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Spring and Early Summer Problems — A Review of '89 to Date

by Randy Kane, Turfgrass Advisor
Univ. of Illinois and CDGA

July 7, 1989. Guess what?? Another late, cool spring rolled in for 1989, which meant slow green-up and growth of bentgrass and Poa annua turf. Especially hard hit were putting greens with older bentgrass varieties such as Washington or South German derivatives. Some regions green-up fairly well early, but were set back by the late, hard frosts in May (remember the snow May 6th?). In some cases, cool soil temperatures slowed the availability of P and K, causing problems with growth and color (purple to orange) well into mid-May.

There were several interesting diseases working in early June, during a wet period with very cool nights. Fusarium patch, or pink snow mold was prevalent on greens and tees of several area courses. The causal agent is **Fusarium nivale**, which is favored by cold, wet conditions. The disease appeared as small circular patches or rings — usually appearing in shades of red or orange.

Also in early June, "Helminthosporium" leaf spots and blights, as well as cool temperature **Rhizoctonia** were observed. In one interesting case, a **Dreschlera** fungus was selectively attacking a clone of bentgrass in an old, mixed bent/Poa fairway. No disease was observed on other types of bent or on the Poa annua, which is disconcerting if you are trying to reduce the population of Poa and increase the bentgrass.

Now that it's getting warmer and more humid, are your new bent fairways getting puffy?? If so, slight scalping can occur and cause circular to oval brown or grayish colored patches. Localized dry spots are also quite common on newer bent fairways, probably for several reasons; thatch builds up quickly from fertilization during grow-in; fungi that decay the old mat from renovation causes hydrophobic areas; or, irrigation water is utilized less (underutilized?) in an attempt to reduce the competitive ability of Poa annua — the "keep 'em dry" syndrome. One does need to water one's bentgrass, especially when it turns blue ...

Be on the lookout for another patch disease, this one on relatively new stands of Penneagle and Penncross bentgrass. I have found several instances of take-all patch, caused by the fungus **Gaeumannomyces graminis**, on one to three year old bent fairways. The disease was formerly called Ophiobolus patch, as the pathogen was named **Ophiobolus graminis** at one time.

(cont'd. next page)

Gaeumannomyces graminis is an ectotrophic root parasite which is very closely related to *Magnaporthe poae* and other fungi with *Phialophora* conidial stages that cause summer patch of bluegrasses. Take-all patch first appears as 4-8 inch or larger circles of turf which wilt under heat stress. Plants in affected patches are stunted and leaves turn grey to yellow to brown, which gives the patch a grayish-brown color not unlike the scalping injury previously discussed. Plant roots are sometimes visibly rotted, especially at later stages of disease development.

Take-all patch is fairly new to Illinois, but is frequently found in New England and the Pacific Northwest. So far, this disease has proved very difficult to control (as with summer patch), probably because the fungi inhabit the soil and plant roots in or below the thatch layer. Even the best fungicides are not very effective when drenched into the rootzone on a curative basis. Future research will center on methods to control this disease, including timing of preventative fungicide treatments, use of acidifying fertilizers, and addition of antagonistic bacteria to soil.

Western Open Pictures

by Tim Kelly



Day 1 — Oscar Miles, Rich Davis, Bob Padula, & Tim Kelly



Day 2 — Tim Kelly, Penny Meyer, Dave Meyer, Dave Blomquist, John Gurke, Tony Meyer



Day 2 — Tony Meyer, Oscar Miles, Sam DiGiovanni (President WGA), Dave Meyer, (President MAGCS), Don Johnson (Ex-Director WGA), Jack Shea, Green Chairman of Butler National. Dave Meyer is presenting a check to Mr. DiGiovanni.



Day 2 — Larry Castle presents a \$1,000.00 check to MAGCS President, Dave Meyer, with Oscar Miles, looking on.



Day 3 — Tim Kelly, Jim Foster, Harry Laovero, Keith Johnson



Day 4 — Jim & Lois Latham, Al Fierst, John Turner, Dan Hill, Dave Schlagetter, Bob Patterson, & Pam Turner

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Dr. Donald B. White
Principal Investigator

1988 Research Grant: \$30,000
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New materials were added to the program from Alabama, California, Texas, Rhode Island, and Minnesota. Several tall seeded accessions were collected in Northern Minnesota.

Severe drought and heat conditions resulted in identification of stress tolerant strains of **Poa annua** and **Poa supina**. Summer dormancy mechanisms were observed in several materials in the field. All these materials were collected, increased and established in a new field space planting.

Replicated plantings of 8 selections were established at 18 golf courses located in 16 different states for evaluation. Progeny testing is being conducted for heritability for materials up to the 7th generation from when received. Seed dormancy of up to 3 months was found in some biotypes. Stolons of **Poa annua** and **Poa supina** maintained viability throughout 24 weeks of cold storage. Chlorophyll (green color) was maintained in the dark cold storage in **Poa annua** for 12 weeks.

Poa annua was separable from **Poa supina** and pedigree relationships were distinguishable in some crosses and selfs. Paper on stolon storage, electrophoresis, reproductive biology in poas, and chemical suppression of flowering to maintain pure stands were or will be presented at Society meetings. Experiments demonstrated that **Poa annua** and **Poa supina** are resistant to the grass herbicide Sethoxydin.

The "floral pic" technique for isolation and control of crossing performed equally well whether the carbon sources were sucrose or fructose sugar. Approximately 1,000 matings and seed collections were accomplished with the floral pic technique and analysis of resulting data is underway. Analysis of data indicates that, with some biotype, more than twice as much seed is produced from sib crossing as with selfs or crosses. This information is extremely important to developing a seed production system.

Divergence — Incongruity (Barriers to crossing and hybridization) were found. The phenomena was found in materials that were collected from wide geographic areas. For instance, materials from Arizona will not cross with materials from western Canada and materials from New York did not cross as well as local materials with Canadian materials.

Twenty-seven different esterases* were found in 54 **Poa annua** biotypes while 23 were displayed by 10 **Poa supina** biotypes. The electrophoretic gels of the 64 biotypes displayed 46 different esterase patterns.

In addition to maintaining the vitality of the project, the work for 1989 will focus on seed production evaluations and problems and field evaluation of selected materials.

*Esterase— any of a group of enzymes by whose action the hydrolysis of esters is accelerated.

Ester— an organic compound, comparable to an inorganic salt, formed by the reaction of an acid and an alcohol.

(Credit: USGA Research Summary, 1988)

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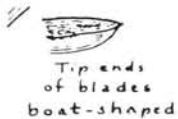
Looking for Poa Annua This Summer

by Howard E. Kaerwer & Donald B. White

Because of close mowing, individual plants on greens may be a bit difficult to recognize. Often we do so based on the belief that Poa annua plants are of a lighter green color than are bentgrass plants. This is not always true. Through closer observation you may find Poa annua plants which are at least as dark as bentgrass. While the miscellaneous Poa annua population tends to bloom over an extended time period, some plants may bloom once or not at all. Many plants are not distinguishable from their neighbors and look similar. Some plants may be identifiable for only a few days or weeks. Others may be recognizable throughout the season.

A short description of those characteristics which will help you distinguish Poa annua from bentgrass growing on greens is covered below:

1) **LEAF TIP.** POA ANNUA leaves have blunt (boat shaped) tips. BENTGRASS leaf tips are tapered and sharply pointed.

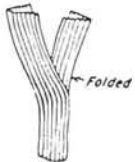


Poa annua

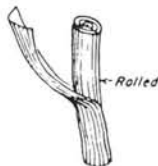


Bentgrass

2) **TOP SIDE OF BLADE AND LEAF SHEATH.** Young POA ANNUA leaves will be folded and V-shaped. The upper leaf sheaths will also be folded and flattish in appearance and feel. BENTGRASS leaves are not folded. The emerging young leaves and the upper sheath will be rolled and round. After emergence from the sheath, the blades are flat.



Poa annua



Bentgrass

3) **VEINATION-TOP OF LEAVES.** POA ANNUA has one prominent midrib running up the center of the leaves. Side veins are not easily distinguished. When held to light you may be able to see a translucent light-line running either side of the midrib. BENTGRASS leaves do not have a noticeable central midrib. Instead you should be able to spot multiple ridges (veins) running lengthwise uniformly across the width of the leaves.



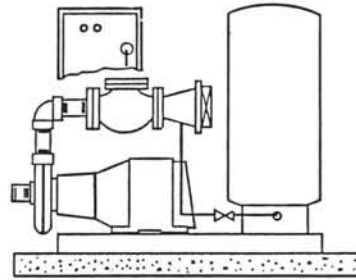
Poa annua



Bentgrass

4) **LEAF COLOR.** POA ANNUA leaves range from light green to dark green. BENTGRASS leaves generally are rather dark green. (cont'd. page 19)

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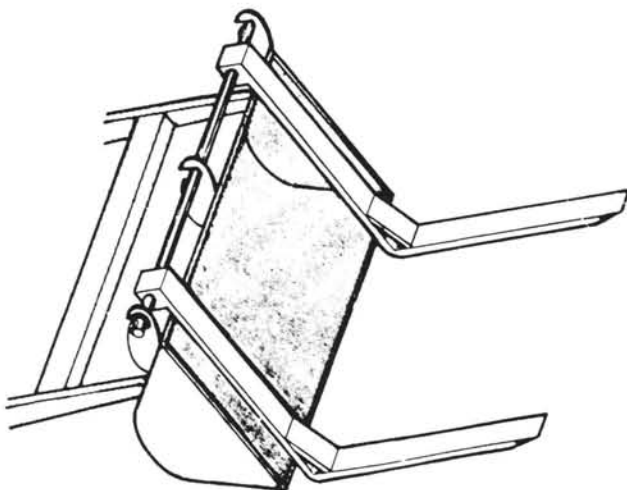
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A Maintenance Problem Solved

by Tony Rzadzick, Asst. Supt.
Cantigny Golf Club

Early last March my mechanic came to me with a legitimate gripe. "We need a better way to clean our equipment after the guys are done mowing or when they break down!"

Before March all that we had to clean our equipment with was one fire plug that we attached a one inch hose to, and a standard three-quarter inch garden hose valve off of our maintenance building. This caused a big problem. It seemed that everyday at quitting time; three, four, sometimes five guys would pull in and only one or two could clean their machine at the same time. Two or three guys would stand around for 15 or 20 minutes and wait. If it was time to punch out; well, the machine never got cleaned.

I decided that before this season started we would resolve this problem. So instead of one good line and three-quarter inch line with minimal pressure I came up with a manifold design with four one inch lines at 60 psi or better. I also stole an idea from the Evanston Golf Club and incorporated an overhead two inch pipe to fill our spray tanks. We can now fill a 300 gallon tank in 5 minutes.

Once I put my thoughts on paper I let our irrigation expert Dave Schlagetter loose. He and his partner Byron Ambrose piped and framed together a very functional and easy to maintain system.

Our water from this fire plug is potable and is pumped from our own irrigation system on our grounds. Dave also incorporated a drain to winterize our manifold also.

All in all this system is fairly easy to install near anyone's maintenance facility where ever irrigation, fire, or potable water is available under high pressure or large volume.

We used our potable fire line instead of our golf irrigation line just for the fact that if the irrigation system is shut down for a leak, winterizing in late fall, or if we haven't turned our system on in the spring yet; we can still clean our mowers.

We are all very pleased and satisfied with this maintenance problem solved. It really worked out well. If you have any questions, give us a call.





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Practical Pregermination

by Rod Johnson

This past winter's harsh weather and prolonged periods of ice cover have led to a great deal of concern for Wisconsin superintendents. With the arrival of spring it is now time to take inventory of our losses and to lay plans to insure the fastest possible recovery.

Experience continues to be an excellent teacher. The winter of 1987-1988 provided many similar circumstances at my locale with a resulting loss of seven plus acres of *Poa annua* fairway turf. The returving of large areas is always a major headache, but doing it under less than optimum conditions is double jeopardy.

Winter damage, whether it's from extended ice cover, crown hydration, desiccation or other forces of nature, can cause a real dilemma. There are numerous frustrations and inherent problems. Recovery never seems fast enough for overly anxious golfers waiting to flex their golf muscles and to test their new-found "Golf Digest Swings."

Seeding of new grass seems logical, but cold spring temperatures usually limit success. Soils at a two-inch depth must warm to temperatures of at least 60°F to be capable of germinating bentgrass seed. It could be mid-June in many areas of Wisconsin before soil temperatures reach this level. Waiting that long to seed would be unsatisfactory and I doubt new seedlings started in June would be able to survive the coming summer's stress. A June seeding would also probably be a wasted effort due to the competition from a fresh croup of *Poa annua* or possibly from common turfgrass weeds.



Seed soaking in livestock watering tank.

Faced with a large scale turf loss and willing to try anything short of sodding seven acres (the \$52,000 price tag would have been tough to sell), I decided to try the pregermination of bentgrass seed. Like most of us, I had tried pregermination on a limited basis with a reasonable success level. The pregermination of 350 pounds of bentgrass seed presented a physical challenge as well as a mental stress. The cost of the limited availability of bentgrass seed leads to a great deal of anguish.

Having gathered information from numerous experts, a Cushman load of Penncross seed was readied for action. Penncross was the grass of choice due to its known aggressive growth characteristics with hopes of its future competitive abilities. Ryegrass, known for its fast establishment, was ruled out because of past failures and a questionable ability to survive future winters.

Mark Grundman, Field Representative for Northrup King, provided a great deal of the expertise for the project. His research and experience showed that to achieve maximum results several specific steps needed to be taken. Seed was to be fully

(cont'd. page 14)

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