opposite. Rutgers is the only university I would have considered.