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The image of the golf course superintendent has been the focus of scores of speeches, articles and presentations in the last twenty years that I can attest to, and probably much further back in time than that. Recently, in the May issue of *Golf Course Management*, GCSAA President Paul McGinnis, CGCS, points out the importance of building and maintaining a solid and respectable image. The question of how our image fits into the complexities of what we superintendents do however, remains a mystery. Or, as my friend Greg Hubbard CGCS, would say, "The concept is somewhat nebulous."

I first pondered the issue many years ago when a leggy woman named Bobbie Gee spoke at our state conference. Bobbie made a living telling people how important image is, and then how to improve that image. Interestingly, Bobbie's husband was a golf course superintendent. Hence, she was in tune to the problems we as a profession had (have) with our image. As a then young and impressionable cub, I enthusiastically bought the four cassette learning package which she provided for about 35 bucks, as I recall.

To Bobbie, image is king. It's the color of your suit, the firmness of your handshake, direct eye contact, spit-shined penny loafers and the current issue of *Gentlemen's Quarterly* that graciously adorns the front seat of your Beemer, or whatever vehicle the "Empowered Generation" is driving these days. The theme here is that image is more important than substance. Gak! Could this be true?

Some years later a fellow named Jack Kane spoke at our state conference. I don't remember a whole lot from his talk, but one thing he stated, and I did write it down, is this: "Perception supercedes reality." Perception supercedes reality? Where? Reality is reality, right? Maybe not.

Let me give you an example of perception outweighing reality. My folks were in the restaurant and supper club business for many years. They knew that in order to be successful you had to do two things: 1) Keep the patrons happy by serving good food, and 2) keep food costs low. One trick that melded these two seemingly conflicting objectives was used by my father. Every Saturday, in anticipation of the Saturday night steak fry, old Dad would proceed to sharpen and hone his knives until they were razor sharp. The perception? Customers would rave about the tender steaks that "cut like butter." The reality? Those were average cuts of meat at best, but a sharp knife made them seem like something Ruth's Chris would be proud to serve.

Belaboring the point further, think of the bank executive who has been spending late night after late night at the office working on a big bank deal with his lusciously attractive assistant. The facts are, and the reality is, that the two of them are really just working. But what if the banker's wife is just a tad on the jealous and suspicious side? If her perception is that of hanky panky in the board room, I'll lay you six to one that no matter what the facts are, banker boy is going to find his belongings in the street, and he didn't bother looking for the Corvette keys in the bottom of the bag, either. Perception does supercede reality.

We've established that image and perception are important, but in the overall (Continued on Page 38)
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1997 MGCSA Monthly Meeting Schedule

July 14
   Scholarship Scramble
   Hidden Creek GC • Host: Marty Terveer

August 18
   MGCSA Amateur Championship
   Rush Creek GC • Host: Tom Fuller

September 14
   Stodola Research Scramble
   The Preserve at Grand View Lodge
   Host: Mike Bohnenstingl

October 6
   Les Bolstad University of Minn. GC
   Host: Charlie Pboch

December 10, 11 & 12
   MGCSA Annual Meeting
   MTGF Conference & Trade Show
   Minneapolis Convention Center

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Winter Stem Damage To Street Trees in Minnesota

By GARY R. JOHNSON
Associate Professor, Urban and Community Forestry
University of Minnesota

Introduction

It is common knowledge among city foresters and other tree care professionals that trees growing in boulevards (tree lawns), sidewalk cut-outs and planters suffer from stresses not common to landscape trees. Among the many stresses that trees must tolerate to survive, Minnesota winter may be as stressful on tree health as it is on humans. Winter damage is often as unpredictable as the winters, but damage to trees can be categorized as follows:

1) Root death due to abnormally low soil temperatures;
2) Cambial death in the stem and/or branches;
3) Dieback;
4) Bud death;
5) Foliage death (on evergreens);
6) Bark cracking;
7) Frost cracking.

Damage to the stem of trees, which is usually characterized as cambial death, bark cracking or frost cracking is of particular interest to managers of "public" trees due to the potential long-term effects on tree health and safety. Stem damage, no matter what the cause was, can leave the tree more vulnerable to secondary pathogen invasions such as the target canker fungi. Stem damage can also lead to extensive columns of discoloration and decay in weakened trees, especially those that are poor compartmentalizers. As trees age and increase in size, stems that are structurally weakened by cankers and/or decay are more likely to fail during windstorms and are therefore labeled as hazard trees.

The Minnesota Extension Service, Department of Forest Resources began surveying communities throughout the state following the winter of 1993-94. For three consecutive winters, public managers of the urban forests in over 800 communities were asked to rank the frequency of winter stem damage that their street trees suffered. Community representatives were instructed to rank the top three species (in order) for frequency damage, and the sizes most commonly damaged. Other information requested included a list of all tree species damaged, the (compass direction) exposure of the damage, presence of prior cracks/wounds and any treatments.

Results From Three Winters Of Survey Information

Representation

The number of surveys completed and returned each year has been disappointing (from 10-17% of all communities surveyed), but those returned could honestly be considered as randomly sampled communities. Only one survey and letter of request was mailed to each community each year. Over half of the counties in the state had communities that responded to the surveys (range of 51-76% of the counties).

(Continued on Page 7)

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Winter Stem Damage—
(Continued from Page 5)

Species

The most strikingly consistent survey result for each year was the ranking of the most frequently damaged tree species. In order, maples, ashes and lindens topped the lists. Even more notable, maples and ashes were much more frequently rated as the most commonly damaged trees, as compared to third-place lindens. The frequency of damage to other tree species ranged from barely “significant” to not worth mentioning.

Maples are by far the species most frequently ranked as the number one victims of winter stem damage. Each year, almost twice as many communities ranked maples as the most frequently damaged species, as compared to runner-up ashes.

Table 1. Species of trees reported as most frequently damaged by communities. Frequency is recorded as the number of communities ranking that species as one of the three most frequently damaged species. Percentage value is the percentage of all reporting communities that ranked that species as most frequently damaged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maple</td>
<td>51 (44.35%)</td>
<td>25 (30%)</td>
<td>40 (29.41%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>32 (27.83%)</td>
<td>11 (13%)</td>
<td>18 (13.24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linden</td>
<td>14 (12.2%)</td>
<td>7 (9%)</td>
<td>13 (9.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10 (8.7%)</td>
<td>4 (4.9%)</td>
<td>5 (3.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Ash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabapple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Locust</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sizes

Smaller trees were most commonly damaged. However, for the three species most frequently damaged (maple, ash, linden), the sizes that experienced the most frequent damage included d.b.h.’s of up to 10 inches. These were trees of a size that were beginning to make an impact on the urban forest. These were trees of a size that were no longer receiving very much (if any) new tree care in many cases.

Table 2. The sizes of the three most frequently damaged trees. Ranking number is a mean score for all reports in that year. A 1-4 scale was used for ranking, with 1=most frequently damaged, 4=least.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>2.72/43</td>
<td>3.08/13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>1.44/57**</td>
<td>1.50/22**</td>
<td>34**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>2.75/40</td>
<td>2.40/15</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>2.24/42</td>
<td>2.25/16</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exposure

Each year, the south sides of the trees received the most stem damage. However, examine the frequencies closely for 1995-96. Although the south side was most frequently damaged, the frequencies for damage on other sides were not that much lower. This is quite possibly due to the extremely (record-breaking) cold temperatures that Minnesota experienced during that winter.

Table 3. Sides (exposure) of trees showing new damage. Frequency was rated on a 1-4 scale; 1=most frequent, 4=least. Ranking scores were calculated mean values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasionally</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Often</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion/Implications

Regardless of the percentage of communities and counties that returned surveys, the severity of the winter or the frequency of older cracks and wounds “occasionally” present on damage stems increased in 1995-1996. However, the frequency of older cracks and wounds being commonly present still remained low throughout the three years of surveys.

Most city foresters do little to nothing for winter stem damage.

Table 4. Evidence of old cracks on the trees that experienced trunk/bark damage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on Page 9)
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<thead>
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<th>Special Features</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>70% Kentucky bluegrasses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30% perennial ryegrasses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletic Pro Mix and Athletic Pro II Mix</td>
<td>Establishment and interseeding of athletic turf, tees, fairways and roughs, landscapes.</td>
<td>Quick establishment, wear tolerant, shear resistant, good recuperative ability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% Kentucky bluegrasses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% perennial ryegrasses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renovator Pro or Medalist Gold perennial rye blends</td>
<td>Renovation and overseeding of tees, fairways, athletic fields, landscapes.</td>
<td>Endophyte enhanced. Wear tolerant. Combats Poa annua, summer patch and necrotic ringspot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Links 4-way fine fescue mixture</td>
<td>Establishment of golf course roughs and bunkers, roadsides, landscapes.</td>
<td>Aesthetic, low-growing grasses. Tolerant of drought, shade, low pH, low nitrogen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shady Turf Mix 60% fine fescues 40% Kentucky bluegrasses</td>
<td>Landscape turf, golf course roughs, sod production.</td>
<td>Tolerates shade or sun. Excellent cold hardiness and snow mold resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape Pro Mix 45% Kentucky bluegrasses 30% red fescues 25% perennial ryegrass</td>
<td>Golf and landscape turf where environment and future management are unknown.</td>
<td>Adaptable, persistent. Drought tolerant, shade tolerant, quick establishment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulevard Mix 40% Fults alkaligrass 30% Slender red fescue 20% Kentucky bluegrass 10% perennial ryegrass</td>
<td>Golf course or landscape turf stressed by saline or alkali soils or irrigation water.</td>
<td>Salt, high pH and alkali tolerant mix. Very persistent above 5/8&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Winter Stem Damage—
(Continued from Page 7)
“qualifications” of respondents, there are two obvious
trends: maples are the most frequently damaged street
trees by far each year, and younger trees of all species
suffered the most. Depending on the presence and extent
of internal stem damage to these trees, we may only be see-
ing the beginning of other long-term and possibly more se-
vere damage (e.g., decay, hazard tree situations).
Consider these options:

1. Most maples are forest trees... boulevards rarely offer
the protection of forests and are poor sites for maples. Use
more of the species that normally don’t suffer from stem
damage as frequently (elms, oaks, walnuts, cottonwood,
hackberries and just about anything other than maples,
ashes and lindens).

2. Prepare the planting sites better for all trees, and es-
pecially maples. There is much evidence that supports the
notion that healthy trees suffer winter damage less fre-
quently.

3. Monitor and regularly care for street trees after the
one year nursery guarantee. Mulch, irrigate, fertilize, cor-
correctly prune and control pests on trees during those stress-
ful, formative years (up to 10” d.b.h.)

Data analyzed and summarized by Kathi Kyro, Minnesota Tree Care Advisor.
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