injury to bentgrass result in invasion by *Poa annua*? These aspects are as important, or more important, to you than simply the amount of gray snow mold present after the snow melts. I was often taken by surprise at how quickly some heavily damaged turf was able to recover. In fact, because of a late snowfall, we postponed rating some of the tests and barely made it before the grass had recovered! In the future, I think we should be looking at the dynamics of this disease and how control strategies affect the entire process of getting the turf back in shape after the winter.

There is much to do in the area of gray snow mold control and it will be challenging from the biological as well as turf management perspective to figure out our most effective strategies. My new graduate student, Steve Millett, is interested in gray snow mold and will likely be taking up some of this work. Steve just arrived in Madison last month with his wife, Debbie, to join my program for his Ph.D. in turf pathology. Steve is coming to us from Clemson University, where he just completed his Master's degree in Plant Pathology. He worked with turf for his Master's degree and wrote his thesis on the interactions of pre-emergence herbicides and Rhizoctonia brown patch—a work that won him an award at the American Phytopathological Society's southern division meetings last February. Steve tells me he is looking forward to his work in Wisconsin and we'll be sure to get him going on some good projects. There is plenty to do!

