

The Use of Weather Stations

by Dan Dinelli

The health of turf and ornamental plants is affected by many factors: irrigation practices, including water quality; fertility; soil type and conditions; plants natural resistance to pests; inoculum pressure from disease; stress and wear from recreational activities and weather. Maintaining healthy plants requires an understanding of these integrated factors and management practices.



Managers must work within acceptable parameters including costs and environmental considerations. It seems to always be a balancing act weighing all the factors together. We strive to understand the different stresses and minimize them to the best of our ability. Some stressful conditions are controllable. others are not. Weather is one of the most difficult factors, beyond human control. Yet, weather can be the greatest influence on turf quality. Consistent, accurate weather predictions can not even be relied on to plan management practices. With no control and lack of predictability, the next best thing is to have the ability to collect historical and present detailed weather data. With this information, degree day accumulations for insect activity and computerized disease models can be used to predict favorable conditions for pests. The use of a complete weather station, with disease model software, is a tool to do just that. In the spring of 1994 we at North Shore Country Club purchased a Metos weather station.

The Metos station is a complete weather station offering many features. Our Metos is equipped with 10 sensors. Two thermometers, one for air temperature, 5 inches above the turf and one for soil temperature 21/2 inches below the turf in our 4th green. It is equipped with a rain gauge to measure rainfall and irrigation water. There are two leaf wetness sensors, a solarimeter to record solar radiation and day length. A soil moisture probe located 21/2 inches deep, in the 4th green. Relative humidity is measured 6 inches above the turf. Wind speed and direction are sensed and recorded. It offers raw weather data, degree day calculations, evapotranspiration value, three disease models; Pythium Blight, Brown Patch, & Dollar Spot. Spray data can be entered into the program to track the impact of spray decisions on disease activity. The Metos micrologger automatically scans all sensors every 12 minutes, and stores this data for up to a week. Information is downloaded from the micrologger to the personal computer at the office any time. The data is stored on the harddrive, and used in the Metos software. One more attribute on the Metos is the solar powered charging system.

Singularly or collectively, data from these sensors offers us much information, improving and at times justifying many

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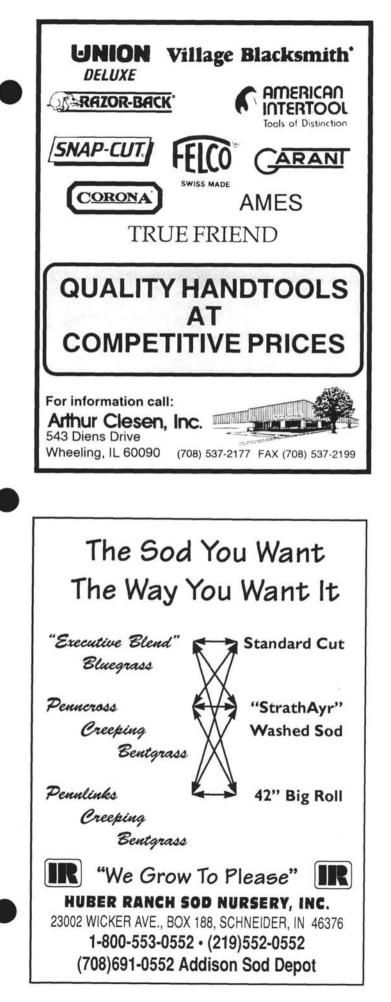
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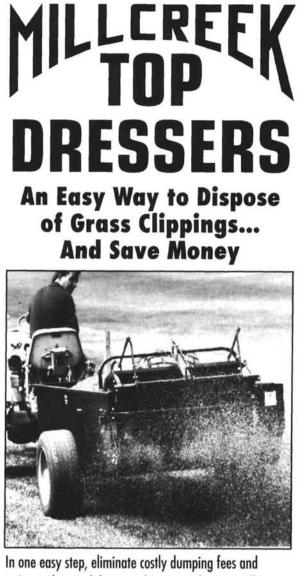
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(Weather Stations continued)

of our management practices. For example: The soil moisture sensor is a Watermark gypsum block with a range of .2 to 15 bar. The computer graphs the soil wetness with readings from 0 = completely saturated to 254 = completely dry. We were able to design a rating scale that helped us determine daily watering needs. This information was more helpful to use than calculated evapotranspiration (ET) values. However, the data from the two combined, gave an even clearer picture of moisture loss and needs. If one had greens constructed to USGA specifications, it would be interesting to have two soil moisture sensors. One close to the top to sense moisture available for shorter roots and ground conditions effecting playability. Another sensor located at the bottom of the sand layer, just above the perched water table. This deeper sensor may prove helpful assessing available water from the reservoir provided by the perched water table.

The Metos utilizes air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and solar radiation to calculate evapotranspiration. Evapotranspiration (ET), according to the Penmann formula, gives an estimate of water lost by evaporation into the atmosphere and by transpiration from the turf plant. The Metos references ET as inches or millimeters of water loss per 24 hour period.

Information gathered from soil temperature has helped us to better judge the timing of our first fungicide application to control Summer patch (Magnaporthe poae) and Take-all patch (Gaeumannomyces graminis). Soil temperature data will also indicate the proper timing of pre-emergent herbicide treatments for crab grass control.

Microbial activity is governed largely by soil temperature and moisture. Nutrient release by some fertilizer carriers is also governed by soil moisture and temperature. With a better understanding of these factors, we can better understand and predict fertilizer activity.

Insect development relies on many factors. One of the largest factors is heat. Scientists have come up with a way to help better predict insect emergence and activity by tracking accumulated heat, expressed as degree days. The Metos calculates degree days by summing 120 air temperature measurements for the day, and dividing that sum by 120 to get an average temperature for the day. This integrated average is much more accurate than simply adding the day's maximum and minimum temperature and dividing by two. This was the method we used in the past. Once the average is obtained, the degree total for the day is this average minus the base temperature. We use a degree base of 50F. So for a day with an average temperature of 59F, at base 50F, the degree days for that day would be 9. Each day, this calculation is repeated and the result added to the previous days' figures to get the running total of accumulated degree day's value. If the average temperature for the day is less than the base, the degree days for that day are zero, not a negative number. Researchers have developed degree day thresholds for many insects. Knowing the degree day value and referencing it to a particular insects' development, in effect, creates a calendar of insect activity. Following such a calendar helps the turf manager to focus on intense scouting for a particular

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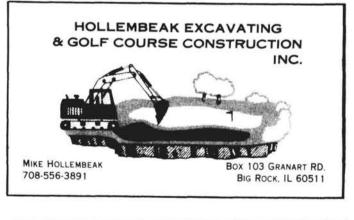
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Par for the Course on ESPN

GCSAA will air 30 episodes of **PAR FOR THE COURSE** on ESPN, the total sports network that reaches more than 63 million households. Beginning Jan. 1, **PAR FOR THE COURSE** will air on 19 Sunday dates and on 11 Thursday/Friday dates (see schedule attached) throughout the year.

In 1995, ESPN will be launching a golf "block" of programming that will air on Sunday mornings. In addition to GCSAA's show, *Inside the PGA Tour* and *Inside the Senior PGA Tour* also will be part of ESPN's Sunday golf block. **PAR FOR THE COURSE's** Thursday/Friday dates will be adjacent to ESPN golf tournament coverage.

In addition to the show, GCSAA also will be producing a series of feature segments for ESPN that will appear during the network's televised PGA Tour and Senior PGA Tour golf tournaments. These short segments will highlight issues and trends in golf course management in an entertaining and informative way.

A comprehensive look at the world of golf and golf course management are the main attractions of GCSAA's program. Every episode of **PAR FOR THE COURSE** takes an innovative look at the world of golf by covering cutting edge topics in an entertaining way.

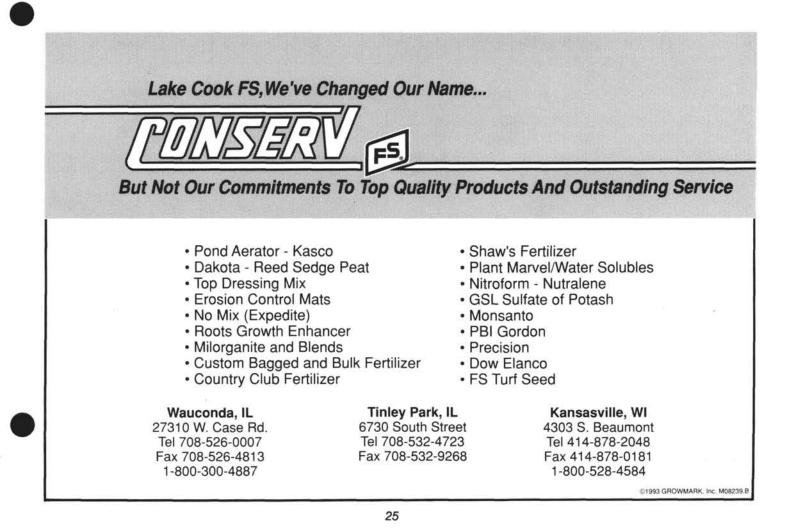
Sunday Morning Golf Block

January 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd February 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th March 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th April 2nd, 9th, 23rd

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	May 5th - 1:30 pm
	PaineWebber Invt.
	May 12th - 2:30 pm
	Cadillac/NFL Classic
	June 15th - 4:00 pm
	U.S. Open
	June 30th - 2:00 pm
	U.S. Senior's Open
July 9th	July 21st - 2:00 pm
	British Open
	Sept. 8th - 2:30 pm
	Bell Canadian Open
October 22nd	C. 2019 54 C. 2019 C. 2019 C. 2019
November 5th, 19th, 26th	Nov. 10th - 2:30 pm
	Sr. Tour Champ.
December 3rd, 10th, 17th	 Set and the set of t

At printing, exact time slots for the Sunday Morning Golf Block were not known. Please consult your local TV listings for show times.

(All times Eastern. Please note, program dates/times are subject to change; ESPN will attempt to provide advance notice.)



(Weather Stations continued)

insect and better target insecticide applications if needed.

Other biological activity can be predicted using degree day figures. Plants respond to accumulated heat as well. Some plant's determination to flower or set fruit can be predicted with degree days. Poa annua has a degree day model for its flowering period. Understanding the plants physiological state can better determine the timing of plant growth regulator applications. Because plants and insects share this heated phenomena, field observations of plant activity can also help in determining insect and weed activity. For example, it is noted that pre-emergent crabgrass controls should be applied when the Bridal Wreath Spirea (Spiraea x vanhouttei) blooms. In this case, the Bridal Wreath Spirea is an indicator plant for the conditions of crab grass germination. This next season we will make comparisons of DD values versus indicator plant responses. We have a garden of indicator plants growing on the golf course for this purpose. For further information on timing pest management with ornamental plant development, the book "Coincide", by Donald A. Orton is a good reference.

Metos has three prediction models for turf diseases, Pythium Blight (Pythium aphanidermatum), Brown Patch (Rhyzoctonia solani), and Dollar Spot (Lanzia & Moellerodiscus spp.). The predictive models are based on complex mathematical calcuations to estimate severity and timing of disease events. The calculations include information collected from sensors of air temperature, soil temperature, rain or irrigation, relative humidity and length of leaf wetness. These predictive disease models are used as indicators of favorable environmental conditions for disease. It does not account for inoculum pressure, species or cultivar resistance to disease, fertility or future weather (environmental) conditions that may or may not favor further disease development. Ultimately, it is the turf manager who makes the decision on disease pressure versus needed controls.

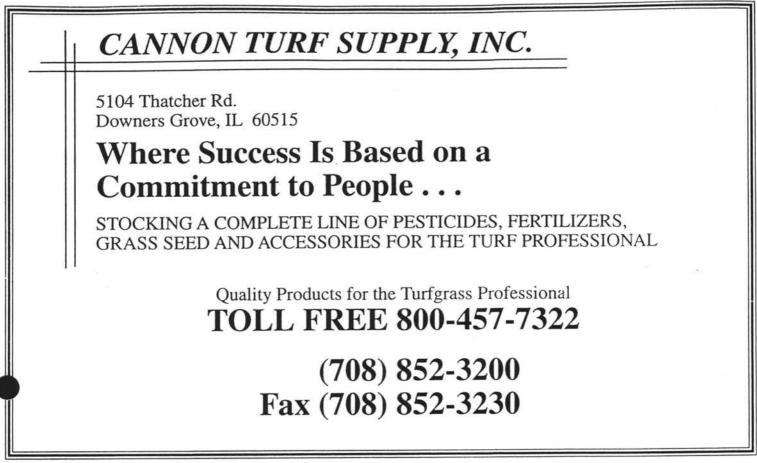
Our first years experience with the Metos weather station has been educational, helpful and very interesting. It has proved itself as an important tool in our intergrated pest management program. Information from the Metos weather station helped in fine tuning our irrigation needs. It also helped our timing to scout for disease and insect activity. It is a powerful tool, offering an objective guide to pest management. People who may question our management activities can relate to a computer print out over a "judgment" based on experience. If ET value calls for irrigation, it is based on scientific calculations and not a persons "opinion". This "scientific" support of what we do is becoming increasingly important.

Considerable work is still needed to establish historical databases for weather data and to accumulate field observations that relate to it. More disease models need to be constructed. Degree day models need to be calculated for other pests as well as for beneficial insects. There is a lot of room for "home grown" research based on collected data coupled with field observations. We are looking at soil temperature readings to help fine tune the timing of green cover applications; day length and how it may effect plant responses; solar thermal units to further refine degree units; and soil temperature versus root growth. The uses and applications are limited to your imagination — that's what makes this tool is exciting!









(Editor's Note: Jim Latham sent me this article and he commented, "There actually were Green Speed discussions, B.S. (Before Stimpmeter)! And, remember, the normal height of cut was about 1/4 inch, sometimes raised to 5/16 during hot weather." Please note the date at the credit of the article.)

As We Find Them

Stepping from the eighteenth green with the Green Committee Chairman and the Greenkeeper, it was suggested that we "stick around and hear the angels sing. You will hear their daily chant to the Green Committee and Greenkeeper". So there we waited and watched.

One Mr. Average Golfer soon waddled up to attempt what looked like a "dead sure one". In that terrifying silence, which precedes great storms, he went through all the most approved and prolonged preliminaries of sighting and preparing for that momentous tap. Horror of horrors, he missed! We guessed it; the green was all to blame. The storm broke!

"Bill, why in the name of galloping golf balls can't we have some greens on this course? These things would be a disgrace to any cow pasture. There isn't a golfer in the world who could putt on them." Ad Infinitum.

All this in spite of the fact that the other members of his foursome sank good, long shots and were last seen headed for the locker room with beaming faces not ordinarily associated with "rotten" greens and high scores.

The next group furnished this helpful suggestion: "If you fellows are interested in improving greens, why don't you first find out what the players want? After all, greens are for the golfers and everything should be done to give them exactly what they want.'

We beat him to that idea by many years. We had long ago been told "when baby cries, give him what he wants." But we had also learned that to obtain results it makes some difference whether baby is "crying for something" or "just crying."

The greenkeeper suggested that we question a few of the club's best players as to how fast they preferred to have greens. "One of my men is ill and that has interrupted our schedule. Number 16 has not been cut and is very slow today, but this eighteenth is the real 'lightning type' ". The first reply was:

"This green is perfect! Anyone can putt on it. If you could only get all our greens as fast as this one, every player in the city would be clamoring to join this club. Number 16? Is that supposed to be a green? We thought you were planning to let that grow up for hay."

"Fore!" The next foursome is having a terrible time rolling them back and forth across the green. "Bill, what on earth is the matter with this green? If you simply touch the ball, it goes clear across. No use trying to putt on it. Why can't we have all the greens like 'sixteen' is today? You can really hit a ball on that one without making it roll a mile."

Now that's settled! All that the greens committees, greenkeepers and "those scientific guys" have to do to give the players just what they want (in speed of greens, at least) is to develop some kind of gear-shift. Then if a player "likes 'em fast" he can shift into high, and if he "likes 'em slow" he can shift to low. Bet some of them will want it fixed so they can shift after the ball is struck. Then they'll want a "reverse" so that the one which is "too strong" will roll back at just the right speed - all counting a single stroke.

> Credit: USGA Green Section Bulletin Vol. 8, No. 2, February 1928





1995 Northeastern Illinois Pesticide Clinics

\$15.00 per day PREPAID registration fee for training required at all locations. No refunds and no transfers between clinics. Registration is through the Northern Illinois Horticulture Association, P. O. Box 204, Gurnee, IL 60031 except for the April 26 clinic.

Due to limited seating at most locations, registration must be received by the Friday before the desired clinic date. Send a **self-addressed stamped envelope** for confirmation of registration; your check will be returned if the clinic is full. Receipts will be available at the door. Questions concerning these clinics can be answered by calling (708) 356-5265 from 1:30 to 4:00 p.m. on Mondays and Fridays preceeding clinics.

For 2-day clinics, General Standards training and testing will be on the 1st day, Turf, Ornamentals and other category training as well as testing in all categories will be on the 2nd day. All tests will be available on June 1. Registration begins at 7:30 a.m., training from 8:00 a.m. to noon, with testing from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. No tests may be started after 3:00 p.m. Calculators may be used during the testing sessions.

DATE Feb 7-8	CITY Mundelein	TRAINING G.S., T&O	LOCATION Holiday Inn, Rt. 45
Feb 22-23	Matteson	G.S., T&O ROW, Mos	Holiday Inn, I-57 & Rt. 30
Mar 2	Crystal Lake	G.S.	Holiday Inn, Rt. 31 S. of Rt. 14. Call 815/338-3737 to Pre-register
Mar 7-8	Willowbrook	G.S., T&O	Holiday Inn, Rt. 83 & 1-55
Mar 14-15	Mundelein	G.S., T&O	Holiday Inn, Rt. 45
Mar 21-22	Glen Ellyn	G.S., T&O	Holiday Inn, Rt. 38 & Finley Rd.
Apr 5-6	Alsip	G.S., T&O	Holiday Inn, I-294 & Cicero Ave.
Apr 11-12	Mundelein	G.S., T&O	Holiday Inn, Rt. 45
Apr 25-26	Elk Grove Village	G.S., T&O	Park Dist., 1000 Wellington Ave., Exit I-355 at Bies- terfield Rd. E
May 31	Glen Ellyn	G.S.	Holiday Inn, Rt. 38 & Finley Rd.

G.S. = General Standards; T&O = Turf and Ornamentals; ROW = Rights-of-Way; Mos = Mosquito