

lished quicker than conventional bermudas," Petty says.

The turf is dense and less grainy than Tiffdwarf. "It's extremely durable, and we've had no disease problems," he says.

Outcome

Despite its durability, Petty learned Champion is not perfect. It's a high-maintenance turf that needs vigorous verticutting and topdressing because rhizomes can sprout up along the surface of the green, Petty says.

The hybrid also requires a change in fertility, and Petty has gone to more frequent applications of foliar formulations at lower than normal rates. But his biggest learning experience came from the overseeding, which he had hoped wouldn't be necessary. Petty believed Champion wouldn't require winter overseeding because of its cold tolerance. He was wrong.

"In a slightly warmer climate than Tucson, it's possible that overseeding wouldn't be necessary," Petty says, noting that he has talked to superintendents who use it successfully where it's hotter.

The first winter that his hybrid greens were in play was in 1997-98, when the Tucson Chrysler Classic was being staged at Tucson National. To protect the new turf as well as the investment, Petty, who was concerned with stories of superintendents having trouble establishing ryegrass in the dense Champion, gambled again by using a wild overseeding concoction consisting of a minimum of scalping and verticutting followed by what he calls an "interseeding" of low seeding

rates of *Poa trivialis* and bentgrass.

"People were trying to overseed it with ryegrass, which is a fairly large seed," Petty says.

He says the smaller poa and bentgrass seed settled in nicely, and he got an excellent playing surface in time for the tournament. He even had a good response from tour players regarding the greens.

Mike Brown, vice president of Bay City, Texas-based Coastal Turf, which has patented the Champion hybrid, says Petty has been adept at adopting the variety and in overseeding it in a new and untested setting.

"He has been instrumental in trying something different in the desert," says Brown, whose father, Morris, discovered the hybrid growing on a small patch of green in 1969 and isolated it.

Brown says that Petty's intuitions on the overseeding of the heat-tolerant variety were not only correct, they have since been tested by a turf scientist hired by Coastal Turf to iron out the overseeding discrepancies. He verifies that it is a high-maintenance grass that requires a lot of verticutting to flourish in the summer.

"It's strictly a putting-green grass," Brown says, adding that it would be too dense and require too much care to be used successfully on fairways. "It needs low mowing heights."

Last winter, Petty modified his overseeding program slightly. He scalped the greens more radically, then verticut in five different directions to break up the surface uniformly. He applied three types of seed: 20 pounds per thousand square feet of perennial ryegrass,

8 pounds of *poa trivialis* and 2 pounds of velvet bentgrass.

Petty thought the Champion was established well enough to take a thorough scalping, and he wanted to see if the rye would establish. If it did, Petty knew it would provide a nice growing canopy for the bentgrass and poa.

That's exactly what happened. When the mowing began, the ryegrass was gradually mowed out as the height of cut was reduced, leaving the two other varieties and an superb winter playing surface.

"Excellent," Petty says of golfer response last winter.

Comments

Petty is pleased with Champion, which quickly re-establishes itself in the spring. He doesn't view his extra effort as a detriment, just a learning experience.

"I'm not saying that Champion is better than bentgrass," he says. "I'm just saying that it's the turf of choice for this situation."

Brown says the variety is thriving in other warm U.S. regions, including Florida, Texas and the Gulf Coast. It is also making inroads in the Phoenix and Palm Springs, Calif., desert areas.

The corporate rationale at Tucson National is to earn more money by increasing rounds per year. More future agronomic decisions will be based on business demands, something Petty says he can't argue with.

As for his tendency to gamble on unusual varieties and cultural practices, Petty says it probably has to do with his adventurous side. Then he was off to the races. ■

Don Dale is a freelance writer who lives in Hollywood, Calif.

"I'm not saying that Champion is better than bentgrass. I'm just saying that it's the turf of choice for this situation."

Mike Petty, superintendent

Seeds *of* Wisdom

How does one come to an informed, intelligent seed-buying decision?

Research . . . and more research **BY SKIP LYNCH**



TIM TEEBKEN, ARTVILLE

So you've decided to sow seed to establish turfgrass on your golf course. Good decision. Seeding is a reliable and affordable method. But keep in mind that selecting the correct seed for your course is not as simple as it appears. A poorly planned seed purchase based on weak advice, low bids or indifference can lead to unnecessary expenditures, delays or worse.

So how does one come to an informed, intelligent seed-buying decision? By researching before purchasing. Make sure to read labels, seed test results and grassing specifications.

Continued on page 54

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Seeds of Wisdom

Continued from page 52

Buying on price

Basing a seed purchase solely on price is like ordering the filet mignon at the local truck stop. It's the same cut of beef, but how good do you think it's going to taste for \$4.95?

The adage "you get what you pay for" pertains to buying seed. The price is based on supply and, most importantly, quality. Seed substantially below the market price is either old crop, of lower germination or purity, or infested by weeds.

You must realize quality seed is not expensive when it comes to building a new course. The average price for seeding 90 to 150 acres of a new \$5 million championship golf course with quality seed will cost about \$50,000. In other words, the most important part of getting a course opened for play — the turf — costs the new construction project less than 1 percent of the total price tag.

Established courses, which require interseeding, follow the same economics. Adding new seed to existing turf provides new genetic material to reduce disease, increase density and replace lost or damaged turf. A typical interseeding program will use between \$10,000 and \$20,000 of seed a year for a 6,000-yard course with a \$700,000 annual maintenance budget. A \$20,000 expense (using an admittedly high figure) is less than 3 percent of the total annual budget.

Don't overlook tags

Being an informed buyer is easy when you read tags. Perhaps the most overlooked part of a seed purchase is the white tag. Germination rates, purity, harvest year, weeds, inert matter and origin are found on the white tag affixed to each bag.

Germination rates and purity should be high. Weeds (noxious or otherwise), crop seed and inert matter should be low. But remember that each state has different definitions for crop seed and noxious weeds. For instance, Maryland and Pennsylvania list *Poa annua* as a "Restricted Noxious Weed," whereas California and Arizona do not list *Poa annua* at all.

So if you're in a state that doesn't list annual bluegrass as a noxious weed, how do you know if the seed you're buying is *Poa annua*-free? Ask for the test results, which are available.

A note about reading test results: check the sample size. Often, seed tests are run on minimum sampling sizes. If you need to be sure that the seed is clean, additional testing can be done using larger sampling sizes. But additional testing costs seed companies money, and the price will be reflected in your cost.

Keep digging

Ever notice that varieties appearing in the Mean Turfgrass Quality Ratings are rarely available? Or that the differences between No. 1 and No. 12 are so close?

Continued on page 57

TIPS FOR SELECTING, BUYING SEED

- Look for seed with less than 0.5 percent crop seed, less than 0.3 percent weed seed, and less than 4 percent inert ingredients, such as straw, chaff and sand, says Tom Koske, extension horticulturist at Louisiana State University. Most species of seed should have a germination rate greater than 85 percent.

- In a perfect world, superintendents would only pay for living seed, Koske adds. "Unfortunately, you won't be able to find the 'pure-live seed' listed on any seed label," he says.

To calculate pure-live seed percentage, use the following formula: Multiply the purity percentage by the germination percentage, then divide that result by 100 to get the percentage of pure-live seed.

- Know your state's seed-testing regulations, says Galen Troyer, sales manager for Ampac Seed Co. Kentucky may classify *Poa annua* as a noxious weed, while California doesn't consider it a noxious weed.

- To calculate the best seed buy, base price comparisons on the cost of pure-live seed, not just cost per pound of seed, Koske says. First, calculate the pure-live seed for each lot. Then calculate the cost per pound of pure-live seed to determine the best buy.

"The lowest-priced seed is not always the best buy," Koske says.

- When gathering seed for testing, obtain samples from each corner and at different depths of your bin, wagon or bags. For most samples, submit a minimum of four cups of seed in a well-sealed bag or envelope. When sampling with a seed probe, put all withdrawn seed into a bucket and mix thoroughly.



Golfdom

October 1999

This card is void after December 15, 1999

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| 02 <input type="radio"/> 20 Semi-Private | 08 <input type="radio"/> 70 Golf Course Developer |
| 03 <input type="radio"/> 30 Private | 09 <input type="radio"/> 90 Golf Course Builder |
| 04 <input type="radio"/> 40 Resort | 11 <input type="radio"/> 105 University/College |
| 05 <input type="radio"/> 50 City/State/Municipal | 12 <input type="radio"/> 100 Others Allied to the Field |
| 06 <input type="radio"/> 55 Other Golf Courses
(please specify) _____ | (please specify) _____ |

2. Which of the following best describes your title? (fill in ONE only)

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|--|--|
| 13 <input type="radio"/> 10 Golf Course Superintendent | 20 <input type="radio"/> 45 Club President |
| 14 <input type="radio"/> 15 Assistant Superintendent | 21 <input type="radio"/> 75 Builders/Developers |
| 16 <input type="radio"/> 25 Owner/CEO | 22 <input type="radio"/> 55 Architect/Engineer |
| 17 <input type="radio"/> 30 General Manager | 23 <input type="radio"/> 60 Research Professional |
| 18 <input type="radio"/> 35 Director of Golf | 24 <input type="radio"/> 65 Other Titled Personnel |
| 19 <input type="radio"/> 70 Green Chairmen | (please specify) _____ |

3. What are the types of turf on your:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. GREENS | B. TEES | C. FAIRWAYS |
| 25 <input type="radio"/> 1 Bent | 29 <input type="radio"/> 1 Bent | 34 <input type="radio"/> 1 Bent |
| 26 <input type="radio"/> 2 Bermuda | 30 <input type="radio"/> 2 Bermuda | 35 <input type="radio"/> 2 Bermuda |
| 27 <input type="radio"/> 3 Rye | 31 <input type="radio"/> 3 Rye | 36 <input type="radio"/> 3 Rye |
| 28 <input type="radio"/> 4 Other (please specify) _____ | 32 <input type="radio"/> 4 Fescue | 37 <input type="radio"/> 4 Fescue |
| | 33 <input type="radio"/> 5 Other (please specify) _____ | 38 <input type="radio"/> 5 Zoysia |
| | | 39 <input type="radio"/> 6 Other (please specify) _____ |

4. What is your facility's annual maintenance budget?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 40 <input type="radio"/> A More than \$2 Million | 44 <input type="radio"/> E \$300,001-\$500,000 |
| 41 <input type="radio"/> B \$1,000,001-\$2 Million | 45 <input type="radio"/> F \$150,001-\$300,000 |
| 42 <input type="radio"/> C \$750,001-\$1 Million | 46 <input type="radio"/> G Less than \$150,000 |
| 43 <input type="radio"/> D \$500,001-\$750,000 | |

5. If you work for a golf course, how many holes are on your course?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 47 <input type="radio"/> A 9 | 49 <input type="radio"/> C 27 | 51 <input type="radio"/> E Other (please specify) _____ |
| 48 <input type="radio"/> B 18 | 50 <input type="radio"/> D 36+ | |

6. Are you the person responsible for golf car purchasing/leasing?

- 52 A Yes 53 B No

7. Are you directly involved in purchasing decisions for your facility?

- 54 A Yes 55 B No

7A. If yes, which of these products do you specify, buy or approve?

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 56 <input type="radio"/> A Aerators (pond) | 71 <input type="radio"/> P Insecticides | 86 <input type="radio"/> 5 Sod |
| 57 <input type="radio"/> B Architectural Services | 72 <input type="radio"/> Q Irrigation Systems | 87 <input type="radio"/> 6 Soil Analysis |
| 58 <input type="radio"/> C Batteries | 73 <input type="radio"/> R Irrigation Parts | 88 <input type="radio"/> 7 Sprayers |
| 59 <input type="radio"/> D Biostimulants | 74 <input type="radio"/> S Landscaping | 89 <input type="radio"/> 8 Spreaders |
| 60 <input type="radio"/> E Construction Services | 75 <input type="radio"/> T Lubricants | 90 <input type="radio"/> 9 Tanks/USTs |
| 61 <input type="radio"/> F Chain Saws | 76 <input type="radio"/> U Mowers | 91 <input type="radio"/> 10 Tires |
| 62 <input type="radio"/> G Course Accessories | 77 <input type="radio"/> V Nematicides | 92 <input type="radio"/> 11 Tools |
| 63 <input type="radio"/> H Cultivation Equipment | 78 <input type="radio"/> W Pond Management | 93 <input type="radio"/> 12 Tree Care |
| 64 <input type="radio"/> I Drainage Supplies | 79 <input type="radio"/> X Pumps/Stations | 94 <input type="radio"/> 13 Turf Markers |
| 65 <input type="radio"/> J Erosion Control | 80 <input type="radio"/> Y Rakes | 95 <input type="radio"/> 14 Uniforms |
| 66 <input type="radio"/> K Fertilizers | 81 <input type="radio"/> Z Range Supplies | 96 <input type="radio"/> 15 Utility Vehicles |
| 67 <input type="radio"/> L Fungicides | 82 <input type="radio"/> 1 Safety Products | 97 <input type="radio"/> 16 Weather Systems |
| 68 <input type="radio"/> M Generators | 83 <input type="radio"/> 2 Sand | 98 <input type="radio"/> 17 Wetting Agents |
| 69 <input type="radio"/> N Golf Cars | 84 <input type="radio"/> 3 Seed | |
| 70 <input type="radio"/> O Grinders/Sharpeners | 85 <input type="radio"/> 4 Snow Equipment | |

101	113	125	137	149	161	173	185	197	209	221	233	245	257	269	281	293	305
102	114	126	138	150	162	174	186	198	210	222	234	246	258	270	282	294	306
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106	118	130	142	154	166	178	190	202	214	226	238	250	262	274	286	298	310
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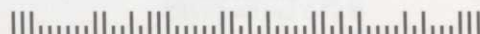
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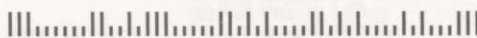
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112	124	136	148	160	172	184	196	208	220	232	244	256	268	280	292	304	316

Seeds of Wisdom

Continued from page 54

Perhaps you wondered why one variety did so well in one location and not in another.

If you dig into the data a little more, it will become clear. The best way to read the National Turfgrass Evaluation Program progress report is to take a first look at the page titled, "Locations, Site Descriptions and Management Practices." Many of your most basic questions will get answered — and more will arise.

Say you live in Cleveland, and you're willing to accept NTEP trial results from University Park, Pa., or Guelph, Ontario. Perhaps you might even consider the data from East Lansing, Mich. But look closer. Guelph has its trials on loamy sand soil, and your trials are on silty clay. East Lansing is mowing its trials at 2.1 inches to 2.5 inches, and you're mowing at 1 inch. And University Park has a soil pH of 6.6 to 7.0, while yours is 7.5. There isn't much in that progress report that matches your climate, soils and management practices.

But keep going. There's more information to consider. Check out the pages titled, "Locations and Data Collected." Across the top of these pages is a list of different evaluation criteria. Each X under those column headings is how often each site reported evaluations for those specific criteria. Not all sites report the same data. If you're

interested in anything more than simple monthly Quality Ratings, you may find that the particular sites you're interested in are not reporting the data you need.

Whether you're reading the NTEP data or a report from a local university's field day, always look at the bottom of each set of data. The last two rows should contain a set of numbers: One set will be the least significant difference and the other the coefficient of variation. The LSD is the statistical differences among entries. To determine the difference between two varieties in the data, subtract one entry's mean from another entry's mean. Statistical differences occur when this value is larger than the corresponding LSD value.

The coefficient of variation is another gauge of the quality of the data. The c.v. tells the reader whether there were differences from one end of the trial to another. Since varieties are replicated throughout the trials, some varieties will end up in wet spots, on the edge of the plots or perhaps in shaded areas. The c.v. is a statement of the uniformity of the trial. A c.v. of less than 10 percent is good in most turf quality trials. In disease trials, a good c.v. is less than 20 percent.

Not all grasses are the same, and genetics play a huge role in the performance of each variety.

Varieties and breeding

Not all grasses are the same, and genetics play a huge role in the performance of each variety. Some grasses are bred for dark green color, others for disease resistance and still others for high seed yields.

Much breeding is taking place in the turfgrass industry to maximize performance. In the creeping bentgrass market, varieties like SR 1020 and Crenshaw were developed for the highest performance in hot, dry climates. Varieties like SR 1119, Providence, Putter and L-93 have strong disease resistance. Still others have been developed for ultra-fine leaf texture.

It's hard to decide which varieties are the best fits for each site. Beyond the best work of turfgrass breeders, the ultimate success or failure of any variety depends upon how well it adapts to your specific climactic conditions, tolerates the amount of play on your course and fits into your management style.

The tricky part

Writing specifications that put the right grass on your site is not easy. Single species plantings on greens are the norm in North America. With the exception of velvet bentgrass in the Pacific Northwest and New England, creeping bentgrass is the right choice.

Fairways, tees and roughs are not so easily generalized. Fescues, bluegrass and ryegrass play roles outside of the greens. Each has specific management requirements and climactic adaptations.

The most important axiom to remember is simply, "The lower you mow, the more money you'll need to spend." In other words, the lower you mow, the more fertilizer, water, mowing equipment, pesticides and labor you're going to use.

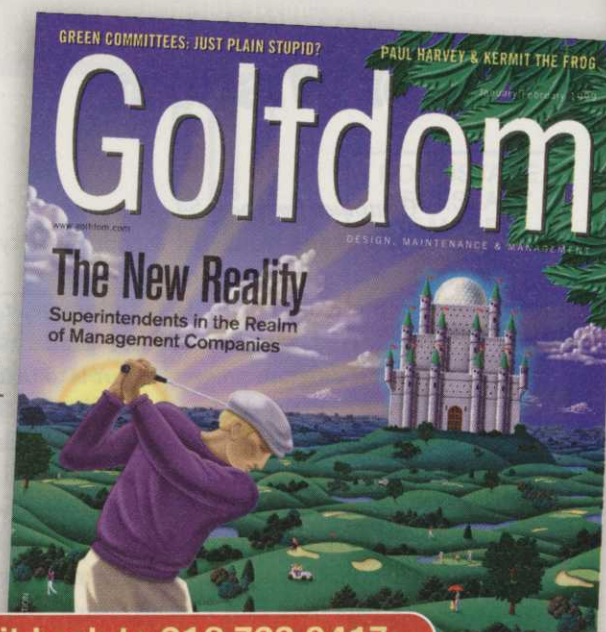
Knowing in advance how the course is to play goes a long way towards writing appropriate seeding specification. If the course is designed to be a target golf course, a tight surface like bentgrass is less appropriate than Kentucky bluegrass. But if the course is set up to play link-style, a faster, drier surface like a fine fescue/colonial bentgrass mix is best.

Lower handicap golfers who like to pinch the ball at impact to impart a lot of backspin will prefer creeping bentgrass. Higher handicappers who tend to sweep the ball and hit more fairway woods will appreciate the higher mowing heights of Kentucky bluegrass or perennial ryegrass.

The bottom line when buying seed: Don't rush the project, and do your homework to make an informed purchasing decision. ■

Skip Lynch is a technical agronomist for Corvallis, Ore.-based Seed Research of Oregon.

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Complete this form, cut it out, and fax it back to 218-723-9417.

1. My primary business at this location is: (fill in ONE only)

GOLF COURSES

- 10 Daily Fee
- 20 Semi-Private
- 30 Private
- 40 Resort
- 50 City/State/Municipal
- 55 Other Golf Courses (please specify) _____
- 60 Golf Course Architect
- 70 Golf Course Developer
- 80 Golf Course Owner/Operator/Management Company
- 90 Golf Course Builder
- 95 Education
- 100 Others Allied to the Field (please specify) _____

2. Which of the following best describes your title? (fill in ONE only)

- 10 Golf Course Superintendent
- 15 Assistant Superintendent
- 20 Other Maintenance Professional
- 25 Owner/CEO
- 30 General Manager
- 35 Director of Golf
- 40 Green Committee Member
- 45 Club President
- 50 Construction Company Official
- 55 Architect/Engineer
- 60 Research Professional
- 65 Other Titled Personnel (please specify) _____

3. What are the types of turf on your:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| A. GREENS | B. TEES | C. FAIRWAYS |
| 1 <input type="radio"/> Bent | 1 <input type="radio"/> Bent | 1 <input type="radio"/> Bent |
| 2 <input type="radio"/> Bermuda | 2 <input type="radio"/> Bermuda | 2 <input type="radio"/> Bermuda |
| 3 <input type="radio"/> Rye | 3 <input type="radio"/> Rye | 3 <input type="radio"/> Rye |
| 4 <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify) _____ | 4 <input type="radio"/> Fescue | 4 <input type="radio"/> Fescue |
| | 5 <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify) _____ | 5 <input type="radio"/> Zoysia |
| | | 6 <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify) _____ |

4. What is your facility's annual maintenance budget?

- A More than \$2 Million
- B \$1,000,001-\$2 Million
- C \$750,001-\$1 Million
- D \$500,001-\$750,000
- E \$300,001-\$500,000
- F \$150,001-\$300,000
- G Less than \$150,000

5. If you work for a golf course, how many holes are on your course?

- A 9
- B 18
- C 27
- D 36+
- E Other (please specify) _____

6. Are you the person responsible for golf car purchasing/leasing?

- A Yes
- B No

7. Are you directly involved in purchasing decisions for your facility?

- A Yes
- B No

7A. If yes, which of these products do you specify, buy or approve?

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| A <input type="radio"/> Aerators (pond) | P <input type="radio"/> Insecticides | 5 <input type="radio"/> Sod |
| B <input type="radio"/> Architectural Services | Q <input type="radio"/> Irrigation Systems | 6 <input type="radio"/> Soil Analysis |
| C <input type="radio"/> Batteries | R <input type="radio"/> Irrigation Parts | 7 <input type="radio"/> Sprayers |
| D <input type="radio"/> Biostimulants | S <input type="radio"/> Landscaping | 8 <input type="radio"/> Spreaders |
| E <input type="radio"/> Construction Services | T <input type="radio"/> Lubricants | 9 <input type="radio"/> Tanks/USTs |
| F <input type="radio"/> Chain Saws | U <input type="radio"/> Mowers | 10 <input type="radio"/> Tires |
| G <input type="radio"/> Course Accessories | V <input type="radio"/> Nematicides | 11 <input type="radio"/> Tools |
| H <input type="radio"/> Cultivation Equipment | W <input type="radio"/> Pond Management | 12 <input type="radio"/> Tree Care |
| I <input type="radio"/> Drainage Supplies | X <input type="radio"/> Pumps/Stations | 13 <input type="radio"/> Turf Markers |
| J <input type="radio"/> Erosion Control | Y <input type="radio"/> Rakes | 14 <input type="radio"/> Uniforms |
| K <input type="radio"/> Fertilizers | Z <input type="radio"/> Range Supplies | 15 <input type="radio"/> Utility Vehicles |
| L <input type="radio"/> Fungicides | 1 <input type="radio"/> Safety Products | 16 <input type="radio"/> Weather Systems |
| M <input type="radio"/> Generators | 2 <input type="radio"/> Sand | 17 <input type="radio"/> Wetting Agents |
| N <input type="radio"/> Golf Cars | 3 <input type="radio"/> Seed | 30 <input type="radio"/> All of the above |
| O <input type="radio"/> Grinders/Sharpeners | 4 <input type="radio"/> Snow Equipment | |

8. Do you have Internet Access?

- A Yes
- B No

9. If so, how often do you use it?

- A Daily
- B Weekly
- C Monthly
- D Occasionally

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The Company Line

PRODUCTS & SERVICES



▲ Spreader

Earth & Turf offers the MultiSpread for spreading a variety of compost and topdressing materials. MultiSpread's design features a 42-inch gate width to fit through small openings. The large 15-cubic-foot hopper spreads topdressing material by moving it to the rear of the topdresser via a heavy rubber belt. Adjustable spring tines and finely adjusted thrower paddles help break up material to ensure an even and uniform spread pattern. For more information, contact 888/693-2638, www.earthandturf.com or

CIRCLE NO. 208

Fungicide

Rohm and Haas Co. offers Eagle fungicide for spring dead spot on bermudagrass. Turf managers should use 1.2 ounces of Eagle per 1,000 square feet before the first killing frost for the best preventative action, according to the company. This enables the fungicide to get into the grass' roots before dormancy.

For more information, contact 215-592-3000, www.rohmhaas.com or

CIRCLE NO. 209

Biofungicide

Growth Products offers Companion, a biological fungicide containing *Bacillus subtilis* GB03 as its active ingredient. It's 96 percent effective when used in combination with synthetic chemicals at reduced rates, according to the company, and 30 percent to 72 percent effective when used alone.

For more information, contact 800-648-7626, www.growthproducts.com or

CIRCLE NO. 210

Water aeration system

Otterbine Barebo introduces the High Volume2 water aeration system, which features a heavy-duty, low-speed, custom-built electric motor with a solid stainless-steel shaft and housing.

Motor longevity has been increased threefold by incorporating specialized bearings into the design. The oil cooled and lubricated engine can move as much as 1,900 GPM of water and is effective at keeping the water feature free from ice during the winter, the company says.

For more information, contact 800-237-8837, www.otterbine.com or

CIRCLE NO. 211

Divot repair

Kirk Materials offers Divot Magic, an organically amended divot media. The material is sphagnum peat moss amended, and is tested for uniform color and consistency. It's available in bag or bulk. For more information, contact 800-547-5628 or

CIRCLE NO. 212

Fescue

Silhouette is a new chewing fescue variety available from Roberts Seed Co. It's ideal to use in areas where low maintenance or shade tolerance is needed, according to the company.

Grown on non-irrigated sites, Silhouette will eventually go dormant and regrow when rains return. It requires up to one-half less fertilizer and less mowing than other cool season turfgrasses, the company says. For more information, contact 541-926-8891 or

CIRCLE NO. 213



▲ Organic fertilizers

Nature Safe offers two new formulations of its Natural & Organic Fertilizer line, including 20-1-5 and 13-0-11 with Polyon. The new blends combine premium organic nutrition and fertility efficiency of Nature Safe with the 100 percent controlled release predictability and sustained slow-release nitrogen of Polyon's patented, reactive layer coating process.

The 20-1-5 emphasizes cost-effective fairway, tees and rough application opportunities, while the 13-0-11 formulation also provides a 1:1 ratio product for markets that restrict phosphate applications.

For more information, contact 800-252-4727, www.naturesafe.com or

CIRCLE NO. 214

Storage buildings

Environmental Products Inc. offers its Hazardous Material Storage Cabinet, which provides secondary containment and protection for hazardous materials and waste storage. The fully assembled building includes an optional dry chemical fire suppression system. For more information, contact 440-934-2180, www.benkoproducts.com or

CIRCLE NO. 222

Eliminate stains

Precision Laboratories introduces a packaging innovation for its green spray-pattern indicator. Signal Green (formulated to reduce golfer awareness for spray applications) is now available in EZ SoluPaks to eliminate accidental staining from mixing and handling spray-pattern indicators. The water-soluble packets are encased in waterproof, foil-lined overpacks for ease of handling, according to the company.

For more information, contact 847-498-0800 or

CIRCLE NO. 215

Fire ant first aid

Wipe-Out! Co. offers Wipe-Away Pain! For Fire Ant Stings, a medicated first aid gel that relieves pain caused by fire ant stings on contact. It also helps reduce itching and swelling, and helps prevent infections.

For more information, contact 800-859-1520,

www.wipeoutpad.com or

CIRCLE NO. 216

Sprayable fungicides

The Scotts Co. says its Fungo 50 and Fungo Flo sprayable fungicides can be used on Gray Leaf Spot. Thiofanate-methyl, the active ingredient in Fungo 50 and Fungo Flo, is an effective treatment for the disease.

For more information, contact Scotts at 937-644-0011,

www.scottscsco.com or

CIRCLE NO. 217

The Company Line

■ PRODUCTS & SERVICES

Injection system

SGI offers its Subsurface Granular Injection system, which injects granular products simultaneously with water and other liquid turf products directly into the soil root zone using pulses of high-pressure water. The company says benefits include: quick control of insects, increased turf product effectiveness, reduction of chemical exposure, no chemical runoff, no turf burn, and aerates and decompacts soil.

For more information, contact 918-493-6101, www.sgi-turfcare.com or

CIRCLE NO. 218

Greensmower

Hudson Sales & Engineering Inc. offers its Hudson-Star greensmower, which provides a cut from one-eighth to three-eighths of an inch. Cut adjustments of 1/32nd of an inch or less can be made to assure a proper cutting height for greens maintenance, according to the company.

The mower has 11 computer-balanced cutting blades and a 16-inch cutting width.

For more information, contact 877-547-3367, hudsonstar.com or

CIRCLE NO. 219

Seeder

Brillion Iron Works offers the Turfmaker Junior Seeder, which can hold a lot of grass seed and be used on tight working conditions where standard seeding equipment doesn't operate efficiently, according to the company. The Junior seeder is available in 4-foot and 6-foot seeding width models.

For more information, contact 800-409-9749, www.brillionfarmeq.com or

CIRCLE NO. 220



▲ Walk-behind mowers

Encore Manufacturing Co. offers its Premier Series of walk-behind mowers, which contain removable fuel tanks. To refuel, just strap on a new tank and connect the quick coupler. It's a fast and easy way to reduce spills and refueling downtime while on the golf course. The mowers are available in 32-, 36-, 48- and 52-inch models. For more information, contact 402-228-4255 or

CIRCLE NO. 221

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