Trinexapac-ethyl applications and growing degree days

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How did you become interested in investigating the timing of trinexapac-ethyl applications on creeping bentgrass putting greens?

It was a convergence of two separate events. The first is that Bill Kreuser, the student who conducted this research, has a very inquisitive mind for all things turfgrass management. To give you an example, Bill built a USGA green in his parents' backyard when he was 14 and was always seeking ways to improve the green's performance.

The second is that Jeff Beasley, Ph.D., and Bruce Branham, Ph.D., had just published a scientific paper that determined that the rate of trinexapacethyl breakdown by turfgrass plants increased as temperature increased.

We coupled Bill's enthusiasm with the finding by Drs. Beasley and Branham and tried to figure out a better way to time applications of trinexapacethyl than using calendar date.

What were the outcomes of Kreuser's research?

We examined trinexapac-ethyl applied to a creeping bentgrass green on 100, 200, 400 and 800 growing degree days (GDD) Celsius versus every 28 days. The data showed that trinexapac-ethyl applications made every 200 GDD Celsius provided the best turfgrass color and quality while effectively reducing clipping yield.

In Wisconsin, it takes roughly 7 days in summer and 21 to 28 days in spring

and fall to accumulate 200 GDD Celsius. The 200 GDD Celsius threshold was calculated with a base temperature of 0 degrees Celsius, which is equal to a 360 GDD Fahrenheit threshold with a 32 degrees Fahrenheit base.

A useful spreadsheet for calculating GDD for trinexapac-ethyl applications in both degrees Fahrenheit and Celsius can be found at www://turf.wisc.edu under the GDD maps section.

What else have you found with this line of research?

The model of 200 GDD Celsius for trinexapac-ethyl applications works only for creeping bentgrass or a mixed stand of creeping bentgrass/annual bluegrass greens. Every grass species is affected by trinexapac a little differently and this model should only be used for creeping bentgrass/annual bluegrass greens.

We found that there were no differences among the creeping bentgrass cultivars we have worked with when applying trinexapac-ethyl at 200 GDD Celsius and that rootzone construction method did not impact creeping bentgrass response to trinexapac-ethyl applied at 200 GDD Celsius.

Doubling the rate of trinexapacethyl from 0.125 fluid ounces/1,000 sq. ft. to 0.250 fluid ounces/1,000 sq. ft. did not increase the application interval. The threshold of 200 GDD Celsius held whether the rate of application was 0.125 fluid ounces/1,000 sq. ft. or 0.250 fluid ounces/1,000 sq. ft.

What has been the superintendent's response to the 200 GDD Celsius trinexapac-ethyl application threshold?

First, I think many superintendents

figured this out on their own prior to our research. Weekly trinexapac-ethyl applications at low rates have been widely used on creeping bentgrass greens. All we did was refine the application schedule and made it more scientific. Second, we have received positive feedback from superintendents across the U.S. and internationally on our application timing method.

Anything else to add?
Our experience and research
shows that trinexapac-ethyl applied at
200 GDD Celsius to creeping bentgrass
and annual bluegrass putting greens
will not result in increased annual
bluegrass populations. While somewhat controversial, our preliminary
research shows that applying trinexapac-ethyl to mixed stands of creeping
bentgrass and annual bluegrass on
greens will slightly reduce the annual

The remaining annual bluegrass appears to stand out more, giving the impression of increased populations, but in fact, we find there is less annual bluegrass present.

bluegrass population.

We also found that by applying trinexapac-ethyl at a 200 GDD Celsius interval, 33 percent less nitrogen was removed from the system through clipping removal compared to an untreated green. If you start applying trinexapac-ethyl regularly, you can get away with a bit less nitrogen and maintain the same color and quality.



Clark Throssell, Ph.D., loves to talk turf. Contact him at clarkthrossell@bresnan.net.



Jackson Reiswig

What are you drinking? A South American Malbec or a Spanish Rioja. I'm

trying to class up my post-golf drinking.

What's the one thing Coral Creek is known for? The purest-putting bermuda there is. During the season, we run a little faster than the PGA Tour, day-in, day-out. Most of our members, we're their second or third club, and many come from premiere PGA venues. They're all on bentgrass. They expect the same results here on bermuda, which up until a few years ago was impossible. But I like to think of myself as more of an artist than a scientist...

Reading anything good these days?

Oh... well, every month, I get Golfdom (laughs). In-between that, I was just reading this Journal of Plant Nutrition article, "Uptake and Transport of Methylglucopyranoside Throughout Plants."

Who are your teams? Boise State and North Dakota State, and anyone who plays against the SEC.

You're a turf professional, and you're OK with that awful looking blue turf?

Because we were the first one. Anyone who has colored turf now, that is just silly. But since we were the original, that makes it OK.

Any products that you are really excited about right now? I'm absolutely thrilled with CourseVision. At the end of the week I'll shut the course



down for three months and during that time there is nothing more valuable than my gradens and aerifiers. Also, for the record, ReDox has quickly become the fertility standard out here.

Anything cool that you're checking out online these days? My hobby is cooking, so I look for recipes. Right now I'm stuck on RickBayless.com. It's Mexican food, he's got a couple restaurants in Chicago.

You mentioned that you've broken your back. What's that story? I was

17, at the local ski resort. Being the adrenaline junkie I am, I had to hit the biggest, baddest kicker (jump) they had up there. It started out real good, until I looked to my right and I looked down at the dude in

the chair lift. He yelled, "Dude, sweet air!" That's when I realized I was in big trouble. When I hit the ground, my chin hit my sternum, cracked my sternum, and I fractured two vertebrae in my back. That ended my snowboarding career.

Did the crash knock you out? I knew

I wasn't right, but I could still function. A little later I fell in-between a couple rocks and I broke my arm. They took me down the hill on the sled. At the hospital, they looked around and said, "You've got a lot more going on than a broken arm."

Any lingering effects? Fortunately, I'm not very good at laying sod anymore. I count that as a blessing.

As interviewed by Seth Jones, July 2nd, 2013.

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