David Kroll, CGCS, inspects one of 18 PennLinks greens at Wilmington CC, Delaware

PennLinks creeping bentgrass — working wonders at Wilmington

New bentgrass variety provides a truer putting surface at Wilmington CC.

When David Kroll, CGCS, was dealt the problem of bentgrass deterioration on the greens of this prestigious country club, he called in the experts to help. The greens could not be salvaged, so they were treated with methyl bromide and completely re-greened.

Dr. Joe Duich, Penn State University, suggested seeding with a bentgrass coded PSU 126.

Two and a half years later, the greens look great and with PennLinks’ more upright growth pattern, putt like a dream. That experimental variety is now named PENNLINKS, and is available in limited quantities.

Available in limited supply this fall in the re-usable 6 gallon "PENN PAIL."

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30 COVER STORY: A RARE BREED
If it weren’t for turf research, golf course and landscape management wouldn't be as sophisticated as it is today. In part three of Weeds Trees & Turf’s 25th anniversary series, we look at the developments in golf, seed and irrigation.

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Incorporating an amusement park with a baseball complex provides plenty of maintenance curve balls under the Florida sun.

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Despite the recent controversy, chemical companies are experimenting with new pesticides. But registration may be a long way off.

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Disease control on trees and ornamentals may be as simple as finding the right environment for the plant to thrive. But when that's not enough, follow this guide.

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At the Arizona Biltmore, you can eat marmalade made from the fruit of the hotel’s own orange trees.

82 ROYAL FLUSH
When Prince Charles played polo in Chicago last fall, the field had to be in prime condition for spectators and TV cameras. Field managers worked overtime to prepare the field.

88 GOVERNMENT GLOOM
Working within the framework of a bureaucracy can give government workers the blues. Here are what some must cope with en route to doing their jobs as effectively as possible.

94 FIT FOR A QUEEN
King's Island Golf Course is the home of the Ladies Professional Golf Association championship. The queens of golf treat the superintendent like a king—and vice versa.

100 80 AND GOING STRONG
The Illini Country Club may be 80 years old, but this 'Mike Royko' keeps the spirit of the course going strong.

104 PIONEERING PROFESSIONAL
Two words characterize George Thompson: ‘pioneer’ and 'professional.' He’s not afraid to try something new, but whatever it is, it reflects positively on his golf course.

110 DIVERSIFIED SERVICES
Does your landscape contracting company need more revenue? Before you decide to diversify your business, consider these points.
Covers a lot of ground for less.
Its low cost looks good on paper. And its long-lasting turf disease control looks good on your fairways. BAYLETON turf fungicide. For the long haul.

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Circle No. 148 on Reader Inquiry Card
Corporate 'campuses' reshaping suburbs

Corporate business parks are radically altering the appearance of many suburbs. With low-rise buildings surrounded by rolling expanses of lawn, clusters of plants, attractive water features and recreational amenities, these business parks are taking on the appearance of college campuses. Much more so than the stereotypical image of a single office building surrounded by an asphalt parking lot.

"Whether created for an individual corporation, a multi-company site or even an industrial park, this 'total environment' approach to development has as its primary goal improved quality of life in the workplace," observes Mark Hunner, vice president of The Brickman Group.

Among the reasons Hunner cites for this growing emphasis are increased competition for tenants, a growing awareness by developers of the benefits of aesthetics, and a desire to create a strong, memorable identity.

"Owners and developers believe, too," notes Hunner, "that if they create a more enjoyable work environment, employee satisfaction and productivity will improve.

"Companies are finding that a lower profile in a more natural setting is a good way to keep neighbors—especially residential property owners—happy."

Telephone problems

According to a recent update by the American Association of Nurserymen, there have been recent reports of problems emerging from telephone sales of herbicides. The problems include: general sale of products not registered in most states, over-pricing, watered-down products, and false claims concerning efficacy.

"Products are delivered collect, and when true nature of herbicide is determined, refund is virtually impossible to obtain," says the update.

The AAN suggests that herbicide purchasers deal with known distributors and avoid buying from unknown telephone vendors.
Imagine what it might look like with Nutri-Kote® Plus Apron® coated seed.

Nutri-Kote® Plus Apron® coated seeds are delivering dramatic results for turf professionals nearly everywhere. Even when the soil, weather and traffic conditions are less than perfect, every Nutri-Kote Plus Apron coated seed has a much better chance of reaching maturity compared to uncoated seed.

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Discover for yourself what turf professionals at golf courses, stadiums, parks, and municipalities across the country are finding out. That Nutri-Kote Plus Apron coated seed produces healthier, better-looking turf. And we're not just promising you the moon.

But maybe someday...
Larry, what makes Fairway Fertilizer with TGR™ Poa Annua Control so different from other weed control products? "Instead of acting like a conventional herbicide, the new Scotts product slows the growth of the Poa plant, diminishing its competitive ability. The result is a gradual, more natural transition to desirable grasses without a sudden decrease in playing surface quality."

That really changes the way you think about growth regulators. How does it fit in with current turf management practices? "Fairway Fertilizer with TGR Poa Annua Control has proven to be effective in reducing Poa populations even under conditions that would normally enhance their growth. Extensive testing has shown that this product fits in with a range of different management practices. Treat your turf with successive fall and spring applications until the Poa annua has decreased to the desired level."

What about those ugly Poa annua seedheads? "A significant benefit of the new product is a reduction in the visibility of Poa annua seedheads after one application. When applied before seedhead emergence in the spring, the treatment will slow the emergence of the seedhead stalk, resulting in fewer visible seedheads and more uniform turf color and playing surface."

**How about color response?** "This formulation provides not only selective control of Poa annua, but also extends the greening response well beyond what an equal rate of fertilizer alone can achieve."

For more information on Scotts new Fairway Fertilizer with TGR Poa Annua Control, call your ProTurf Tech Rep. Or call Scotts direct at 800-543-0006. In Ohio, call collect (513) 644-2900.

"Now, with Scotts® new TGR* technology, you can outgrow your *Poa annua* problems."

Dr. Larry Widell, Scotts Research project leader (Plant Growth Regulator R&D), talks about new Fairway Fertilizer with TGR™ Poa Annua Control.
Aggressive bentgrass can be seen encroaching into an area of *Poa annua* treated with ProTurf Fairway Fertilizer with TGR Poa Annua Control.

The treated area (left) in this mixed *Poa annua*/bentgrass fairway has been converted to predominantly bentgrass after three applications.

Fewer seedheads are apparent in fairways when treated in the spring. The lens cap indicates the upper right corner of the treated plot.

Typical *Poa annua* population suppression is shown over time with continued use of Scotts Fairway Fertilizer with TGR Poa Annua Control. The degree of control may be influenced by turfgrass management techniques, climate, soil type and *Poa annua* biotype.

Notice the selective elimination of the *Poa annua* and the increased greening of the treated plots 7 weeks after application to a mixed stand of perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass and *Poa annua*. 

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TAX REFORM

Businesses will feel the bite from reform

The tax reform passed by Congress in 1986 represents the broadest change in taxation since income tax was introduced. As a result, individuals and businesses alike are scrambling to learn the new system.

"It will change the way you do business planning," says Michael E. Mares, a partner in the Virginia-based accounting firm Rauch, Witt & Co. Taxes on capital gains from selling assets have increased roughly 12 percent from last year. Tax credits for equipment purchases have been repealed retroactive to Jan. 1, 1986. Credits from prior to 1986 will be cut 35 percent. In addition, the equipment depreciation period has been stretched from five to seven years, with lower deductions in the first two years, increasing taxes. However, the expense amount on equipment purchases has been increased to the first $10,000 spent, up from $5,000. "The remaining (expense) is depreciated over the seven years," Mares explains.

Deductions for miscellaneous business expenses have been nearly eliminated: if they exceed two percent of business income, the amount above that two percent can be deducted. The deduction for a business meal has also been cut to 80 percent. Also, says Mares, "The Internal Revenue Service now has the authority to disallow what they consider to be lavish and extravagant meals and other forms of entertainment. It is going to be interesting to see what some revenue agents think are lavish and extravagant and what we as taxpayers think are lavish and extravagant," he comments.

Mares' accounting firm has published a booklet outlining changes in the tax structure, but he recommends seeking professional advice when preparing taxes for a detailed explanation of changes.

Though the tax structure is set for 1987, further changes may be in store. Mares says 40 tax amendment bills have already been introduced in Congress this year.

Mares spoke on the topic at the 1987 Virginia Turfgrass Conference.

RESEARCH

Yet unfound: answers for 'black layer'

One of the most heavily-attended sessions at the most recent Virginia Turfgrass Conference was what was originally intended to be a panel discussion of summer decline of bentgrass. Prompted by questions from concerned superintendents, the session ended as a discussion of the progress on finding a cure for anaerobic black layer.

Seated on the panel were Drs. David Chalmers and Houston Couch of Virginia Tech University; Clinton F. Hodges of Iowa State University and Leon T. Lucas of North Carolina State University.

While the panelists said progress was being made, none could provide a conclusive solution to the problem, which has taken out a number of greens on courses throughout the country.

The panelists concluded that excess water is not the only factor causing the disease, and the problem, though more prevalent in sand-based greens, is not limited to them.

Hodges reported that there is a connection between the black layer and algae presence. The algae feeds off of calcareous sand, present in many sand bases, creating a film layer which anaerobic organisms feed on.

Hodges suggested checking the sand base for calcium presence, and checking irrigation water—especially if it comes from a pond or lake on the course—for algae content. Using algae-free water is a benefit, he added.

Chalmers recommended using cultural practices to at least isolate the problem. Aerification, he said, has shown good results.

Couch said he believes the eventual cure for the problem will be a chemical one. He added that he and Hodges are seeking funding for a joint research project to further study black layer.
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