Tall Fescue Turfs in Illinois

by Tom Fermanian, Associate Professor Dept. of Horiculture, University of IL

It wasn't long ago that tall fescue (*Festuca Arundinacea Schreb.*) was considered a weed species within the borders of Illinois. This perception is just now beginning to change across the state. A little more in southern and central portions. Even the Chicagoland area and northern Illinois are loosening up.

Many new cultivars of tall fescue are becoming available. The National Turfgrass Evaluation Program (NTEP) is currently sponsoring a national tall fescue cultivar evaluation trial with 65 entries. A new test is approaching with well over 100 entries. Only eight varieties were available in 1980. Where there was once little choice among available varieties, now there is confusion. What has prompted this increase in breeding and release of new varieties? Certainly its increase in performance, particularly for uses in which tall fescue is best adapted.

When the expansion of breeding began in the early 80's, many new varieties of tall fescue were reported to have finer texture, a more prostrate growth habit, and darker green genetic color. While the prostrate growth habit and green color were found to be true, leaf texture in mature stands was similar to pasturetype varieties. Even with today's finer, dwarf-type tall fescues, leaf blades appear wider than most other cool season species. This has limited the use of tall fescue in truly high-performance, high-aesthetic turfs.

Tall fescue has gained popularity for medium to low maintenance areas with its rougher, courser turf. Would a golf course be interested in tall fescue? Are there areas on your course where you are trying to maintain turf with lower maintenance costs? For most courses there is at least a small area and for many courses there is considerable acreage that would be suitable for use with tall fescue.

What type of niche does tall fescue flourish in? It is a moderately dense, upright growing species. Turfs that require adequate cover, but not high densities and are mowed among 1.5 to 3 inches are ideal. One of the more valuable attributes of tall fescue is its ability to avoid injury in droughty soils. Tall fescue uses as much water for its growth as other cool season species. Its deeper (18 to 24 inches) root system allows it to draw required water from a greater volume of soil. It is not unusual to see green tall fescue contaminating dormant perennial ryegrass or Kentucky bluegrass turf.

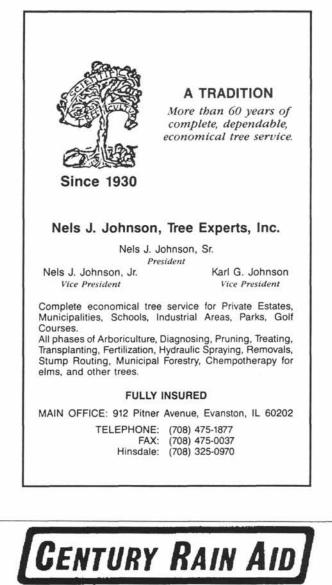
Tall fescue is also extremely resistant to mechanical wear and tear. It is one of the tougher cool season turf species, providing excellent wear tolerance for well trafficked areas. Tall fescue provides an excellent turf in areas receiving high cart traffic and might be the solution to bare areas at the end of cart paths. (cont'd. page 7)

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708-893-0777 • FAX (708) 893-1045 Formerty Hotsy of Chicago 1-800-666-3900 Sales Service Parts Rentals Chemicals 25 S. Park Street • Roselle, Illinois 60172 There is also a lot **not** known about the use of tall fescue in Illinois. Not being one of the more commonly used species, there is a lack of research information on its relative performance throughout the state. Additionally, because of the availability of many new varieties, their specific performance is unknown.

With the assistance of an Illinois firm, Seaboard Seed Company, we set two years ago to examine the performance of a few selected tall fescue and perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne L.) cultivars that might be particularly adapted for use in the Midwest. This project encompasses five separate experiments, looking at a range of performance indicators from growth in shade to disease resistance. One of the past limitations for using tall fescue has been its relative susceptibility to summer diseases such as brown patch and pythium blight. These two diseases still limit its overall performance in many poorly drained areas. Many of the new turf-type cultivars have increased resistance to these pathogens and have showed better performance than pasture-type tall fescues. Dr. Hank Wilkinson, of the University of Illinois, Department of Plant Pathology, is cooperating in the project by examining the genetic resistance of the selected cultivars to brown patch and pythium blight. This will be conducted in small greenhouse plots this fall.

In addition to an evaluation of disease resistance, many of the growth attributes of tall fescue are being examined. An advantage to using either tall fescue or perennial ryegrass is their rapid germination and establishment. Either species provides rapid germination and excellent seedling vigor, making overseeding a successful method of maintaining proper stand density. A field experiment was established at the University of Illinois Ornamental Horticulture Research Center (OHRC) to examine the germination potential and seedling vigor of the selected cultivars. Table 1 shows the percent germination of the selected cultivars 7 days after they were sown. This particular experiment is in full sun located on a well drained fertile soil. The analysis of the germination data indicated excellent performance for both the perennial ryegrass and tall fescues in comparison to Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis L.*).

Table I. Percent Germination of Selected Tall Fescue and Perennial Ryegrass Cultivars Seven Days after Establishment in Full Sun.

cultivar	% germ	ina	tio	n			
Premium Sod Blend	1.0	а					
Midnight	1.0	а					
WVPB-88-TF-89-201	3.7	а	b				
WVPB-88-TF-F-16	6.0	а	b				
WVP8-88-TF-B-21	6.0	а	b				
WVPB-88-TF-C-10	11.0	а	b			LSC	0.01= 24.9
Hounddog	11.7	а	b				
Pennlawn	15.0	а	b	с			
Pacer	15.0	а	b	с			
WVP8-88-PR-D-10	18.3	а	b	с			
WVPB-88-PR-D-12	21.7	а	b	c	d		
Mojave	23.3	а	D	с	d	e	
WVPB-88-PR-89-57	23.3	а	b	¢	d	e	
Gailway	26.7		b	c	đ	e	
And	26.7		b	с	đ	e	
Rebel	28.3		b	с	d	e	
Delray	28.3		b	с	d	e	
Rodeo	36.7			c	d	e	f
Stallion	45.0				d	e	f
Pennfine	46.7					e	t.
Manhatten II	46.7					e	t
Citation II	53.3						r
Patriot	55.0						1

(Tall Fescue continued)

This experiment was again evaluated 20 days after seeding to provide an indication of relative seedling vigor. The results of the evaluation are shown in Table 2 indicates a strong performance on the part of many of the tall fescue cultivars and, in particular, most of the perennial ryegrass cultivars. This experimental area will be maintained over the next 3 to 4 years for the continued evaluation of general performance.

Table 2. Percent Ground Cover of Selected Tall Fescue and Perennial Ryegrass Cultivars 20 Days after Establishment in Full Sun.

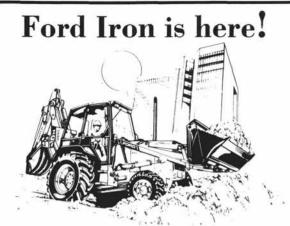
Cultivar	96 C	ove	er						
Premium Sod Blend	28.3	а							
Midnight	31.7	а							
Pennlawn	45.0	а	b						
WVPB-88-TF-89-201	45.0	а	b						
WVPB-88-TF-B-21	51.7	а	b	c				LS	D.01= 24.2
Hounddog	56.7		D	с	d				
WVP8-88-TF-C-10	56.7		D	c	d				
WVPB-88-TF-F-16	56.7		b	с	đ				
Citation II	59.0		b	c	d	e			
Pacer	60.0		b	с	d	e	t		
Gallway	63.3		b	c	d	e	ť	9	
Mojave	66.7		D	с	đ	е	t	g	h
Rebei	70.0			с	d	е	t	g	n
Arid	70.0			с	đ	e	t	g	b.
WVPB-88-PR-D-12	78.3				d	e	t	g	h
WVP8-88-PR-D-10	80.0				d	е	t	9	ħ
WVPB-88-PR-89-57	80.0				d	e	t	9	n
Patriot	81.7					e	t	g	h
Rodeo	81,7					e	t.	g	'n
Deiray	83.3						t.	g	n
Manhatten II	86.7							g	n
Stallion	88.3								h
Pennfine	90.0								n

WARNING! This evaluation is an initial evaluation of cultivar performance Subsequent evaluations may show different responses.

Fisher's Least Significant Difference Test (LSD) is a statistical procedure that determines if the difference found between two treatments is due to the treatment or if the difference is simply due to random chance. For each set of data a value (LSD01) is calculated at a chosen level of significance. If the difference between two treatment means is greater than this calculated value then it is said to be a 'significant difference' or a difference not due to random chance. For each set of data, a letter(s) is placed by each treatment mean to show its relationship to every other treatment mean. If two means have one or more letters in common, it is probable that any difference between them is not significant but is a result of random chance. The level of significance that we use is $0.01~(\rm LSD\,01)$. In other words, 99% of the time these treatments are compared this difference will occur.

Table 3 shows the evaluated quality of plots in the experiment 10 months after establishment. After one year, most of the grasses achieved full maturity with several of the tall fescues showing maximum performance. In particular, two of the experimental varieties, WVPB-88-TF-C10 and WVPB-88-TF-89-201, provided excellent performance and showed good potential. It is important to note that true performance can only be judged over a period of several seasons and that initial evaluations can change dramatically in subsequent years.

In the northern half of the warm-season growing area, tall fescue is used as one of the principal shade species. For cool season areas, we generally depend on fine fescues for performance in low light areas. Tall fescue can also provide excellent turf in limited light. Use tall fescue for rough areas that would otherwise be limited if tree-lined areas provided too much shade. (cont'd. page 10)



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(Tall Fescue continued)

Table 3. Estimated Turf Quality of Selected Tall Fescue and Perennial Ryegrass Cultivars 10 Months after Establishment in Full Sun.

Cultivar	Turf Q	ua	lit	y	
Penniawn	3.0	a			
Rodeo	3.3	а		2	
WVPB-88-PR-D-12	3.7	а		5	= best quality
Stallion	3.7	а			5.00
WVPB-88-PR-89-57	4.0	а			SD.01= 1.1
WVPB-88-PR-D-10	4.0	а		Le	50.01-1.1
Delray	4.0	а			
Pennfine	4.0	а			
Patriot	4.0	а			
Manhatten II	4.0	а			
Citation II	4.0	а			
Premium Sod Blend	5.7		b		
Gallway	7.7			c	
Hounddog	8.0			с	d
Rebel	8.0			с	d
WVPB-88-TF-B-21	8.0			c	d
Midnight	8.0			с	d
Mojave	8.0			C	d
Arid	8.3			С	a
WVPB-88-TF-F-16	8.3			¢	d
Pacer	8.7			с	d
WVPB-88-TF-C-10	8.7			c	đ
WVPB-88-TF-89-201	9.0				d

WARNING! This evaluation is an initial evaluation of cultivar performance. Subsequent evaluations may show different responses.

Because tall fescue has an ability to grow well in shaded areas, this species can be used from the edge of the fairway through the edge of wooded areas. This degree of tolerance to low light is variable among cultivars and to evaluate the relative performance of the selected cultivars in the study, a shade tolerance study was established. The same selected perennial ryegrass and tall fescue cultivars were established at the base of a green ash grove at the OHRC. The trunk diameter of the ash trees ranged from 3'' to 6'' providing moderately dense canopies and partial to high levels of shade. While the overall performance of the cultivars was lower in the shade than in full sun, many entries in the experiment performed well under the stressful conditions. In particular, Arid and WVPB-88-TF-89-201 tall fescues provided good quality when evaluated ten months after their establishment (Table 4).

Table 4. Estimated Turf Quality of Selected Tall Fescue and Perennial Ryegrass Cultivars 10 Months after Establishment in Partial Shade.

				ity		
Midnight	3.0	а				
Pennlawn	3.0	а			9	= best Quality
Pennfine	4.0	а	D			
Deiray	4.3	а	b	с		
Manhatten II	4.7	а	b	с	d	LSD.01= 2.9
Rodeo	4.7	а	b	с	d	
WVPB-88-PR-89-57	5.0	а	b	с	d	
WVPB-88-TF-F-16	5.0	а	b	с	d	
Citation II	5.0	а	b	с	d	
Pacer	5.3	а	b	с	d	
WVPB-88-PR-D-10	5.3	а	b	c	d	
Patriot	5.3	8	b	c	d	
WVP8-88-PR-D-12	5.7	а	b	с	d	
Hounddog	5.7	а	b	c	d	
Mojave	5.7	а	ь	с	d	
Stallion	6.0		b	с	d	
Rebei	6.0		b	с	d	
Gallway	6.3		b	c	d	
WVPB-88-TF-C-10	6.7		b	c	d	
WVPB-88-TF-B-21	6.7		b	с	d	
And	7.0			c	d	
WVPB-88-TF-89-201	7.3				d	

(cont'd. page 11)

One of the more intriguing experiments in this study is the examination of root development among the selected cultivars. These cultivars were grown in 6' x 4'' diameter PVC tubes in a greenhouse. Calcined clay was used as a rooting media to facilitate the separation of roots from the media. The plants have been growing in the greenhouse for 3 months and are now being harvested for root measurements. An objective of this study is to determine whether dwarf-type tall fescues have root systems to larger, standard type tall fescue cultivars. If a deep, extensive rooting mass is developed in dwarf-type cultivars similar to their standard counter parts, their use in droughty or low moisture areas will expand.

The results from experiments in this study will help to provide a greater understanding of the performance of tall fescue in Illinois. Several more years will be required to determine a true picture of their performance.

Meanwhile, much information exists on the relative performance of older cultivars of tall fescue that have shown good adaptation to many areas of Illinois. Table 5 is one small piece of information from the "Cool-Season Turfgrass Cultivar Recommendations" Horticulture facts sheet TG 12-91 that is available at county Cooperative Extension Offices. It indicates suggested cultivars of several species for general performance, shade tolerance, and resistance to common diseases. This information will help you begin to use currently available tall fescue cultivars for medium to low maintenance turf areas. As more information is gathered you can replace the initial cultivars with newer material through overseeding programs. Using tall fescue allows you to rapidly change genetic material, with minimal disruption, in the turf through renovation programs using Roundup and slit seeding. Don't hesitate to experiment with tall fescue for areas that might have presented problems for other cool season species. You will be surprised at the relative quality a tall fescue turf can provide.

Table 5. Recommended Tall Fescue Varieties for Illinois*

Adventure	Chieftan	Legend	Rebel
Apache	Falcon	Marathon	Rebel II
Arid	Finelawn	Mesa	Sundance
Aztec	Galway	Monarch	Thoroughbred
Bonanza	Houndog	Mustang	Trailblazer
Brookston	Jaguar	Olympic	Trident
Carefree	Jaguar II	Pacer	Wrangler

*From "Cool-Season Turfgrass Cultivar Recommendations" Horticulture facts TG 12-91.





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