Noernet Returns

By Tom Schwab, O.J. Noer Turfgrass Research and Education Facility, University of Wisconsin-Madison



new and improved Noemet is now available to turf-Agrass professionals in Wisconsin and neighboring states. There was nothing wrong with the old Noernet. The University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Information Technology switched their computer support of the old listserver and so Noemet had to switch. If you want to continue belonging to Noernet or would like to join for the first time, you'll have to switch to the new service. The only problem with switching is it will take about 10 minutes of your time to re-subscribe to the new Noemet. The instructions on how to subscribe are described below.

A few of you may be asking, "What is Noernet?" Noernet is an automated electronic list that serves as an "electronic discussion group." Some subscribers to Noernet are extremely active and respond to every message. Other people never write messages. They only use Noernet to monitor what is happening around the region. Most subscribers use Noernet to keep track of happenings and respond occasionally. You can participate as much or as little as you like.

You can also participate across professions. Sport field managers and sod producers have good information for lawn care providers and golf course managers, and vice versa. We all belong to one important industry that is being brought closer together by sharing information.

The way it works is any Noernet subscriber may write a question, concern, or comment to the Noernet email address or from the Noernet web page. Everyone who is a subscriber will receive that message in the form of an email. They will then have the choice to just read the email or to send a reply back to Noernet. Then all Noernet subscribers will see that reply and may send additional information to the group if they like.

This new Noemet is a web-based discussion group, but you may participate either in the web format or just like you used to - by sending emails. The old Noernet was only email-based. You will likely not notice much difference between the old and new Noernet after you rejoin. There will be a few more "bells and whistles" with the new Noernet for the technological geniuses among us.

You will be sent a welcome message after you rejoin that describes the added features (archiving, postponing, and optional ways to receive your Noernet emails). The message will also tell you how to send messages and participate in Noemet. But first you must subscribe.

Discussions over Noemet have included many interesting subjects. They include turfgrass selection, solutions to pest problems, reporting pest outbreaks, selecting plant management tools, human relations in the green industry, reporting turfgrass educational meetings. selection and care of ornamentals, tips on landscape construction, sale of used turf equipment, and other topics.

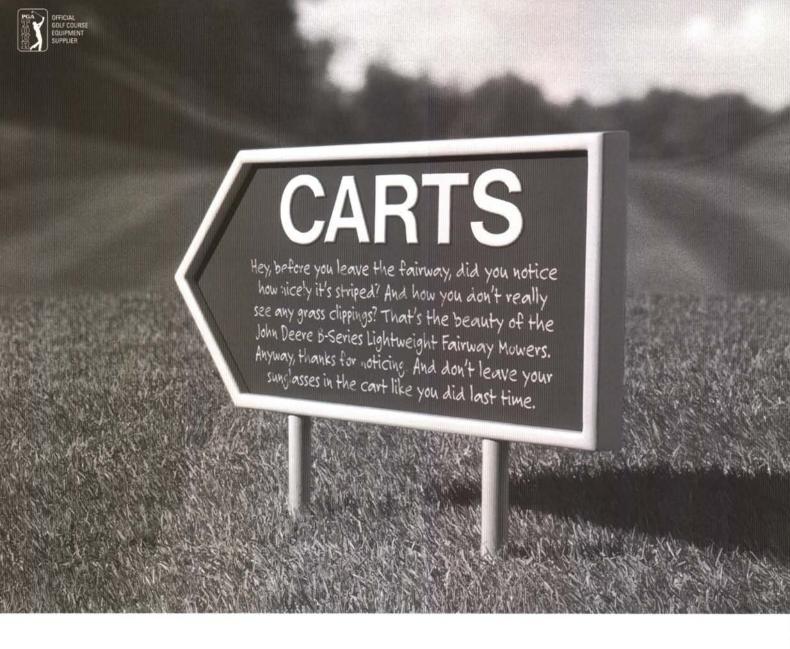
Noernet is meant for local use and concerns. There are many national turfgrass discussion groups but Noemet will be kept local for Wisconsin's and neighboring state's turf care professionals. We are better able to voice concerns unique to our upper Midwest region by keeping it local. Likewise there is plenty of local expertise right here to answer questions posed by other Noemet subscribers. Presently most subscribers are from Wisconsin, but there are also several from Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, and Iowa.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison sponsors this discussion group. They have set an appropriate use policy for this list server:

- 1. You may not use Noernet for uses that are forbidden by the University of Wisconsin campus telephone or paper mail system.
- Noernet is not intended to be used for personal purposes or gain.
- 3. Do not send abusive, vulgar, harassing or bigoted messages.
- 4. It is the policy of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Board of Regents that Noernet be used primarily for purposes of fulfilling the University's mission of teaching, research and public service.
- 5. Content of all postings are that of the contributing author and not necessarily of the Noernet list owner, moderator, or of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Division of Information Technology.

The way to join Noernet is fairly easy. You will first need to log onto the Noernet website in Netscape Internet Explorer. That address http://lists.services.wisc.edu:81/cgi-bin/ lyris.pl?enter=noernet. Typing in that huge address is the hardest part about subscribing.

- 1. Once you get to the Noernet website, click the button that reads Join Noernet.
- 2. The next page will ask for your pertinent information.
 - a. Email Address.
 - b. Name.
 - c. Password (You do not need a password, so enter one only if you really want one. If you forget your password, you can find it again through the website.)



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- d. Re-enter your password, if you decide to use one.
- e. Status (Use the drop down menu to decide the status of how you want to receive your Noernet messages. I think your best choice would be — Mail: Receive Messages As They Are Contributed. You have some other options to choose from for Status which are self explanatory.)
- f. See Your Messages as they are distributed (The drop down menu here lets you decide yes or no to seeing your own email messages as they are contributed. I would choose yes here.)
- g. Acknowledgement (Choose yes or no again from the drop down menu, if you want acknowledgement when you send a message. I would choose no here. If you chose yes in the previous box then you will see your distributed message as your acknowledgement.)
- 3. It may take a day before I can post your name to the list after you sign up so be patient.
- You will receive the welcome message and participation instructions once your name gets posted.

The way to participate in Noernet after you subscribe is listed here. You may send messages to Noernet in two different ways.

- It may be easiest to send your messages as an email to Noernet. This is exactly the way you used to write Noernet messages except you are writing to a different email address than before. That new email address is noernet@lists.wisc.edu.
- Noernet is web based now, so you may go to the Noernet website and write your message from there also. The Noernet website is the long address that was written above.
 - a. Once you get to the Noernet website, enter your email address and password (If you have a password. Having a password is optional).
 - b. Then click the button to enter Noernet.
 - c. Next click the button to create a message.
 - d. Write your message to Noernet and hit send.

Some of the other features that I talked about are only on the website. I'll describe those features here.

- 1. You may quit your subscription to Noernet from the website. If you change your email address then please quit your old email address before you sign up a new address. Noernet will become cluttered if you don't quit your old email addresses.
- 2. If you are on vacation or otherwise out of the office, you may want to postpone your subscrip-

- tion for that period. You may postpone receiving mail from the main website after you log onto it. Then from the Status bottom choose NoMail: Receive No Mail From This Mailing List.
- 3. When you return to the office, reset the Status button to Mail: Receive Messages As They Are Contributed.
- 4. Noernet now has an archived messages section. You may view 180 days of past entries to Noernet. Remember though that this is a new Noernet, so there are few archived messages thus far. You may retrieve old messages by clicking the View Messages button on the main website page.

If you believe sharing of information is an important tool for turf management, then Noernet is one more tool available to you. Let other peers know about this service if you feel they could benefit from it. You may write or call me if you have any questions or problems with Noernet at tgschwab@wisc.edu or 608-845-6895.



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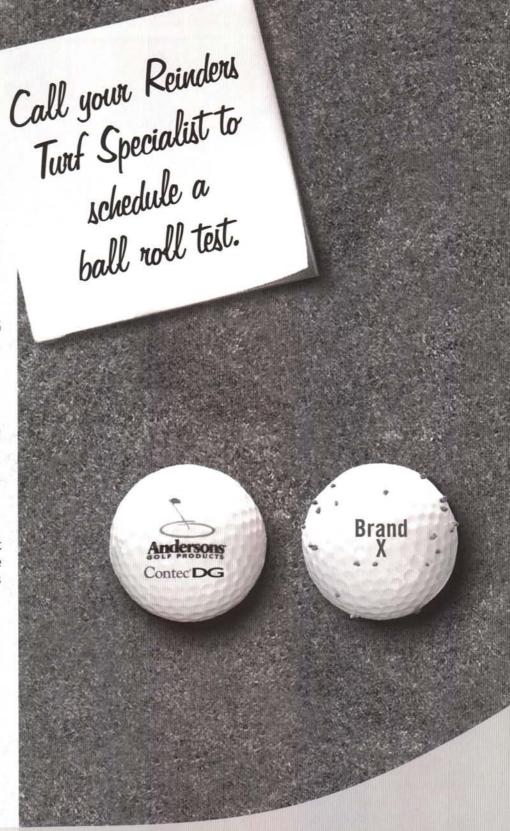
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A Late Spring Superintendent's Meeting

By Monroe S. Miller, Golf Course Superintendent, Blackhawk Country Club

TT e decided to go to the April WGCSA meeting at the last minute. Both Tom Morris and I were up in the air about aerification and couldn't predict with any certainty that we'd be done by the meeting day.

Turns out we were. We'd deepdrilled our greens and the whole process was slick. Tom was able to "borrow" a second core harvester (actually, he scheduled a demo on the day he needed to pick the cores!) and with our topdresser to help out, he was able to wrap the job up in record time.

"Let's go," I said when he called to ask about going to the meeting. He groused about the \$10 late fee but I told him it was better than registering on time and then not being able to go. "You lose the whole amount when that happens," I pointed out. "Plus, you aren't paying for it out of your pocket anyway."

The meeting was in my favorite part of Wisconsin, down in the driftless southwest where the glacier hadn't gone through and smoothed the hills off. The valleys there were deep, the hills high and steep, and the visual beauty stunning. We were meeting at the Veterans Golf Club in Soldiers Grove.

Veterans is on a premier piece of property, playing up and down a couple of coulees and crossing the famed Kickapoo River in two places. It's an old course, built in 1920 and dedicated to the local boys who had given their lives in Europe a few years before. It was sporty and challenging and had hosted state events over the years.

Tom and I were going to see the

Wisconsin gang, most whom we hadn't seen since the Symposium in November or the Expo in January. The speaker was H. Walter Hodson, a golf course architect known for the courses he'd designed here in the upper Midwest.

"The forecast scares me a little," said Tom when he called me Sunday night to confirm. "The boys are going to get cold playing tomorrow and it sounds like there's a pretty good chance for precipitation of some sort."

The weather forecasts are wrong more often than they are correct, and if we don't go it will probably be warm and sunny, I told Tom. "Let's go."

So we did. It turned out to be a cold day with a lot of wind and a high probability of rain. Or snow. "If we get cancelled out, it is your fault," Tom said.

The grass was greener than you would ever think it could be. The hillsides were spotted with blooming Prunus, dogwood and forsythia. In the little towns along the way, spring bulbs were out and bright with reds and yellows and whites. And you could see the lilac buds were getting fat and ready to pop in ten days or so. The ride out from Madison to Soldiers Grove could not have given one a better feel for spring.

The lunch buffet was fabulous. which was too bad because Tom and I had stopped at the Hidden Meadows Creamery and bought a pound of ultra fresh cheese curds. In fact, the cheese maker had scooped them out of the 2000 gallon vat they were draining off. The curds were so squeaky and so good we ate all of them before we got to Veterans Golf. So much for the buffet!

Hodson was an excellent speaker and he was anxious to get onto the course with Wisconsin superintendents and play 18 holes. The crowd was surprisingly big, given the potential weather and the distant site. They headed out to tee assignments for the noon simultee. Some light rain was just starting when Tom and I pulled out of the Veterans Golf Club.

"I hope this doesn't freeze on the road before we get home." said Tom. "Maybe we should cancel our side trips."

We had a couple of stops planned. There's a little bakery in Wilton that sells the best (and only) square pies in the world and we were each going to take one home. It was quite a ways out of the way, but we had the time. Tom had wanted to stop at a sawmill in Ontario and pick up some pieces of butternut lumber he needed for a woodworking project.

I offered to pass on the square pies because of the obvious: at our ages we didn't need cheese curds AND square rhubarb or pumpkin pies. But the lumber was something else. I was sure the mill was an Amish operation and told Tom the lumber would undoubtedly be of excellent quality at a fair price.

He agreed on both counts, so we headed for the mill on our way out of Soldiers Grove.

As we feared, the precipitation turned to snow. "A four-wheel drive vehicle does better in snow than it does on ice," Tom said. He was supremely confident in his Ford F-250 4X4.

The snow really picked up and in no time the landscape was under a blanket of white. The road was covered, too and the travel was becoming a little dicey. "How often is a tournament ever cancelled because of snow?" I asked Tom, suspecting that the WGCSA outing had broken up by now.

"Unless they have some red or orange or green golf balls, they cannot possibly be still playing," he added.

We took a short cut - a county road - that appeared from our Wisconsin gazetteer to cut off quite a few miles. The trouble was we had no idea how steep the climbs up and rolls down were going to be. It was a mistake.

We passed by a number of small farms, all with relatively small dairy herds and a number of horses. "I'll bet they are Amish," I mused as Tom navigated the winding road that was becoming increasingly difficult to maneuver.

"When this dead ends at the next intersection, turn left," I told Tom. "Your sawmill should only be a short distance from there, on the right." With that, the truck slid and in the blink of an eye, it was at a right angle to the road and in the ditch on the driver's side. The ditch was steep and the truck was hung up. The snow didn't help, but even in normal circumstances, we wouldn't have been able to drive out, 4X4 notwithstanding.

"Damn it," said the normally even-tempered Morris. "Now we will have to get help to get out of here."

"Our best bet will be to walk back to that last farm and see if he can pull us out. It will probably be with a team of horses," I said, stating the obvious.

"Just great." Tom was upset, and the snow was coming down in blizzard proportions.

We weren't dressed for winter weather, but it wasn't terribly cold. Our biggest problem was trying to climb out of the ditch with dress shoes on. We finally went parallel to the road for a couple of hundred years until the slope flattened out.

We trudged on the skinny shoulder of the road for a mile or so until we reached the driveway of the farm we had just passed. The snow, although wet and heavy, was starting to drift and we were having a devil of a time walking in it.

Finally we got to the buildings and went up to the house. I knocked on the door and a middle aged lady answered, with a surprised look on her face.

She was Amish as we'd expected. She had a thin white bonnet covering her head, her hair was done up in a bun, and she wasn't wearing any shoes. The house was nice and warm and it smelled good, a mixture of wood smoke and good cooking. The house was sparse - uncovered wood floors, little furniture and

dim light. But it was shelter and felt good to the both of us.

We were standing in a vestibule, soaking wet and dripping on the floor. "Come in," the gal said quietly and politely. "Go get Papa," she instructed a little guy who was staring at us. "He's in the barn."

In a few minutes he was in the house. We introduced ourselves and explained our dilemma to him. "I'm Matthew," he offered as he extended his hand to shake.

"We were hoping you could pull us out of the ditch so we can get home," Tom explained. "We want to pay you, of course."

"You had better plan on spending the night here. That snow is getting heavier and even if we get you out of the ditch you will probably slide back in somewhere else before you get far. The township plow will be through by morning. Then we'll get the team of horses to pull you back onto the road." Matthew made sense, even though I could tell Tom

The Wisconsin Turfgrass Association Field Day will be Tuesday, July 27, 2004

More detailed information will be mailed as the date gets closer.

July 27, 2004
O.J. Noer Facility
Verona, Wisconsin

wasn't liking the thought of spending the night with strangers. I wasn't either.

Matthew's wife's name was Sarah. She was rustling around to get some dry clothes for us. They were work clothes, clean but too big for me and too small for Tom Morris. But at that point dry clothes were what we needed.

"If we stay here," Tom whispered to me with worry in his voice, "what am I supposed to wear to bed?"

"You have two choices nothing, or what you have on now," I replied with a grin. "I'm wearing what I have on."

"I'm a former farm kid," I told Matthew, "from a farm less than 60 miles from here. Maybe I can help you milk tonight."

"You can sure watch if you want to."

Other children came in a various times from school, an Amish school. There were six of them.

What an education that evening turned out to be. We had supper. There was electricity in the house, but no TV, radio or electronic games. The kids did homework and we adults visited.

Matthew was more open than I would have imagined and willing to educate us about the Amish. The settlement in this part of Wisconsin had come from Lancaster and Chester counties in Pennsylvania. Wisconsin has what the Amish want, Matthew told us: rich land and cheap prices. "We can buy land in Wisconsin for \$1,000 - \$2,000 an acre whereas in Pennsylvania it costs more in the \$10,000 - \$15,000 an acre. That is just too much money considering the price of agricultural commodities."

"The Amish are outgrowing Lancaster county," Matthew said. His ancestors first settled in America in the 1700s from Germany. They speak a blend of English and the German dialect

called Pennsylvania Dutch.

The Pennsylvania colonies of Amish have grown enormously in the last 100 years - 30 times larger and it doubled in the last 20 years. "We had to move if my sons are going to have a chance to farm." Matthew explained.

The large settlements include places in Indiana and Ohio, but Wisconsin's Amish population is growing fast. They are settled in 28 states and Canada these days.

"Amish are primarily farmers," Matthew continued, "because farming is the best way to maintain the traditional values important to us. We are culturally and religiously conservative. Our families are strong and we believe that modern life and ways lead to family disruption. Our work is mostly farming, but some work off farm in carpentry and furniture making."

Tom and I crashed on a couch and on a thin mattress on the floor. They weren't comfortable but we were tired and didn't stir until the family was up for morning chores. There would be no school this day.

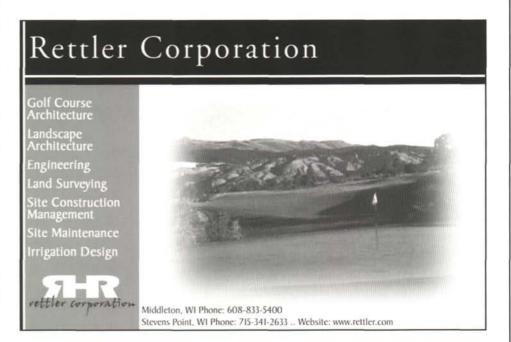
Matthew took a team down to Tom's truck and with some fourwheel drive assist, the horses had us back on the road in short order. And the snowplow had gone through, making the trip home pretty easy. The sun was out and the temperature warmed quickly. The snow was melting fast.

We both talked constantly on the way home about our time with the Amish. Our respect for them had grown tremendously. As Tom said, they aren't building any prisons for Amish youth. Amish are the first to respond to emergencies like storms or other weather disasters. And in the small Wisconsin communities, they serve on volunteer fire departments.

And they are preserving Wisconsin's agricultural past, which we are in danger of losing as farmers either get bigger or leave the farm.

It was quiet in the truck for a few miles as we neared home. Tom broke the silence with, "I wonder if they play golf?"

Somehow, we figured it would be a few more years before they accepted golf into their lives. They seemed pretty well satisfied with checkers.



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A Sweet and Sour Beginning

By Bob Vavrek, Regional Agronomist, USGA Green Section

The start of the 2004 season could I not be sweeter for many superintendents across the North Central Region. The turf at many courses had ample time to harden off during November, Fortunately, snow cover was often present before the arrival of frigid weather. Temperatures have warmed up slowly and steadily all spring and a short duration of temperatures in the 80's jump started the growth of turf. Courses that experienced these conditions have observed little winter injury to the playing surfaces. Many superintendents have commented that this may be the best turf quality seen during April over the past 10 years.

On another positive note, the amount of play was up at many facilities during late March and early April. Golfers have been taking advantage of the dry spring weather in spite of the cool temperatures. Early season revenue provides many courses the opportunity to plan for various course improvements later this season.

In contrast, a number of courses in Minneapolis-St. Paul area and northern Michigan have reported moderate to severe injury to Poa annua on greens and fairways. The pattern of most damage was consistent with direct low temperature kill and crown hydration, although desiccation was observed in some sites. The loss of turf was generally limited to low lying areas that tend to collect water during a mid-winter thaw. Some courses experienced unusually cold temperatures during early winter. Turf without the protective insulation of snow cover was seriously damaged. The most extensive damage occurred on older courses where the greens and fairways are dominated by Poa annua.

It was no surprise to find that open areas of golf courses experienced injury when you review weather data for the month of January in the Twin Cities area. Extreme temperature occurred on the 17th (high 34, low 4) and the 21st (high 30, low -9) and throw in a 24 below zero temperature on the 30th for good measure. Areas on golf courses insulated by snow cover survived while the turf across many exposed sites did not.

In the absence of snow cover, greens covered with a material that provided a degree of insulation, such as excelsior mats, fared much better than greens covered by a popular, thin, waterproof cover. As mentioned in many previous articles, green covers are not a panacea for all forms of winterkill. Covers that appear to provide a considerable amount of protection from winter injury one year can provide little, if any, protection from another type of winterkill the following season. Furthermore, under some conditions a particular cover may exacerbate the winter injury, especially when warm mid-winter temperatures cause the turf to break dormancy early. Covers, however, have been very helpful for accelerating the recovery process this spring.

There is a lesson to be learned from the winterkill, that hopefully, you did not have to address this spring. Never assume that a new product that performs well one season, under one specific set of environmental conditions, will provide the same benefit year after year. In this case, a new type of cover material was generally accepted based on its performance over a few seasons at a few golf courses. No doubt it provided and will continue

to provide some benefit under certain conditions, as all covers do. The extensive dead turf under these covers at a number of courses, though, clearly indicates their inability insulate the turf from cold temperatures.

The same lesson applies when you consider the increasing number of miracle products being sold to courses across the Region. Change the biology of the soil with these microbes or this fertilizer and then make the water wetter with this device are just a few of the claims made people who generally spend much more money on glitzy advertising than research. A more conservative approach towards turf management is needed when the operating budgets are frozen or reduced. Insist on seeing the results of sound scientific research instead of a testimonial when it comes to using new products. As usual, if it sounds too good to be true...it probably is.





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