



# The Savory Super

By Scottie Hines, CGCS  
Windsong Farm Golf Club



## Stuffed Bell Peppers Stuffed Pepper Soup

This is another one of my favorite "dinner-into-soup-the-next-day" recipes as we approach cooler weather. This is also a great way to use some of those home grown peppers from the back yard garden.

### What you will need:

- 2 pounds lean ground beef
- 6 green bell peppers
- 1 red bell pepper
- 1 white onion
- 1 cup white rice
- Salt
- Pepper
- Assorted spices
- 32 oz. tomato puree
- 1 bottle favorite Bloody Mary mix



Cook rice to label directions and set aside to cool. Dice 1 white onion and 1 red bell pepper. Brown ground beef in large skillet, drain any fat or grease. Add diced onion, red pepper and a pinch of salt and pepper to meat, sauté until onions are clear.

In a separate container add the tomato puree and your favorite

Bloody Mary mix. Spice as needed with anything you desire. I like some Italian spices and a touch of liquid smoke. Stir vigorously.

Take the 6 bell peppers and cut the tops off, as close to the stem as possible, and save the tops. Clean the insides out of the peppers and rinse.

Add the rice to the meat in the skillet and stir until rice is evenly distributed through meat. Stuff the green pepper shells with the meat/rice mixture and place in a large cooking pot or crock pot. Put tops back on the peppers and gently add the tomato sauce mixture. Any leftover "stuffing" can be added to the pot to make the soup. The tomato sauce should cover the tops of the peppers.

Cook at 300 degrees for 2-3 hours. Check liquid level occasionally; add water if below level of peppers.

Serve warm!

Any leftovers can easily be turned into Stuffed Pepper Soup by crushing up remaining peppers/stuffing and thinning or adding to the tomato puree mixture. I like to add Campbell's Tomato Soup but more of the Bloody Mary mix can be used as well. Warm and serve.

*Note: Green bell peppers tend to get a little bitter when cooked like this. If this is a concern, substitute red bell peppers. I also mix it up with some wild rice on occasion.*

Enjoy!

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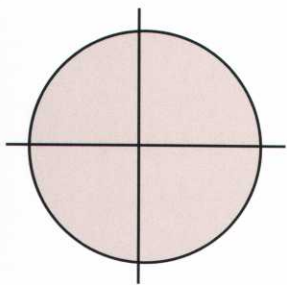
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## Minnesota in the Crosshairs



# EAB on the Move!

By PAUL DIEGNAU, CGCS  
Keller Golf Course



The Emerald Ash Borer continues to move westward. Multiple new infection sites have been detected across the United States and Canada this summer. A summary of new infection sites and dates of detection follows:

### United States

- Wappapello Lake in the Greenville Recreation Area in southeastern Missouri (135 miles south of St. Louis) - July 23, 2008
- Bloomington, Illinois - July 18, 2008
- Newburg, Wisconsin (30 miles north of Milwaukee) - August 1, 2008
- Saukville, Wisconsin - August 7, 2008
- Laurium, Michigan (Upper Peninsula) - August 7, 2008

### Canada

- Ottawa, Ontario - July 25, 2008
- Mississauga, Ontario - July 24, 2008
- Oakville, Ontario - July 24, 2008
- Brampton, Ontario - July 16, 2008
- Montérégie region of Quebec - June 26, 2008

From this list it is apparent that EAB is expanding its range at a healthy pace, now present in 10 states and Canada. The range map presented with this article is current as of August 15, 2008. The populations found to the south of Calumet in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and in eastern Wisconsin were the result of property owners reporting dying trees. It is believed these sites had gone undetected for possibly five years or more. Currently four counties in Wisconsin are under quarantine. Also important to note is the U.P. population in Houghton County is located 200 miles from last year's infestation site found just north of the Mackinac Bridge in the southern UP. Duluth, Minn. is 200 miles from Calumet as the crow flies.

The Missouri find is the furthest south that this beetle has been detected at this time. The fact that the site is located in a

recreation area most likely indicates that firewood was the mode of transport for this pest. In fact, most of this insect's movement is due to transporting infected firewood. Remember, this beetle is capable of spreading only 2 miles per year on its own.

### EAB Detection Survey:

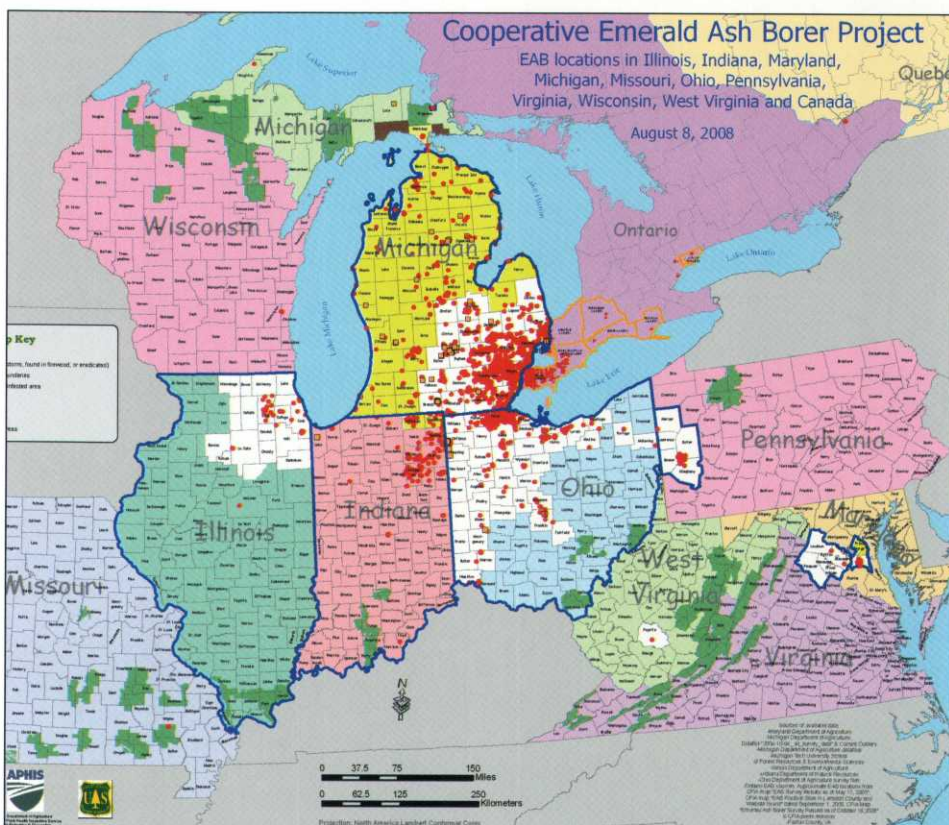
MDA has purple EAB traps in place through August in southern Minnesota and through September in northern Minnesota. The Department of Agriculture has been checking the traps about once per month. Many *Agrilus* spp. have been found on the traps but to date none has been EAB.

MDA has also been conducting destructive sampling on declining ash trees at the time of removal with a variety

of cooperators including private and municipal arborists, park staff and private homeowners. If you are aware of a declining ash tree scheduled for removal, contact: [Arrest.The.Pest@state.mn.us](mailto:Arrest.The.Pest@state.mn.us) and we will try to have one of our staff present at the time of removal for EAB sampling.

MDA will begin sampling detection trees in mid to late September. Detection trees are ash trees that have been girdled to put them under stress and make them more attractive to EAB. If you are interested in participating in this sampling to get a better look at the kinds of insects found in ash trees, contact:

[Arrest.The.Pest@state.mn.us](mailto:Arrest.The.Pest@state.mn.us). Let us know you are interested and where you are located and we will try to include you when we sample trees in your part of the state.





# Trying to Beat the Heat? Think Snow Mold

By PAUL KOCH

Turfgrass Diagnostic Lab  
University of Wisconsin - Madison

What a year so far it has been in the upper Midwest. Cool spring temperatures led to poor growing conditions and slowed winter injury recovery efforts. Tornado outbreaks caused widespread damage, and constant downpours led to record rainfall that ravaged many communities. Add in the rising price of inputs due to skyrocketing fuel costs and many superintendents are wondering what could possibly be next.

Fortunately disease activity on golf courses has been pretty quiet across most of the area as of early July. The majority of samples submitted to the Turfgrass Diagnostic Lab so far this year have been due to leaf spot (*Drechslera* spp, *Bipolaris* spp), take-all patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var *avenae*), or some combination of abiotic stresses related to the swings in both temperature and soil moisture. This is still summer though, and the heat and humidity will inevitably arrive and lead to outbreaks of dollar spot, brown patch and anthracnose.

With the dog days of summer upon us, what better way to beat the heat than to start planning for snow mold? Believe it or not, every day is a little bit shorter than the previous one and football practices are underway for the upcoming season. It won't be long until the leaves begin to change and the extremes of summer begin to fade. But in what should be a time of catching your breath after a long summer, many superintendents begin to worry about protecting their turf from destructive winter snow molds.

The University of Wisconsin's Turfgrass Diagnostic Lab, in cooperation with the University of Minnesota, has conducted snow mold fungicide trials for over a decade to provide you with the latest research to aid in product selection. Last winter trials were conducted at six sites across the Upper Midwest: three in Minnesota, two in Wisconsin, and one in Upper Michigan. In Minnesota, two trials were held at Giants Ridge GC in Biwabik and a new trial was conducted at Edina CC in Edina. In Wisconsin trials were held at the OJ Noer Turfgrass Research and Education Facility in Verona and Sentryworld GC in Stevens Point. In Michigan a trial was conducted at Timberstone GC in Iron Mountain.

While the duration of snow cover was long enough to cause significant damage at Edina CC, little snowfall for much of the winter kept snow depth low and reduced overall disease pressure. Due to the low pressures, little in the way of treatment differentiation was detected in the Edina fungicide trial.

Up north in Biwabik it was a similar story for much of the winter. An early-season snowfall followed by cold temperatures kept a shallow blanket of snow on the ground for most of the winter. But near the end of spring snow storms dropped multiple feet of snow on the area, and disease pressure jumped exponentially. The trial held on the Legend course at Giants Ridge showed the highest disease pressure of any Minnesota trial, averaging 76.3%

disease on the untreated controls. Many treatments were quite effective at controlling snow mold even under these difficult conditions, and the results can be viewed in Table 1.

(Continued on Page 15)

**Table 1.**  
Snow Mold Ratings Recorded on April 30th, 2008 at The Legend at Giants Ridge

Treatment	Rate	Timing <sup>a</sup>	% Snow mold	Color <sup>c</sup>
1 Untreated Control			76.3 a	7 a
2 Spectro	4 OZ/M	Early	0 f	7 a
26/36	4 FL OZ/M	Late		
CLEX-9	1.2 OZ/M	Late		
3 Spectro	4 OZ/M	Early	5 ef	7 a
26/36	8 FL OZ/M	Late		
Endorse	4 OZ/M	Late		
4 Spectro	5.75 OZ/M	Late	0 f	7 a
CLEX-9	1.2 OZ/M	Late		
5 Spectro	4 OZ/M	Early	9.8 ef	7 a
26/36	4 FL OZ/M	Late		
Endorse	4 OZ/M	Late		
Alude	5.5 FL OZ/M	Late		
6 Insignia	0.7 OZ/M	Late	0.8 f	7 a
Trinity	1 FL OZ/M	Late		
Daconil WeatherStik	3.7 FL OZ/M	Late		
7 Insignia	0.7 OZ/M	Late	0 f	7 a
Trinity	1 FL OZ/M	Late		
Turfcide 400	6 FL OZ/M	Late		
8 Insignia	0.7 OZ/M	Late	14.3 def	7 a
Chipco 26GT	4 FL OZ/M	Late		
Daconil WeatherStik	3.7 FL OZ/M	Late		
9 Insignia	0.7 OZ/M	Late	9 ef	7 a
Chipco 26GT	4 FL OZ/M	Late		
Turfcide 400	6 FL OZ/M	Late		
10 Instrata	9.3 FL OZ/M	Late	4.3 ef	7 a
11 Instrata	11 FL OZ/M	Late	1.8 f	7 a
12 Instrata	7 FL OZ/M	Late	4.5 ef	7 a
13 Instrata	5.4 FL OZ/M	Late	23.8 cd	7 a
14 QP Iprodione	4 FL OZ/M	Late	32.5 bc	7 a
TM/C	6 OZ/M	Late		
15 QP Iprodione	4 FL OZ/M	Late	12.5 def	7 a
QP Propiconazole	2 FL OZ/M	Late		
TM/C	6 OZ/M	Late		
16 Banner MAXX	3.2 FL OZ/M	Late	7.8 ef	7 a
Daconil WeatherStik	4.5 FL OZ/M	Late		
Medallion	0.27 OZ/M	Late		
17 Banner MAXX	3.2 FL OZ/M	Late	1 f	7 a
Daconil WeatherStik	4.5 FL OZ/M	Late		
18 Banner MAXX	3.2 FL OZ/M	Late	6.8 ef	7 a
Medallion	0.27 OZ/M	Late		
19 Daconil WeatherStik	4.5 FL OZ/M	Late	18.8 def	7 a
Medallion	0.27 OZ/M	Late		
20 Chipco 26GT	4 FL OZ/M	Late	37.5 b	7 a
Daconil WeatherStik	3.7 FL OZ/M	Late		
21 Tartan	2 FL OZ/M	Late	1.8 f	7 a
Daconil WeatherStik	5.5 FL OZ/M	Late		
22 Tartan	2 FL OZ/M	Late	0 f	7 a
Turfcide 400	6 FL OZ/M	Late		
23 Reserve	3.8 FL OZ/M	Late	0 f	7 a
Compass	0.25 OZ/M	Late		
24 Tourney	0.44 OZ/M	Late	2.5 f	7 a
Daconil Ultrex	3.2 OZ/M	Late		
25 Turfcide 400	10 FL OZ/M	Late	32.5 bc	6.3 b
26 Turfcide 400	6 FL OZ/M	Late	2.8 f	7 a
Banner MAXX	2 FL OZ/M	Late		

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls)  
<sup>a</sup>Early and late fungicide treatments were applied on Oct. 22, 2007 and Nov. 16, 2007, respectively  
<sup>b</sup>Mean percent diseased area  
<sup>c</sup>Color was rated on a scale of 1-9 where 1 = straw colored, 7 = acceptable, 9 = dark green



## Think Snow Mold—

(Continued from Page 14)

A warning to those superintendents who have traditionally used PCNB as the backbone of their snow mold fungicide program. PCNB in the turf market is now controlled solely by one company, and word is that the price will jump significantly prior to the winter of 2008-2009. PCNB is an effective product when used in concert with other fungicides, but make no mistake that the major benefit of using this product is its affordability. There are other products that are more effective at controlling snow mold, have less risk of phytotoxicity, and leave less of an environmental impact. When the cost of PCNB is raised to nearly equal these other products they become more attractive than PCNB. For those concerned about the increasing costs of PCNB, I urge you to use information provided in this article and elsewhere to find an effective yet affordable snow mold program that fits your golf course.

I would like to thank the golf course superintendents at all of our sites for hosting the fungicide trials and enduring swaths of dead turf in their otherwise pristine fairways. Mike Powers and Brandon Schindele at Edina CC and Jared Finch at Giants Ridge GC were extremely generous in their hospitality. We plan to be back conducting snow mold research in Minnesota in the winter of 2008-2009, and hope to see many of you at the Snow Mold Field Days next spring.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions regarding research reports on any of our winter or summer disease trials at 608-845-2535 or [plk@plantpath.wisc.edu](mailto:plk@plantpath.wisc.edu). Information on submitting samples to the Turfgrass Diagnostic Lab can be accessed via our website at [www.plantpath.wisc.edu/t dl](http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/t dl).



*The next time a board member questions the amount of money you spend on snow mold fungicides, bring them to Snow Mold Field Days in the spring to convince them. This picture from Giants Ridge shows the edge of the treated area, and the effects of snow mold on untreated bentgrass are clear.*

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# Common Insecticides Used on Golf Courses Not a Threat to Golfers

Courtesy of Newswise

Maintaining golf courses requires the constant application of herbicides and insecticides. While some golfers may wonder if they are being poisoned in their pursuit of pleasure, new research from the University of Massachusetts Amherst shows that residues of two widely used insecticides picked up by golfers during a typical golf game do not pose a health risk.

"After extensive monitoring, estimated exposures to golfers following full applications of two turfgrass insecticides that are used throughout the northeastern United States were 19 to 68 times lower than levels set by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency designed to protect human health," says John Clark, a professor of veterinary and animal sciences who specializes in toxicology.

Results were published in the July 2008 issue of the Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry. Additional researchers on the project include Raymond Putnam of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Jeffrey Doherty of the Massachusetts Pesticide Analysis Laboratory.

**According to Clark, there are more than 16,000 golf courses** covering at least 2.4 million acres in the United States, and over 66 million private lawns. Add to that the amount of turfgrass

found in parks, athletic fields and commercial lawns, and it becomes clear that turfgrass is a major part of the American landscape.

**Maintaining the turfgrass so that it looks attractive** and is suitable for recreation requires the application of nutrients, pesticides and herbicides at rates that can be several times higher than those used in agricultural settings. According to the 1998 and 1999 Pesticide Industry Sales and Usage Report, golf courses were professionally treated with 15 million pounds of the active ingredients found in pesticides each year, and 85 million pounds of active ingredients were applied by consumers to residential lawns.

"This widespread and extensive use of pesticides has raised concern regarding the potential exposure of recreational users on turfgrass environments," says Clark.

"Because of the large amount of time people spend in turf environments, exposure to pesticides from treated turf is a potentially significant exposure pathway."

**In order to study pesticide exposures**, the team established a turfgrass plot at the UMass Amherst Turfgrass Research Center in South Deerfield. The plot was mowed and watered like a real fairway. Sevin SL, an insecticide which contains carbaryl as the active ingredient, and Dursban Pro, an insecticide which contains chlorpyrifos as the active ingredient, were applied at the maximum U.S. EPA-approved label rate and followed with irrigation.

Two groups of volunteers were then used to play 76 standardized rounds of golf on the test plot following eight applications of chlorpyrifos and two applications of carbaryl. In each round of simulated golf, the volunteers walked 6,500 yards, hit a ball 85 times and took 85 practice swings over a period of four hours.

One group was entirely covered with a "whole body dosimeter" consisting of cotton clothing, baseball caps and veils, which could be removed and tested for pesticide residue. This group also wore personal air samplers to measure how much pesticide could potentially be inhaled. A second group went through the trial wearing short sleeve shirts, shorts, ankle socks and golf shoes.

According to Clark, each group of volunteers had a different purpose. "The group wearing the cotton clothing was used primarily to determine the different routes of exposure, including how much pesticide was potentially absorbed through the skin, inhaled or ingested by each volunteer," says Clark. "By analyzing urine from the second group for the breakdown products of both pesticides, we were able to estimate the total doses actually received by golfers during a round of golf."

**The results of the study**, which represents a worst case scenario, show that estimated exposures to golfers following full rate and full course applications of carbaryl and chlorpyrifos were 19 to 68 times below current U.S. EPA values designed to protect human health.

"This study, which also included measuring insecticide residue transfer from treated turfgrass and airborne insecticide residue, provides a novel and complete database on golfer exposure," says Clark.

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By **JIM WAHL**  
Principal Financial Group

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One factor to consider is the value of homemaking services.

For example, let's say both of you earn approximately the same income, but one does more around the house. If that person died or became disabled, would the other be able to handle all of the homemaking alone? If not, the person who had more "household responsibilities" should probably be insured for more, since it would take more to replace both a salary and the homemaking services. The added coverage would help maintain these services.

Whether you have a single – or dual-income family, you'll be more likely to maintain your standard of living and realize long-term financial goals if you're adequately insured.

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	Average number of copies each issue during precedin 20 months	Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date
a. Total copies printed	980	980
b. Paid circulation:		
1. Mail subscriptions	900	900
2. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales	0	0
c. Total paid circulation	900	900
d. Free distribution by mail	0	0
e. Free distribution outside the mail	0	0
f. Total free distribution	0	0
g. Total distribution	900	920
h. Copies not distributed	80	80
i. Total	980	970
j. Percent paid and/or requested circulation	100%	100%

16. I certify that all information on this form is true and complete.

Signed by Scott Turtinen, Publisher.