

RESPONSE

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
4.	July-August	Creeping bent grass & sabre Perennial Rye; None	Putting quality; better fall transition	Oct. 10-15; quicker germination; use lower seed rate	Yes; 90% to 95% good	None	Good transition, wear tolerance below acceptable, 100 rounds a day
5.	120 days prior overseeding	CBS; Annual Rye; None	Price; recommendation	Nov. 2nd week	Yes; good	Pray a lot day overseed; go to church	Worst overseeding effort
6.	1st of Summer	Premier; Lucern; None	no real difference new perennial ryes	Middle Oct. Play too heavy afterwards	yes; found poa in Lucern	Verticut heavy; cut close; seed 3 ways; top dress heavy; drag a lot; water often	Greens & tees okay; rough heavier next year
7.	June-July	Marvel green supreme; annual rye; none	price; putting quality; color; availability	Nov. 1st; ground temp dropped significantly	Yes; 90% germ	No	None
8.	October	CBS, Common; None	Good combination coverage	Last Oct. 1st Nov. Good results	No	Seed 4 directions; drop on cyclone spreaders	None
9.	July	Marvel green; ---; ----	mowing ability	Last Oct; better germination	Yes; as label	No	None
10.	September	Marvel green supreme; 70/30 blend perennial-annual; none	Price; recommendations	Oct. 25th; good results	Yes; good	No	Very satisfactory
11.		Blend of Penn-fine, Yorktown & Manhattan; annual; none	Price; color; availability	Oct/Nov; 63 holes each course 15 days apart, before 1st frost	No	No	Drought and early cold hampered
12.	Spring	Premier/sabre; lucern; none	no real preference ryes; sabre green finer texture	Nov. 1st; fits tournament	No	Drag seed in turf close	Early bad weather, still successful
13.	June None	Marvel green 3+1; Lucern; hardiness	Price, color, general ahead of cold	Oct. 3rd week germinate weather	No	verticut light few days before overseeding	Didn't get overseed third week December, had to reseed some greens
14.	As soon as possible	Northrup medalist 6 brand annual/perennial mixture; None	Like previous results	Oct 15-Nov 15; Soil 60° or below	Yes 3% above guarantee	Not cut greens 4 days before seeding	Allowing greens to grow up before seeding, prevented washing away of seed & sand
15.	Jan.-Feb.	Premier sabre; Perennial; None	Supplier provides good seed at fair price	Oct. 11-18; Plan overseeding dates when no tournaments scheduled	Yes; good	None	First frost Nov. 14, glad went early
16.	October	Common rye; Perennial; None	Recommendation from distributor	Oct. 20-Nov. 20;	No	None	Germination excellent
17.	August 1	Marvel green; Perennial; none	Fine leaf texture	Nov. 1	No	None	None

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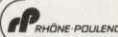


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was Nov. 9th consisting of plug removal and heavy top-dressing with 3/4 yd/MSF of a medium coarse sand matted in until the 5/8" holes were filled. Bi-weekly alternating applications of Fungicides from Chipco-Terrizole and a mixture of Daconil and Dithane had been applied since Sept. 1.

On Nov. 30 & Dec. 1, the greens were verti-thinned in two directions, matted with a steel mat and mowed at 5/32" the day of topdressing with a 90/10 mix which was then matted in with a carpeted mat. After matting all greens they were fungicided with Terrizole at 6 oz. and 8 oz. wetting agent/MSF.

Seeds were applied with a Gandy drop spreader and matted into the dressing with a carpeted mat. Syringing was begun that PM with 2 or 3 heads of the 4 or 5 around each green for 1 RPM of each sprinkler. This was done daily at 6 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. No other greens irrigation was done. Greens were not mowed until Dec. 6 then at 1/4" with no baskets. We began to remove Sabre clippings on Dec. 8 and syringing was eliminated. The East 18 was closed from Nov. 30 until Dec. 10. Mowing height was lowered to 7/32" on Dec. 10.

Fungicides, both broad spectrum and Pythium controls were sprayed bi-weekly alternating the materials used. Wetting agent and liquid minor elements were added at each spraying to apply 4 oz. of each/MSF. This program continues.

At the last cultivation, 2³/₄ lbs N₂ from fine IBDU was applied and no plant food was added until Dec. 28 when Milorganite at 3/4# N₂/MSF was applied with the second seeding using cyclone spreaders after lowering mowers to 3/16". The seed and Milorganite were twice matted in with a carpeted drag and greens were cut two days without baskets. Pax - Ex 17-1-10 at 1¹/₂# N₂/MSF was applied on Jan. 4 and 3/4 lb N₂ from Milorganite on Jan. 28. We anticipate lowering the mowers to 5/32" on Feb. 15 and greens have been double-mowed each Mon. and Tues. since Jan. 8.

We plan on reducing the Sabre by weekly verti-thinning with triplexes about March 1. The results this year indicated we must increase the Sabre to about 8 lbs/MSF this next season. Heavy play and unusually warm weather has caused the Tifdwarf to thin our Sabre in cupping areas on the smaller greens, especially so since Jan. 15. I feel the heavier rate will prevent this happening again. Since we only need the insurance for 8-10 weeks each year our opinion is the added Sabre will give us the same results, rather than adding the more costly Bents to the mix.

This has been an excellent winter on the West Coast to have skipped overseeding, but not being clairvoyant, it was a good gamble when you have Tifdwarf and/or extremely heavy play.

Quail Creek C. C. - Naples, FL
Lloyd McKenzie, Superintendent
Bob Shevlin, Assistant

Nov. 12 & 13 1981, Greens; Nov. 16, 1981, Tees.
Tifgreen - Walker mowed daily at 3/16"

Seed - Greens - 2# Penncross - 4# Sabre/MSF
Tees - 20# Derby-Caravelle mixed

Method - Normal pre-seeding mechanicals were done. Greens and tees were double verti-thinned and mowed one week prior to seeding and repeated the day of seeding. Seed was put down with cyclones from two directions with each variety, and matted with a carpeted drag. Syringed for two days for five minutes per head four times daily. Topdressing was applied lightly using a 80/20 mix not matted in two days after seeding. Irrigation continues on Dec. 5.

Fungicide was applied using Subdue at recommended rates two days prior to seeding. Both Pythium preventatives and broad spectrum preventatives were applied weekly and alternated in their applications.

A starter fertilizer was applied the week prior to seeding. Applied 1# N₂ from Scotts 18-24-6. Alternate applications are made with 29-3-3 and 22-0-16 to apply 1# N₂ one month. Minor elements have been added to all fungicide applications along with wetting agents at 1¹/₂ oz./MSF.

Irrigation cycles since germination have depended on weather varying from 5-10 minutes per day mostly in early evenings.

Greens were not cut for five days then at 5/16" for 16 days, then to 1/4" for four days, then to 5/32" to the present.

Approximately April 15, we plan to reduce irrigation, verti-thin, reduce feeding. Then coring at 1/2" on about May 1 with heavy verti-cutting to break plugs for mixing with a sand topdressing to facilitate the complete transition.

Lloyd plans to increase the Sabre rate from 4# to 6#/MSF to establish the turf a little more quickly, plus he feels the Bent is considerably slower in giving a putting surface early in the season.

Pelican Bay - Naples, FL
Roger Whitford, C.G.C.S., Superintendent
Bob Bittner, Assistant

November 16, 1981:

Tifdwarf greens - Mowed with walkers at 3/16" daily.
Seed - Penncross Bent at 4# plus Sabre at 7#/MSF
Method - All pre-seeding mechanics were completed prior to seed time.

Kerb is applied to the slopes and collars to prevent any seed germination, and only the putting surface is seeded. Fungicides for broad spectrum and Pythium were applied the preceding week and 10 days prior an 0-20-10 at 6#/MSF was applied.

Greens were verti-thinned two directions and mowed. Seed was applied for three laps with drop spreader around the surface perimeter and with cyclone spreaders inside the laps. The greens were then topdressed with a 70/30 mix and matted twice with a carpeted mat.

The greens were syringed by hand twice daily at 10:00 a.m.

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and 1 p.m. for four weeks plus one syringe cycle per night at 1/10" water/acre.

The mowers were raised to 1/4" and cut daily, then lowered to 3/16" after the third week.

Due to traffic and the warm weather a second seeding at one half the earlier rates was applied to thin areas Dec. 28 and carpet matted to achieve a uniform surface.

Plant foods have been applied along with fertigation to maintain a ratio of 2 1/4# N₂ and 1# K₂ per month since seeding.

Fungicide prevention is applied bi-weekly or oftener if conditions warrant.

Tees were seeded with a mix of 70% Annual and 30% Perennial ryes.

No special preparations made for tees except starter fertilizer Koban treated Rye seed was used.

Roger expects to begin removal of the over-seeding approximately April 15 by restricting water and triplex verti-thinning plus an application of soluble N₂.

Pelican's greens since its opening have had excellent winter overseeding using the Penncross and Sabre mix and Roger's members have been extremely happy with this program; Pelican will stay with this formula for 82-83.

Hole-In-The-Wall - Naples, FL
Lou Edwards, Superintendent
Ron Watson, Assistant

November 30 and December 1, 1981:

Tifgreen — Mowed with walkers at 3/16" daily.

Seed — Medalist VII - Koban Treated

Application — One seeding at 25#/MSF

Method — Greens sprayed with Pythium controls one week prior to seeding. Verti-thinned with triplex two directions. Spiked in four directions and mowed at 3/16". Seed applied with cyclone type spreader and two laps inside green with 36" drop spreader and matted with carpeted drag.

Topdressed with 80/20 soil mix at 1 1/2 cu. yds. per green - avg. at 5000 sq. ft. each.

Greens syringed 5 mins. each cycle at 6 a.m. - 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. for 10 days. Greens were not mowed during this period.

First mowing on tenth day at 5/16" maintained at this height until Jan. 5 - 1/4" and 7/32" on Jan. 30. Will be cut at 3/16" until end of season. From approximately Feb. 15 the cut will be lowered to 5/32".

Broad Spectrum fungicides are applied every 10 days or oftener if weather indicates.

Fertilizer program is 2# N₂ from Milorganite per month plus

fertigation from 11-0-5. Greens were fertilized at seeding time with 2# N₂ from Milorganite.

Tees were done same as greens except 10 lbs. of Medalist VII was used.

Lou plans to reduce rye stand on or about April 15 by verti-thinning and water reduction.

Completely satisfied with results and is happy with Medalist VII after six years of use.

Bears Paw C. C. - Naples, FL
Tolby Strahan, Superintendent
Wayne Stewart, Assistant

November 23, 1981:

Tifdwarf — Mowed with walkers at 1/8" daily.

Seed — Penncross Bent

Application — 3 1/2#/MSF on seeding date

3 lbs/MSF added Jan. 18, 1982

Method — Usual pre-seeding practices followed.

Two fungicide applications made the week prior, one a broad spectrum and the other for Pythium control.

Greens were verti-thinned with triplex and mowed at 1/8" ahead of seeding. Seed was matted in with carpeted drag from two directions. Two # N₂ was applied from Nitrogen Plus and no top soil application made. A 36" drop spreader is used for seeding.

Syringes of five minutes each four times daily for nine days. Mowers raised to 3/16" and cut daily for 21 days then lowered to 1/8".

Fungicide applications are made weekly using Thiuram 75 at 4 oz./MSF. Sod webworms were treated twice with Diazinon AG 500 once and Dursban 2E once.

Fertilizers used amounted to 2# N₂ and 1 1/2# K₂ per month since overseeding and will continue until about April 1 when Bent will be gradually removed by reducing water and plant foods with bi-weekly verti-thinning using triplex units.

Excellent results were obtained but the unseasonably warm weather has encouraged the Tifdwarf and necessitated the extra seed in January. Greens now about 60% Bent and 40% Tifdwarf and putting quality is excellent. Tolby plans on using the same next year but applying 4-5# Penncross the first seeding and just touching up the thin areas as necessary.

In summary, it becomes apparent there are as many ways to seed and maintain the resulting turf as there are superintendents. The pre-seeding mechanics were about the only part of the process that was fairly standard. Heavy aerifying with 1/2-5/8 inch tines, thorough verti-cutting and mowing, heavy top-dressing and matting done at least 30 days or more prior to seeding was done by all questioned.

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An interesting factor was the use of walking mowers, especially on the newer courses. The triplexes have been relegated to tee and collar mowing plus verti-thinning. This is quite a bit different than a few years ago when the developers of new courses were the prime movers in the use of the Triplexes due to labor costs.

Significantly, the use of pre-emergence controls for Poa Annua is non-existent now where four to five years ago almost everyone used pre-emergence controls even though many materials were not recommended for putting surfaces.

The use of finer seed mixtures seems to be returning after the surge of use of the perennial rye varieties of a few years ago. The mystery is, why not more interest in the Sabre variety of Poa Trivialis?

Field tests results of Poa Trivialis for years at the Univ. of FL; Sea Island, Ga; Ponte Vedra, FL; and San Jose, C. C., Jacksonville, FL; as a one seed variety always was No. 1 in these ratings and in the top five in the two and three seed mixes, including the weed problems of European Poa Trivialis.

Correspondingly, seed companies and university tests in the South from Texas to the Carolinas still show Sabre alone as having the highest one variety stand and the mixes of Bents and Sabre in three of the top four spots, with the ryes and rye mixes in following order.

It is also interesting that most all questioned use basically the same methods for the transition from overseeding to Bermuda, with almost no variations except in the verti-cutting or verti-thinning portion of the program.

As stated earlier, this winter has been the best in many years for forsaking overseeding except where play is unusually heavy or Tifdwarf is the putting turf. Some with Tifgreen wished they hadn't seeded, but admitted sleeping a little more peacefully during our two cold spells. ■

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There are many conclusions that one could arrive at from reviewing the survey chart. Some of these conclusions that will aid in a good overseeding program are:

1. Book or purchase your seed as far in advance as possible to assure seed availability.
2. Try to get the best price on the seed that has the characteristics you are looking for.
3. Shop around for seed; perennial ryes are very similar in some respects but not necessarily price.
4. Overseeding early reduces the chance of cold weather damage to germinating seed.
5. Test your seed and make sure you are getting what you pay for and not introducing noxious weeds to your turf.
6. Plan overseeding dates in advance with your pro or club management for time that will *benefit your overseeding program!*

Overseeding in North Florida is a critical necessity for superintendents so that they can maintain good turf conditions for winter golf play. Hopefully, we have shared some knowledge and given some insight into overseeding by North Florida superintendents. ■



South Florida Sunshine



By BRAD G. KOCHER
Inverrary Country Club

Many superintendents agree on some management procedures. Generally speaking they mow greens every day, fairways and tees three times a week, rough at least once a week and change cups (at least in season) daily. They do disagree about overseeding. The results of a survey of four south Florida superintendents are shown in the

accompanying table. The superintendents were Kerry Son, of Colony West Country Club, Les Brown of LaGorce Country Club, Phil Amman of Bonaventure Country Club and Bob O'Connell of Pompano Beach Country Club. Two of the courses are Tifgreen 328 and the other two Tifdwarf.

	COLONY WEST	LA GORCE	BONAVENTURE	POMPANO BEACH
Host Grass	Tifdwarf	Tifdwarf	328	328
Overseed	Medalist 7	Penncross Bentgrass Sabre Poa Trivialis	Pennfine	50% Pennfine 50% Citation
Pre-seeding Preparation	Verticut- Day Before Spike-week before	Light weekly Verticutting 4-way spiking on seeding day	Light Verticut 2 days before seeding seeding	Aerified Early Nov. Verticut - 2 way before seeding
Date Seeded	Last week Nov.	3rd Nov.	2nd Nov.	1st & 2nd week Dec.
Rate	32 lbs./1000	5 lbs. Penncross 5 lbs. Sabre Poa Trivialis	30 lbs./1000	40 lbs./1000
Method	Cyclone & Gandy (on cleanup passes)	Drop spreader	Drop spreader	Gandy
Pre-plant Fertilizer	None	None	6-8-8 week before	None
Topdress after seeding	9-with 9-without (no difference)	Yes-heavy	Yes	Yes
Watering Practices	Syringe 11 AM & 3 PM Short Cycle at Night	Hand watering 3-4 times daily	Twice daily AM & PM	Light Syringe every hour during daylight 3 cycles at night
Pre-plant Fungicide Applications	Daconil 2787 & Dithane M-45 before seeding	Subdue 1 week before seeding	Dithane M-45 week before seeding	Acti-Dione Thiram 2 weeks before
Days until Germination	5 Days	Sabre-7 Bent-10	5 Days	4 Days
How many days after germination do you mow?	14 Days	7 Days	2 Days	2 Days
Initial Mowing Height	5/8"	3/8"	5/16"	3/8"
Final Mowing Height at Plant Maturity	9/64	5/32	1/4	1/4
Will you overseed next year?	Yes	Yes-Bent only	Yes	Yes

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Areas Overseeded	Greens Par 3-Tees	Greens Par 3-Tees	Greens	Greens & Tees
Did Warm weather this year cause any seed loss?	Yes-75%	Yes-30%	Yes-10%	Yes-40%
When do Golfers play on greens after seeding?	Day after	Day after	Day after	7 Days after
Fertilization Rates	1½ lbs.N/1000	2 lbs.N/Month	1 lb.N/Month	1½ lbs.N/Month
Topdressing Program	One Time in January	Yes/Every 3 weeks	None	No-Play Prohibitive
Pythium Control after seeding	Yes	Yes	No	No

One can conclude from the survey that there are any number of successful methods of overseeding. The different approaches seem to be due to the individual preferences of the golf course superintendents. However, there are certain "musts" that will result in proper germination and minimum seed mortality. Watering after seeding is probably the most important. After seed is evenly distributed at whatever rate chosen, and whether or not topdressing is applied daily, frequent syringings are a must. If the seed is permitted to dry out the germination will be inconsistent and spotty. Every Superintendent felt this was one of the key ingredients in a successful overseeding program.

An area that is difficult to evaluate is golfer preference and inconvenience. Our goal should be overseeding programs that minimize golfer inconvenience and maximize golfer satisfaction. The majority of superintendents in South Florida overseed and undoubtedly it is felt by most golfers and turf managers that overseeding is a good insurance policy against the unpredictable cold snaps that occur during times of our heaviest play. Those who do not overseed

feel just as strongly about their point of view.

However, the overseeding process causes several weeks of golfer inconvenience due to daytime syringing, waiting for seed to germinate and mowing at higher than normal heights. It is during these times that we should strive to return our turf to its normal playing condition without sacrificing the results of our overseeding. By striving to keep the seed mowed at the lowest height it can accommodate without loss of seed due to stress, we will downplay the inconvenience. Additionally, light topdressing, when possible, will provide a smoother and faster putting surface even though we may be mowing at 1/4". The golfer primarily is interested in a smooth putting surface on which a reasonable putting stroke will get the ball to the hole. A golfer could really be unconcerned about the height at which we mow as long as the putting quality is present.

My thanks to those who participated in the survey and it goes with the hope that the information can be helpful when overseeding month comes upon us next fall. ■



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Central Florida Crowfoots



By GARY MORGAN
Spruce Creek Golf and Racquet Club

What is old Man Winter doing? We only wish we knew. The last few winters have been the most unpredictable overseeding periods we have ever seen. Each year we look at the dates on which we overseeded greens and tees and look at our stand of rye and wonder if we should go earlier or later or on the same dates.

We face a never-ending battle against "Mother Nature" and water restrictions. Our membership must share information on successful overseeding. In the case of unsuccessful overseeding, they need to know why it happened and how to correct it next year.

Here are the comments and ideas of some of our Central Florida superintendents on this years overseeding and their plans of for next year.

Gary Morgan, Superintendent, Spruce Creek Golf Club, Daytona Beach:

- I. Over seeded greens Nov. 2 & 3 using PhD + Sabre (40% Derby, 40% Regal, 20% Sabre) at a rate of 30 lbs./1000.
- II. Overseeded tees Nov. 4 & 5 using Derby 100% at a rate of 20 lbs./1000.
- III. Overseeded Roughs Nov. 9-13 using Internationals-Showboat Mix (60% Derby -40% Annual Rye) at a rate of 300 lbs./A.

COMMENTS

- I. Greens: excellent germination and excellent surface at present. No change for next year except possibly a smaller percentage of Sabre (10-15%).
- II. Tees: excellent surface — no change.
- III. Roughs: Poor germination due to cold weather. We had two frosts, an average low temperature of 39° and an average high of 78° from Nov. 15-19. There was a

warm spell around Christmas time that helped germinate the seed that didn't come in during November. Next year I will seed the Roughs before the greens and tees to take advantage of the warmer weather.

Jim Ellison, Superintendent, The Bayhill Club and Lodge, Orlando:

- I. Overseeded greens: Nov. 2 & 3 using 60% Pennfine, 25% Jamestown Fescue and 15% Sabre at a rate of 30 lbs./1000.
- II. Overseeded Tees: Nov. 4 & 5 using Yorktown II 100% at a rate of 25 lbs./1000.
- III. Overseeded Roughs Nov. 15 using Yorktown II at a rate of 275 lbs./A.

COMMENTS

- I. Greens: excellent germination and will have greens at 5/32" then 1/8". Very pleased with this year's results and have no plans to change next year.
- II. Tees: excellent germination and will not change next year.
- III. Roughs: came in slow but are in excellent shape as of February 15. Will not change next year.

Dwight Singo, Superintendent, Big Cypress Golf Club:

- I. Greens overseeded: front nine Nov. 16, back nine Nov. 23 using Celebrity & Sabre (33% Derby, 33% Pennfine, 33% Regal by weight and 15% Sabre by weight at a rate of 25 lbs./1000.
- II. Overseeded tees: front nine Nov. 17, back nine Nov. 24 using Celebrity (same mix as on the greens) at a rate of 14 lbs./1000.

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COMMENTS

- I. Greens: some localized problems with germination. These areas are the same year to year. Greens are in excellent shape as of February 15, but germinated very slow due to cold weather from the middle of November through Christmas. Will probably use the same mix next year, but will try to seed during the first two weeks of November to take advantage of warmer weather.
- II. Tees: same conditions as greens except no localized problems. Will overseed during the first two weeks of November next year.

Danny Aylinin, Superintendent, New Smyrna Beach Golf Club:

- I. Overseeded greens Nov. 9 & 10 using Marvelgreen (33% Yorktown II, 33% Pennfine, 33% Diplomat) at a rate of 30 lbs./1000.
- II. Tees overseeded Nov. 16 & 17 using Common Rye 100% at a rate of 15 lbs./1000.

COMMENTS

- I. Tees and greens: not as successful as last three years. Slow germination due to cold weather through Christmas. Will use same seeding blend, but will probably seed in last week of October to get the help of the warmer weather and to try to beat the vacationers.
- II. Tees: good germination but slightly worn out due to over 300 Rounds per day. Will use same seed next year but will seed the first week of November.

Joe Sagan, Superintendent, Country Club of Orlando:

- I. Overseeded greens Nov. 16 & 17 using Marvelgreen (33% Pennfine, 33% Yorktown, 33% Derby) at a rate of 25 lbs./1000.
- II. Overseeded tees Nov. 18 & 19 using Marvelgreen (same % as greens mix) at a rate of 10-12 lbs./1000.

COMMENTS

- I. Greens: 50-60% germination throughout seeding period due to cold weather. Will use same seed next year but will probably seed during the last week of October for the warm weather and a Member-Guest Tournament.
- II. Tees: same germination as greens. Will use same seed as this years but will probably seed during the first week of November.

Almost everyone will be seeding earlier next year to take advantage of the warmer weather. Let's hope that it doesn't stay warm enough to keep the Bermuda growing and crowd out the Ryegrass. ■