Would you ever get the notion to spray a rough or fairway that you wanted to keep with glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup? For most superintendents, the thought of doing that would be akin to career suicide or at least a final desperate act before seeking employment in another field. But that’s exactly what Kevin Hicks, superintendent at the Coeur d’Alene Resort in Coeur d’Alene, Idaho, intends to do.

The Coeur d’Alene resort golf course is located on beautiful Lake Coeur d’Alene and is known for its famous floating green. It was voted 11th best-manicured course in the nation and is the last place you would expect this sort of action from a superintendent.

Two factors came together to create a condition where Hicks’ choice was somewhat less than crazy. The first was Poa annua, the bane of nearly every golf course. The second was the development of two new perennial ryegrass varieties that tolerate glyphosate herbicide.

Hicks began testing these new glyphosate-tolerant perennial ryegrasses on his course in 2010. He first planted them in a small test nursery in an area that was slated for renovation, just in case it failed.

“Poa is a survivor,” says Hicks about his recent experience with glyphosate-tolerant perennial ryegrass. “I saw them as another tool for a multipronged attack.” Hicks had been watching the development years ago of glyphosate-resistant creeping bentgrass and thought the perennial ryegrasses were different and would fit better into his overall plan for the course.

Glyphosate “resistance” is in fact very different from glyphosate “tolerance.” Glyphosate-resistant plants are created by inserting foreign genes along with a promoter that turns the gene on overdrive into the plant of interest. The resulting plant is known as a GMO, or genetically modified organism. It usually involves regulation and testing by USDA/APHIS to prevent foreign genes from accidentally being released into the wild.

Glyphosate “tolerance” results from a natural mutation enhanced through breeding and does not involve the use of plant biotechnology. The USDA does not regulate naturally occurring mutations, mainly because there is no foreign DNA inserted into the plant. Another difference between the two is that tolerant plants can still be killed by applying high rates of glyphosate; resistant plants cannot.

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Hicks planted a trial to see if his mixed stand could be converted to glyphosate-tolerant cultivars with minimal disruption and minimal Poa return.

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Glyphosate-tolerant perennial ryegrasses fit into the plan at the Coeur d’Alene Resort. The owner wants to switch from a creeping bentgrass/Poa annua-mixed rough to a predominantly perennial ryegrass stand. The challenge for Hicks was to not only convince his owner, but also himself, that the application could be made without killing the supposedly tolerant perennial ryegrass.

To accomplish that, Hicks planted a trial in order to test if his mixed stand could be converted to the glyphosate-tolerant cultivars JS501 and Replay with minimal disruption to play and minimal Poa annua return. Dr. Christian Baldwin, research scientist at Jacklin Seed, was involved in the project to help lay out the treatments in a scientifically sound manner.

Renovation trial
Debris was removed from the experimental area, which was scalped and verticut. There were five programs of spraying and seeding (Table 1). They ranged from spraying glyphosate 5 days before seeding, 3 weeks after the initial seeding, and a combination of the two. Glyphosate-tolerant perennial ryegrass was seeded at 10 lbs. per 1,000ft² on June 23 or June 23 and July 14. Glyphosate rates applied to all seeding and timing combinations were 0, 4, 8 or 16 fluid oz. per acre of the 4.17 lb. per gal. glyphosate formulation.

Perennial ryegrass injury and coverage was recorded weekly beginning two weeks after the initial seeding until August 23rd. The experimental area was maintained like the rest of the rough on the golf course.

Results
The results showed Hicks the information he needed to move forward with the renovation plan.

- The application of glyphosate 5 days before seeding yielded only 20 percent perennial ryegrass cover on August 23rd.
- The glyphosate application 3 weeks after initial seeding at the 8 and 16 oz./acre rates yielded 70 percent perennial ryegrass on August 23rd.
- The glyphosate application made 5 days before seeding and again 3 weeks after initial seeding also yielded 70 percent perennial ryegrass cover on August 23rd.
- Regardless of the glyphosate application rate and timing, no injury to the glyphosate-tolerant perennial ryegrass varieties was noted.
These data showed that the most important glyphosate application was the one made 3 weeks after seeding. Even though the plots were scalped and verticut, there was enough *Poa annua* seed in the soil to germinate and grow 3 weeks after the initial glyphosate application. The glyphosate application 3 weeks after initial seeding was safe on the perennial ryegrass because the plants were in the 2-leaf stage. Seeding interval did not have an effect on the amount of perennial ryegrass in the plots.

At the conclusion of the trial, around Labor Day, the best plots had 70 percent perennial ryegrass and 30 percent *Poa annua* cover. Hicks then decided to see if he could take the stand to *Poa annua*-free with a repeat application of glyphosate. Hicks and Baldwin picked several plots and made an application of glyphosate at the 8 oz. per acre rate around mid-September. The plots went into winter nearly *Poa annua*-free.

With his confidence bolstered, Hicks decided to test a 1-acre area in the 18th rough. The area was the same creeping bentgrass/*Poa annua* mix and was seeded in early September with Replay using a Turfco TriWave at 2 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. in each of two passes, and then broadcast seeded at 4 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. in each of two passes for a total of 12 lbs. seed per 1,000 sq. ft.

The site is currently coming out of winter and looks beautiful. The area was not treated with glyphosate prior to winter; however, the first glyphosate application is slated for early June 2012.

The origins of glyphosate tolerance in perennial ryegrass dates back to a turf trial that was sprayed out with glyphosate in

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Maryland in 1999. One plot was not killed by the normal application of glyphosate, so plants were plugged and brought to Post Falls, Idaho, for breeding. Several cycles of recurrent selection for glyphosate tolerance and turf quality led to the development of JS501 and Replay. Before release they underwent DNA fingerprinting that showed a single mutation that led to glyphosate tolerance.

An earlier release, ‘Aurora Gold,’ bred by Crystal Rose-Fricker, was a conventionally bred hard fescue that has shown tolerance to glyphosate. Likewise, the Scotts Company has recently been granted approval by USDA/APHIS for the release of its GMO Roundup Ready Kentucky bluegrass.

Dr. Baldwin spent three years developing a management program for use of glyphosate-tolerant perennial ryegrass. Since they still can be injured by high doses of glyphosate, the program includes “watch-outs” for these varieties (Table 2).

“This grass is not a magic bullet,” Baldwin says of the program he helped develop for JS501 and Replay. Instead, he envisions them as part of a comprehensive IPM program to help manage Poa annua. He reasons that when one approach is the only tool, it has the potential to create problems or resistant types of Poa annua over time.

Baldwin believes that the use of glyphosate-tolerant grasses, cultural practices, pre-emergent herbicides and other chemistries, can give the golf course superintendent another tool to control Poa annua.

This was one of several tests conducted with glyphosate-tolerant perennial ryegrasses on golf courses.

Jonathan Schnore is working toward his M.S. degree in Crop Science at Washington State University and is an assistant plant breeder at Jacklin Seed. He can be reached at jonathon.schnore@simplot.com.

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**TABLE 2: MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST**

Dos and don’ts when managing glyphosate-tolerant perennial ryegrass.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DO</th>
<th>DON’T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allow for a border to minimize spray drift onto sensitive species.</td>
<td>During establishment, do not apply glyphosate when perennial ryegrass is between the 3rd and 4th leaf stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimize traffic after a glyphosate application until the foliage has dried.</td>
<td>Do not apply glyphosate at rates exceeding 0.26 lb. acid equivalent per acre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove dew the following morning to minimize glyphosate tracking to sensitive species.</td>
<td>Do not apply glyphosate when the four-week forecast is for daily low air temperatures below 50 degrees F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consult the label of the selected glyphosate product used to obtain information regarding user safety recommendations, environmental hazards, personal protective equipment, storage and disposal.</td>
<td>Do not tank mix glyphosate with a plant growth regulator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove dew the following morning to minimize glyphosate tracking to sensitive species.</td>
<td>Do not apply glyphosate when mowing heights are below 0.5 inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consult the label of the selected glyphosate product used to obtain information regarding user safety recommendations, environmental hazards, personal protective equipment, storage and disposal.</td>
<td>Do not reapply glyphosate within 4 weeks after a previous glyphosate application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Does your “to-do” list look like this?

Join the thousands of golf courses around the world that are doing all the above while protecting the environment.

Learn more @ www.sustainablegolffacilities.org
Solar Power

Hunter has developed a solar panel accessory for two battery-operated controllers: the XC Hybrid and the all-new Node. The solar panel provides maintenance-free operation by harnessing the sun’s energy to power the controller 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for years on end. Connecting the panel to either of the controllers is an easy process that can be done quickly by any installer. Once connected, the solar panel supplies 100 percent of the controllers’ power, and eliminates the need for battery replacements.

Chemical Dilution

BioSafe Systems introduces the HydroDose High Volume Dosing System. The HydroDose provides a compact vertical rotomolded 15-gallon plastic tank mounted on heavy-duty wheels and a built-in handle that utilizes a Dosatron proportioner and double-flow system to provide higher dilution dosing of chemicals that require high dilution rates. The advantage of the HydroDose is that it works solely on water pressure to operate the dilution systems, thereby eliminating any electrical requirements. The HydroDose may insert into any part of a grower’s operation to provide temporary or permanent dosing solutions while providing accurate dosing solutions for a wide variety of applications.

Nitrogen

Turf Ventures announces tv23 with Surfactant-Infused Nitrogen (SIN) technology, a product that delivers both hydration and nutrients to turf. tv23 with SIN contains a powerful surfactant that pushes water throughout the entire root zone without holding moisture in any one region. Whether in times of drought or heavy rain, tv23 will move water, oxygen and nutrients to the roots, where the plants need it the most. With 23 percent stabilized nitrogen, at six ounces per thousand square feet, tv23 delivers .10 pounds of nitrogen to the turf.

Truck Rack

Cequent Consumer Products announces the TransRACK Cargo Truck Rack, a “one size fits all” solution for the pickup truck owner who transports long items that may not fit in a truck bed. Made of aircraft-grade aluminum, TransRACK quickly installs without tools. Eight double lock clamps with stainless steel hardware holds the rack to the bed of the truck. An 800 lb. capacity and four movable load stops makes carrying ladders, pipe, lumber or other long items a simple task.

Turf Box

TurfEx introduces its line of Turf Boxes. Designed to be a durable, completely weather-resistant storage solution for Green Industry professionals, the Turf Boxes feature the same high density, UV-protected polyethylene construction as TurfEx spreader hoppers. Available in two models, the TB110 and TB180, the boxes offer load capacities of 11 cubic feet (1,000 pounds) and 18 cubic feet (1,750 pounds), respectively. The Turf Boxes come equipped with a heavy-duty lockable lid and fork pockets for easy maneuverability.

Nematode Protection

Direct Solutions, a division of Agrium Advanced Technologies, and Agriguard Company, announced MultiGuard Protect natural contact nematicide has been approved for spot treatment on fairways. With the new labeling, MultiGuard Protect offers superintendents yet another way to control harmful nematodes anywhere on the course. Turf nematodes are found in different regions across North America and can cause significant wilting and root damage, resulting in dry, dead patches in the middle of otherwise healthy turf. MultiGuard Protect offers superintendents a non-phytotoxic way to control harmful turf nematodes and promote a healthy root system.
Bunker Messaging

Bunkerstamp is a new product that allows courses to create a logo impression in a sand bunker. It requires a very simple procedure that takes mere minutes, and a logo can be repeated in as many bunkers as desired. A rubber mold is produced with a logo and/or other message in reverse. The mold is placed on a smoothed out area within the sand trap. Step on the mold to apply the pressure required to create the sand impression, then carefully pick up the mold by its straps. The result is a crisp, detailed image. The mold is constructed of a durable material that will last for many years, and can be produced in any shape and many sizes to match any logo or artwork. Info@bunkerstamp.com

Goose Control

The Goosinator is a combination of both a Border Collie and a remote-controlled boat, so superintendents can eliminate over 90 percent of the geese on their property. The Goosinator can also go on ice and snow, unlike a remote-controlled boat or a dog. It has the colors of a natural predator for geese, so they get scared quickly. It’s simple to operate, the designer says. Crew can learn to operate it in minutes and unlike a dog, it never needs to be fed. Goosinator.com

Hybrid Walk Mower

Designed after the popular 220 E-Cut, the new 180 E-Cut Hybrid Walk Greens Mower from John Deere meets superintendents’ demands for a walk mower that offers a precise, clean cut with a tight, 18-inch cutting swath. Deere

Video Tutorial

Trojan Battery Company has launched “Trojan Tips,” its video tutorial series created to provide in-depth information focusing on a variety of battery topics such as deep-cycle battery technologies, maintenance practices, charging procedures and safety when handling batteries. A new “Trojan Tips” video tutorial will premiere each month throughout 2012 on the Trojan Battery corporate Web site, http://www.trojanbattery.com. Trojan developed the series to educate the public on a variety of important battery-related subjects that can positively impact the performance and longevity of deep-cycle batteries used to power electrical equipment. Trojanbattery.com

To submit items to the Company Line, email sjones@questex.com.
Cecil Smith
Superintendent, Eagle’s Landing CC, Stockbridge, Ga.

The first drink is going to be a Bud Light. And that’s followed by several Captain and Diets.

We had a super-warm March. My biggest concern; if it’s already this warm, what’s the summer going to bring us?

I married my high school sweetheart. We were 16 years old when we started dating. My parents still live a mile and a half from her parents. Whenever we go back home, we call it our little mini-divorce — I go to my parents’, she goes to hers. We get a little mini-divorce every now and then.

My two girls (Karley, 10, Kyleigh, 8) used to do competition cheerleading. Thank goodness they do fast-pitch softball now. They’ve gotten me into softball. I help coach Karley’s team. I was glad to get away from cheerleading — travelling to Daytona, Tennessee, all over the place — to watch my kid do a 3-minute routine? Now I watch 120 minutes of softball.

Some of the girls get serious with fast pitch. They do all the clinics, and they have fast pitch coaches. I’m just there for moral support.

My favorite movie, it’s neck and neck between Ace Ventura and Dumb and Dumber. I pretty much like all of Jim Carrey’s movies. My wife hates that I quote Jim Carrey all day. “Alrighty then!”

In the last three years I’ve seen more high school kids applying for jobs… for a while I couldn’t get any help from the high school. People say Americans are getting on the lazy side, but the kids I have now have a pretty good work ethic. I’m surprised at how willing they are to work now, as compared to 5 to 10 years ago.

My biggest hobby is raising my kids. Living life through their eyes and making sure they’re happy.

If you’re at Eagle’s Landing, ask for the Cecil Special. It’s not on the menu. It’s a blackened chicken slider with onion straws. It’s awesome.

As interviewed by Seth Jones, April 24, 2012.
Getting to the root of the Plant Health story.

Stop fighting fungus, help prevent it.

CIVITAS™ is research proven to improve overall plant health by suppressing diseases and preventing them from taking over. CIVITAS is the only turf management solution that activates ISR (induced systemic resistance) and other systemic immune responses to turn on the natural defenses of the plant to fight off fungus.* This reduces the need for traditional chemicals; delivering effective fungus control, and enhancing plant growth and development.

Superintendents have seen typical downstream effects associated with ISR including:
- reduced amounts of water and nutrients required
- turf is better positioned to deal with drought
- quicker to recover from damage and wear
- quicker to green-up in the spring

When turf is at its healthiest it requires less inputs to keep it that way. So use CIVITAS as part of your season-long program.

For more information, visit civitasturf.com