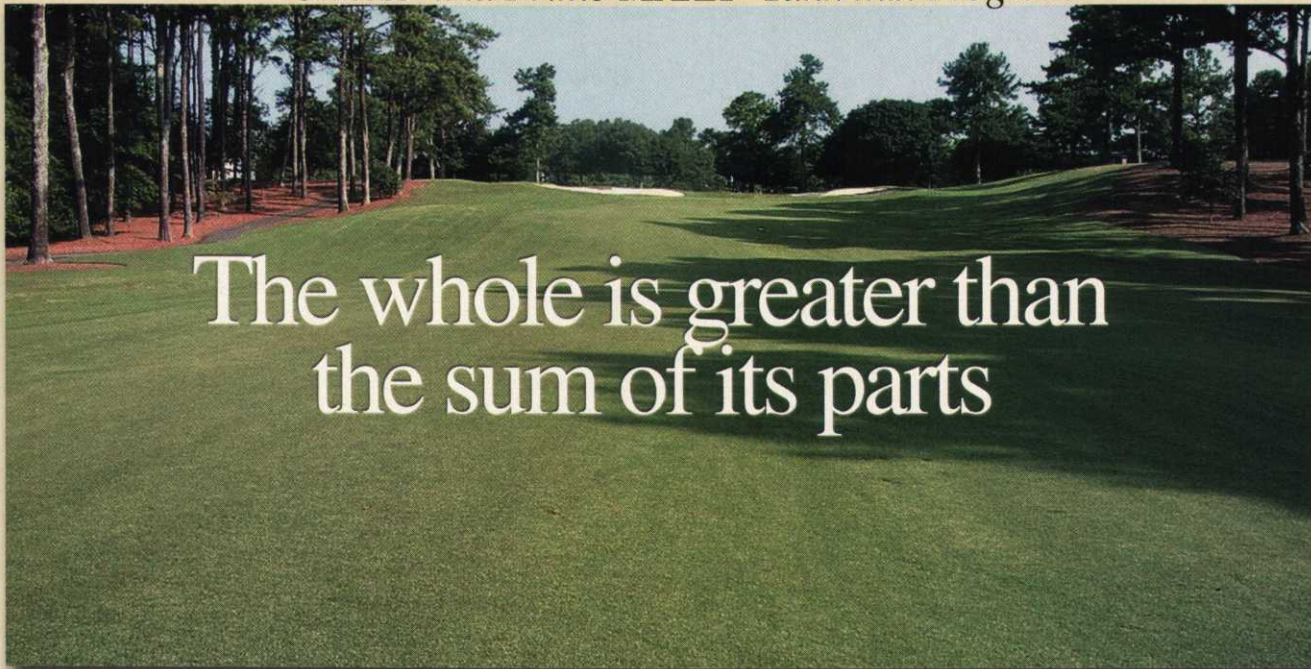


## Cutless\* and Primo MAXX® Tank-mix Program



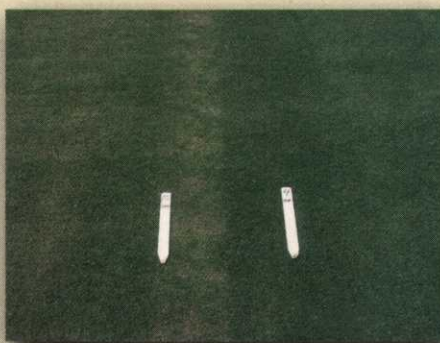
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*Cutless and Primo MAXX tank-mix (4 oz. and 5 oz. per acre)*

As a turf growth regulator, Cutless not only slows the growth rate of turfgrass, but also provides darker green color, improved turf density, less clippings and reduction in scalping.

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*Untreated*

*Cutless and Primo MAXX tank-mix (4 oz. and 6.4 oz. per acre)*

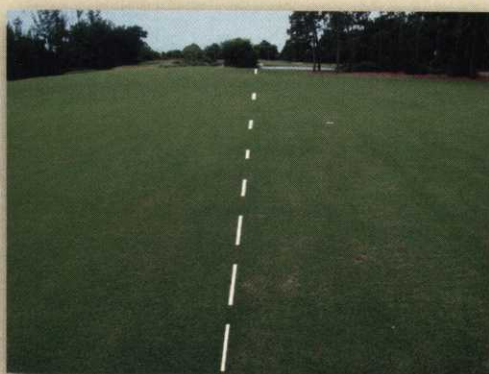
this year revealed that Cutless and Primo MAXX tank-mixes provided superior turf density, better dark green color without initial bronzing or off-color, more uniform growth regulation, less scalping and better overall turf quality than either product alone.

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- Superior dark green turf color
- Greater turf density
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- More uniform growth regulation
- Reduction or elimination of bronzing (initial off-color)
- Reduction in scalping



*Cutless and Primo MAXX tank-mix (4 oz. and 6 oz. per acre)*

*Primo MAXX alone (14 oz. per acre)*

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## Superintendent Gone Architect

*Continued from page 30*

that would add 10 yards to 20 yards to their tee shots. Those who couldn't were left with long-irons into par 4s and lay-up shots on par 5s.

"People are starting to realize that Maples' work is worth saving," Spence says. "He did some wonderful work and designed beautiful bunkers."

Spence and his partner/mentor Jim Ganley are working on restoration plans for three Maples-designed courses: the Gaston Country Club (Gastonia, N.C.), Cedarwood Country Club (Charlotte) and the Chatmoos Country Club (Martinsville, Va.). The partners go back a long way: Ganley hired Spence at the Atlanta Athletic Club, where he was the head superintendent from 1980 to 1988. The two worked together for six months before Ganley recommended Spence for the Forest Oaks job. Ganley went on to start his own contracting service but decided to team with Spence last year

when his travel schedule became too much to bear.

"The thing we have in common is a deep appreciation for classic golf design and a love of Donald Ross courses," Ganley says of his relationship with Spence.

And the fact that they're both superintendents at heart. Ganley also realizes he and Spence could be up against some stiff and even skeptical competition on future jobs.

"There are some architects we might go up against on projects who say, 'He's a superintendent. What does he know?'" Ganley says. "But they really shouldn't. Even if he was an insurance salesman like Pete Dye, he understands the game. Kris is a good player in his own right, and he's dedicated to classical design. He has a creative mind in terms of playability and aesthetics. And the maintenance... well, that's what he knows best."

Still, Spence realizes that making the leap from maintenance to architecture

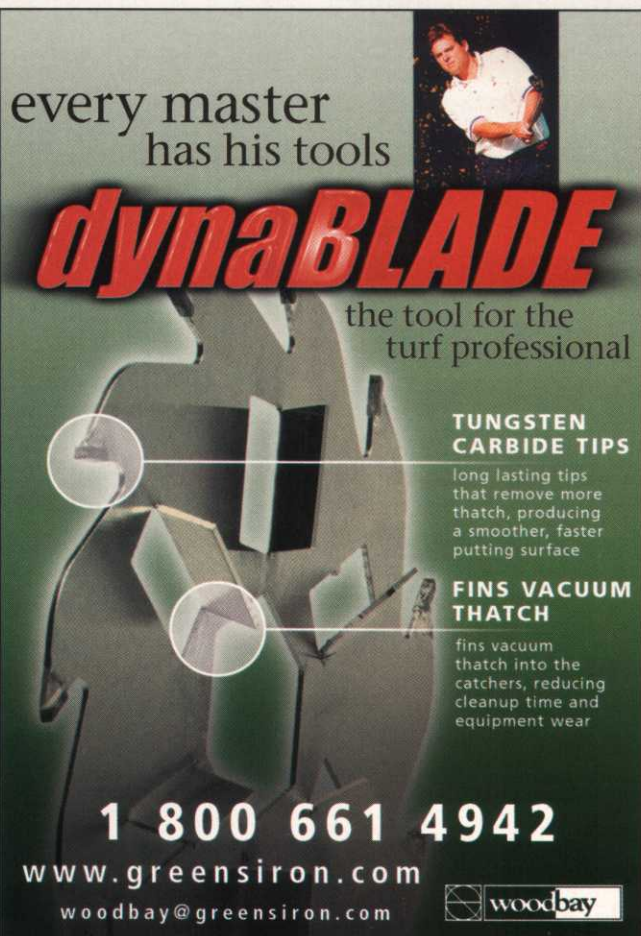
isn't the predominant career path. For every superintendent longing to get his or her hands dirty in design and redesign, a 100 will stay the course as maintenance professionals. That said, Spence does have some strong feelings about the superintendent's role in the design process.

"It would do every golf course owner a huge favor, prior to selecting the architect, to have a superintendent there," he says. "In the worst-case scenario, there should be a superintendent there from the start."

"With me, I don't want to be so heavy into maintenance that we build a bland golf course. But I don't want to go so heavy into the design that maintenance goes to the wind. It is a fine line."

Spence, for one, knows all about fine lines. ■

*Sharp is a freelance writer from Charlotte, N.C.*



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The recent enhancements to the GreenCast Web site include:

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allows you to drill down to regional views displaying over 1500 separate regions.

- Improved navigation and quicker access to the information you need
- Easy to customize and navigate for information important to you and your course

The newly designed GreenCast site offers a new graphic and visual design and technology update, along with enhanced mapping tools. The expanded mapping tools nearly double the number of reporting locations at the national view and offer more than four times the number of reporting locations on the regional level with data that is more current and updated daily, offering you more in-depth access to agronomic data, while helping you obtain solutions to various pest problems.

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- Advanced disease outlooks
- Local and nationwide soil temperatures
- Scouting reports
- Updated weather reports
- Consolidated turf news and university studies

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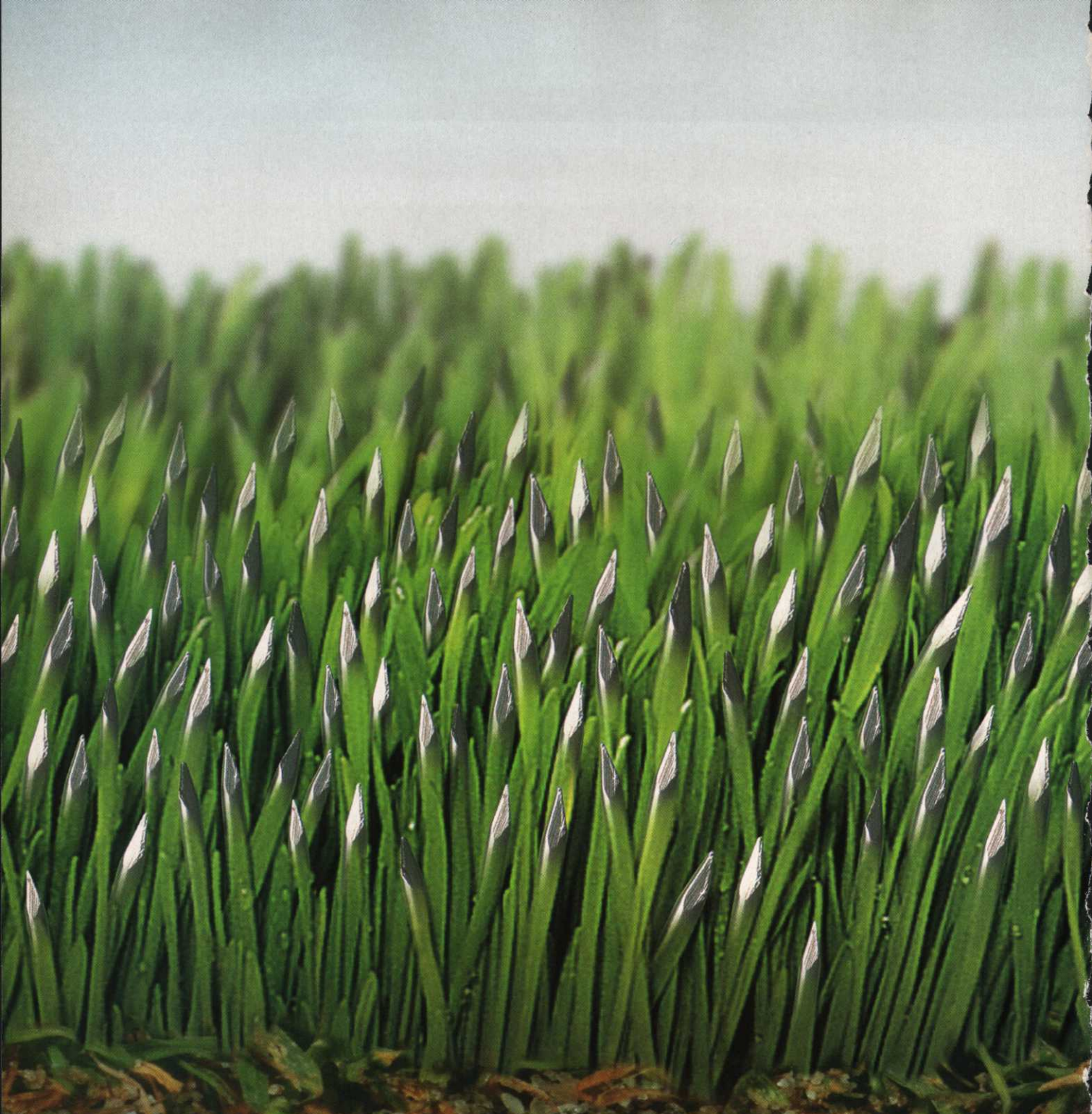


time you visit GreenCast, you will see your weather information, pest alerts, current news, and other helpful resources based on your preferences.

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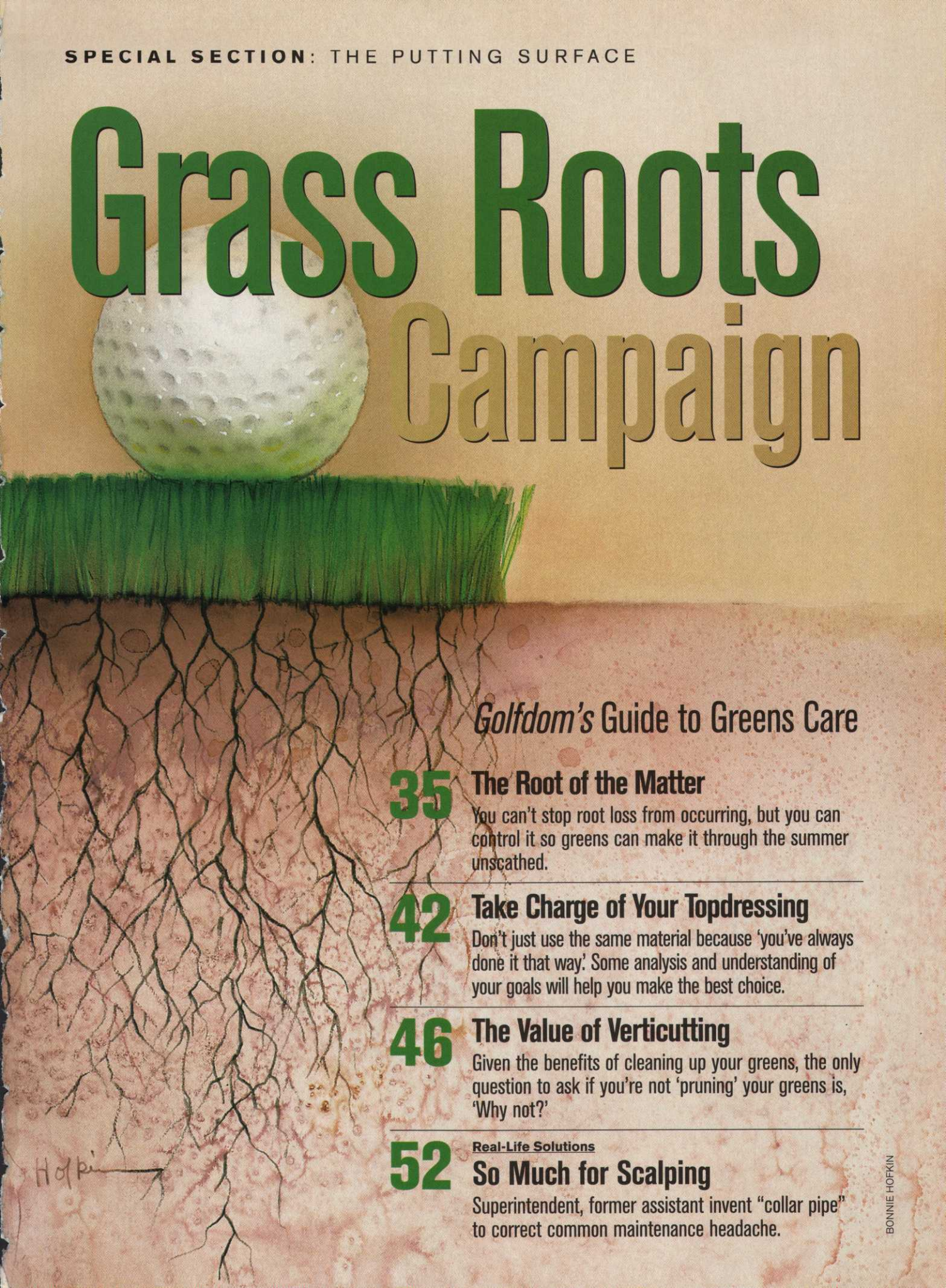


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# Grass Roots

## Campaign



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You can't stop root loss from occurring, but you can control it so greens can make it through the summer unscathed.

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Hofkin →



# The Root of the Matter

**You can't stop root loss from occurring,  
but you can control it so greens can  
make it through the summer unscathed**

**By Larry Aylward  
Editor**

**W**hat do you get when you combine small greens, heavy golfer traffic, searing heat, high humidity and no air movement?

The ultimate turf stress.

That kind of intense stress can damage a green's root mass severely. And a green without root mass is kind of like an automobile without

an engine: Both won't work without the other.

It's no scientific secret that root mass changes with the seasons in many regions. A green's greatest root mass is found in April and May. The smallest root mass is measured from August through October. But the loss of root mass in greens from the stress of summer on golf courses in the Midwest, Northeast, South and throughout the transition zone can be startling.

"Root mass can decline dramatically during the summer months," says Mark Mahady, president of Mark M. Mahady & Associates, a turfgrass consulting firm in Carmel Valley, Calif. Mahady states that research conducted by Fred Yelverton, a turfgrass professor at North Carolina State University, shows that creeping



Several things contribute to the demise of a green's root mass, including heavy golfer traffic.

DIGITAL STOCK



bentgrass root mass may decline up to 76 percent from May through September.”

It doesn't matter if a course's greens are large or small, bentgrass or *Poa annua* or have a cool breeze blowing through them or not. If the course is located in an area where temperatures soar into the 80s and 90s and the humidity is stifling — which are normal summer conditions in many regions — the course's greens will experience root loss.

Stress comes naturally to turf from the increase in temperature, Mahady says. For instance, research conducted by Bingru Huang, while an assistant professor at Kansas State University (presently at Rutgers University), showed that photosynthesis declines in creeping bentgrass as temperatures increase above 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

The temperature is also hotter — from 5 degrees F to 9 degrees F — on the turf's canopy.

What's a superintendent to do? Simple. He or she needs to monitor the root mass on the course's greens during the summer months. Superintendents can't stop root loss in greens from occurring, but they can control it so their greens make it through the summer unscathed.

To preserve root mass, Mahady says bentgrass and *Poa annua* greens need to be maintained gently from August through October. Most importantly, that means raising the mowing heights. Mowing greens too close in the summer for the sake of keeping them fast will cause root mass to diminish even more, Mahady stresses. Raising the height of cut not only helps preserve root mass, it also helps suppress disease because the plant is more vigorous.

“It's the same with you and me,” Mahady says. “If we take better care of ourselves — we don't smoke, we eat properly and we exercise — we're going to get through those times when we have bad colds. It's the same concept with turf.”

But the height-of-cut issue is a tricky one for some superintendents, especially ones at high-end clubs where golfers want fast greens consistently. Some superintendents say raising the height of cut in mid-summer is easier said than done.

Jon Jennings, certified superintendent of the Chicago Golf Club in Wheaton, Ill., agrees with Mahady's philosophy, but says he would hear complaints from members if he adhered to it.

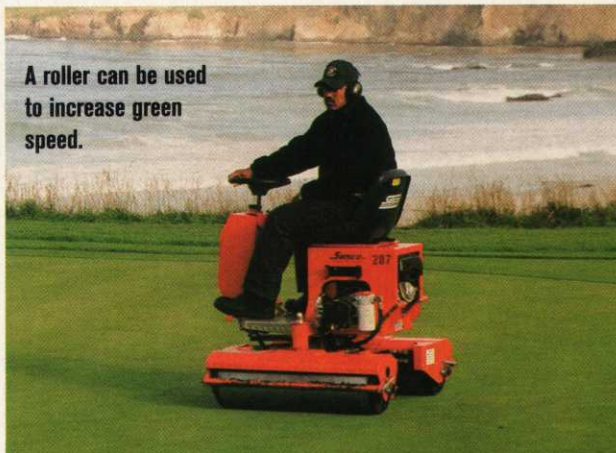
“It would be nice to mow at a higher height and reduce some of the stress,” Jennings says. “But that's not realistic here.”

John Burns, certified superintendent of The Gauntlet at Curtis Park in Fredericksburg, Va., doesn't prefer to raise the height of cut on his course's greens, but he will if it means protecting them. “The golfers don't really like it much, but sometimes you have to do what you have to do,” Burns says.

On a good summer day, The Gauntlet might do 200 rounds. Burns realizes that stress from the traffic combined with the heat humidity could equal trouble for the course's greens.

“If we have a few greens that are stressed, we'll walk mow them at a higher cutting height from June through August,” he says.

A roller can be used to increase green speed.



USGA

## Puttin' Down Roots

Mark Mahady, president of Mark M. Mahady & Associates, a turf-grass consulting firm in Carmel Valley, Calif., says that research has shown that reducing height of cut from five-thirtyseconds of an inch to one-eighth inch during August, September and October reduces root mass by 25 percent and photosynthesis by 30 percent to 40 percent, while respiration continues to deplete carbohydrates.

Mahady suggests the following to help root mass:

- Be particularly kind to your greens from August through October. Maintain mowing heights of five thirty-seconds of an inch during periods of extreme stress.
- Use kelp-based biostimulants on a regularly scheduled basis prior to the onset of summer stress (April to June) and throughout the summer season (July through September) to improve root biomass, root vigor and overall surface quality.
- Skip one mowing per week, if possible, and use a greens roller to increase green speed without reducing height of cut.

While some newer bentgrasses can withstand the stress of close mowing heights, the Gauntlet's Pennlinks greens can't, Burns says. Still, even though newer varieties feature more heat tolerance, they still need to be maintained gently during the summer heat, Mahady stresses.

“I can't emphasize enough how important it is to raise your mowing heights once you get into August,” Mahady says, noting that superintendents can still roll greens to keep them fast.

Mahady realizes that some superintendents will take flak from members for having slower greens. He says they need to try to educate their courses' owners, green committees and members that what they're doing to preserve root mass in the summer is in the best interest of the turf. There are cultural practices that should be performed and those that shouldn't be performed to maintain healthy roots.

A big “should not” is double cutting greens unless there's a tournament being played, Mahady says. Superintendents should also refrain from heavy sand topdressing and large-tine aeration.

“If you need to vent the greens, use quarter-inch hollow tines

*Continued on page 38*



## The Root of the Matter

*Continued from page 37*

during August and September," Mahady says. "Open them up, pick up the plugs and roll them out.

Burns agrees with Mahady. He'll double cut greens, but only if the course is staging a tournament such as the member-guest. He will topdress greens every few weeks, but very lightly.

"You have to be careful about any cultural practices you're doing," Burns says. "I know people scream about cutting heights, but grass putts a lot better than dirt."

Mahady is also a proponent of kelp-based biostimulants to increase root mass. But it's important that biostimulant programs are implemented before the start of summer so root mass can accumulate. Mahady says greens should be treated with biostimulants every two weeks from April through October. Biostimulants won't stop roots from diminishing, but the extra growth they spur can slow the process.

A superintendent must begin in the spring to maintain healthy roots in the summer, Burns says. To achieve that, Burns and his crew perform two aerations — one coring and one deep tine — in late March. "We do one quarter-inch coring and blow the cores off, and then we do a half-inch deep tine about 10 inches to 12 inches down," he says.

During the summer, Burns will also spike his greens to open them up and keep air and water flowing sufficiently to the roots.

## Did You Know?

- Young plants generally produce the most roots.
- Moisture extremes (too dry or wet) discourage rooting.
- Soil pH outside the range of 5 to 8 may limit root growth
- Cool-season grasses are much more sensitive to mowing heights than warm-season grasses and tend to be severely restricted as the mowing height is decreased.

*Best Golf Course Management Practices by L.B. McCarty*

Burns also uses wetting agents to keep moisture in the soil. He says the key is for greens to go into the summer with as much root mass as possible. Then any loss isn't as crucial.

"If you lose 75 percent of 2 inches, you've lost a lot," he says. "If you lose 75 percent of 4 inches, you're doing a little better."

While superintendents should strive to build root mass in the greens, they should all strive to keep them as dry as possible in the spring to prepare them for summer's onslaught. "You want to pre-stress them by drying them out," Burns says.

Some superintendents can get away with not coddling their course's greens. In the heat of the summer, Jennings continues to mow the Chicago Golf Club's greens at .115 inch so

*Continued on page 40*

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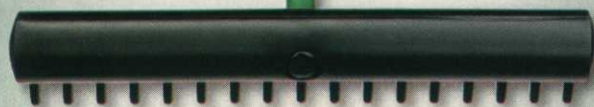
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## The Root of the Matter

Continued from page 38

they roll at 10 feet or higher consistently. He and his crew also double cut the greens two or three times weekly and roll them three or four times a week. Jennings also doesn't back off from top-dressing and verticutting or brushing every other week.

How is Jennings able to do that? Carefully. But Jennings admits the Chicago Golf Club is different than other courses in some important aspects that relate to cultural practices.

For example, the greens are big, averaging about 7,400 square feet. The course also only averages about 7,000 round a year. Large greens and lack of traffic minimize stress. It also helps that the greens are in open areas where air movement is at a premium. Oh yeah, they drain well, too.

"We have such a good growing medium on the greens that we don't see a significant decline in root growth, although there is some during the hotter parts of the summer," Jennings says.

The Chicago Golf Club's greens are also about 70 percent *Poa annua*, which doesn't have as deep a root system as bentgrass. Hence, Jennings, who cuts cups at the course, is constantly

"I know people scream about cutting heights, but grass putts a lot better than dirt."

JOHN BURNS

CERTIFIED SUPERINTENDENT  
THE GAUNTLET AT CURTIS PARK

monitoring root growth during the summer.

"We're trying to provide the best playing conditions possible," Jennings says. "But with *Poa* being a more sensitive plant than bentgrass, you have to be careful. There's a fine line between dry and dead."

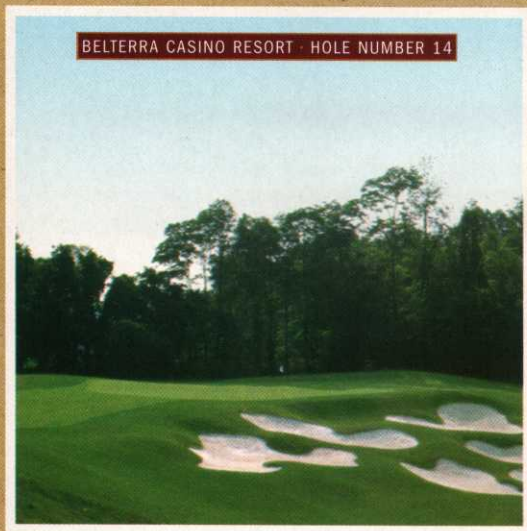
One thing Jennings does in the summer is implement a thorough syringing program to keep greens cool. Syringing is vital to cool the turf and

sustain root mass. Mahady says turf canopy temperatures can be reduced several degrees by proper syringing and increasing height of cut during the hot months.

"You're really not trying to get water down into the root zone," Burns says. "You just want to cool off the turf's canopy."

Bentgrass greens don't require as much syringing as *Poa* greens because they're more drought-hardy and have more root mass. Hence, Jennings says he and his crew must syringe longer into the day in the summer, sometimes until 7 p.m.

Mahady stresses that water quality is a huge issue when it comes to syringing. "It's dangerous to syringe with poor quality water," he says. "You don't want to put on fine layers of salt." ■



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