



Getting to the roots of some problems...

Those are no ordinary test plots in the photo above. They're actually the "roof" of a unique laboratory known as a "rhizotron," a subterranean structure for studying root growth (above right) and the leaching of chemicals through the soil (note tubes leading to jugs at bottom of photo on left). These photos were taken at the University of Nebraska. At a May 21 FGCSA meeting in Naples, FTGA Awards Chairman Bobby Rehberg suggested that the construction of a rhizotron at the University of Florida would be a worthwhile project for the Florida turf industry. "We could make the boxes slightly bigger in order to study various types of green construction," Rehberg suggested. "With the grief we're getting about pesticides, nitrates and fertilizers, this would be a great way to get some hard data to counter some of that bad publicity." Nebraska's rhizotron, which cost \$140,000 to build, consists of two wings off a central control room. An older, less elaborate rhizotron at Ohio State University cost less, he said.

If overseeding gets you bent out of shape...

POA TRIVIALIS

BY RICHARD HURLEY, Ph.D.

Poa trivialis is native to all of northern Europe, temperate Asia and North Africa. It was introduced to North and South America and Australia. Brought to the United States from Europe during the colonial period, it is best adapted for growth in moist, shaded areas from Newfoundland and Ontario, Canada, to North Carolina and west to Minnesota and South Dakota. It has been reported in Colorado, Utah and as far south as Louisiana. *Poa Trivialis* can be readily found on the West Coast from Alaska to California.

Poa trivialis is commonly known by its scientific name, but is also referred to as rough bluegrass, rough-stalked bluegrass, shade bluegrass, rough-stalked meadowgrass, and rough meadowgrass. *Poa trivialis* produces a moderately fine-textured, light-green, medium dense turf. It is a cool season, sod-forming perennial which spreads by creeping leafy stolons, and may be found growing in soils with a pH ranging from five to eight, with

(Please see POA TRIV, page 58)

REDTOP

BY A. DOUGLAS BREDE, Ph.D

Somebody once said that history repeats itself. Many old-time turf managers will recall when professor Burt Musser at Penn State extolled the virtues of redtop in every turf planting during the 1940s and '50s. It offered quick establishment, fine texture and early spring transition.

As years passed, redtop use waned. But in the 1980s, with bentgrass prices on the rise, golf superintendents began re-experimenting with it.

"Superintendents like the qualities of bentgrass in overseeding," says Dr. Rich Hurley, vice president for research at Lofts Seed Co. "Redtop has the qualities of bentgrass but will establish quicker.

"The weakness of creeping bentgrass isn't in its rate of seed germination," says Hurley. "Bent actually germinates quite quickly. But the seedlings just sit there — they're tiny, little seedlings that don't contribute to the stand until late in the season. Redtop has

(Please see REDTOP, page 60)