Norby. It is a beautiful setting with five target greens, an 8,000 square foot putting green, a 4,000 square foot chipping green with practice bunker and a 31,000 square foot tee area.

New Richmond hosted the MGCSA Championship in 1991. With the help of a local gardening business we planted some annual beds around the course for the event. The day after the tournament, I received several calls wondering who did the flowers. Since then, John and Kim Kovaleski have maintained our perennial and annual gardens on the course. They now also maintain gardens on many courses in the metro area.

I've been the superintendent (one of only three) for almost half of the courses existence. When I started 38 years ago, greens were mowed at ¼" and mowed 3-4 times a week. Fairways were mowed twice a week at 1 ½" and the tees were mowed with the same pull behind gang mowers we used on fairways. The course was a lot less expensive to maintain and so was the price of golf.

With a degree in Biology, my intention was to teach. This opportunity came up and I have found it to be very rewarding! My family, especially my wife, Mona, has been

very supportive of me all these years with the long hours and many weekends at work. My son, Jeff, is a Deputy Sheriff in Sawyer Co. and engaged to a very wonderful woman, Mindy. Our daughter, Allie, and her husband, Chris, have a daughter, Olivia….our beautiful granddaughter. Off the golf course, my wife and I have a passion for reading, traveling and especially fly-fishing.

I've been fortunate to have employees stay for a number of years. My assistant, George (Chip) Norman, has been at New Richmond 22 years. He has a degree in Chemistry and a Turf degree from Anoka Tech. Our mechanic, Wayne Willey, has also been with us 27 years. These two key people on the staff have had much to do with the club's success.

During the summer months I have a staff of 16. Many have been with me a number of years so it makes it easier each year when the course opens. There have been a number of my young staff who have pursued careers in the golf course business.

With an experienced staff, maintaining the golf course becomes so much easier. I'm proud of the work they do and appreciate all that they contribute to help make the New Richmond Golf Club successful.

Picture Perfect at New Richmond Golf Club!!!

The Ideal Machine for Spring & Fall Clean-Up

Pick up - Leaves - Acorns - Pine Needles - Pine Cones **Sweep up -** Sticks - Twigs - Litter - Aeration plugs **Sweep** Sand and gravel from parking lots and paths. Remote power dump.

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What's Creeping You Out No

Ideas In Pest Management

SNOWMOLD TRIALS 2011

Paul Koch
Turfgrass Diagnostic Lab Manager

Dr. Jim Kerns
University of Wisconsin – Madison

There are many traits unique to golf course superintendents and individuals in the turfgrass industry in general. In my opinion, one of the most interesting is that as a group we are as excited as anyone for summer to arrive, and within weeks it seems just as excited as anyone for summer to end. The point where we look forward to fall is different for each person and depends on the weather and a range of factors specific to each course. The early arrival of spring meant early openings and early revenue sources, but stressed scarce labor resources. The constant heat present this summer has stressed just about every resource, both financial and mental, and has everyone looking forward to the first hints of fall.

What better way to look forward to fall than to begin planning for managing snow molds in 2012-2013? Snow mold was pretty hard to come by in the incredibly warm winter of 2011-2012, and 4 of the 5 sites we tested at had very little snow mold present. But as they say when free agent athletes are looking for a huge contract, 'you only need one.' We were fortunate that in the snow belt of Michigan's U.P., at Wawonowin Country Club, a thick cover of snow fell on relatively unfrozen ground and produced

w?

conditions conducive for snow mold development. It was quite a sigh of relief to finally see snow mold, which meant results for both the Midwestern turfgrass managers and the chemical cooperators who funded the study.

The Wawonowin Country Club evaluation was conducted on a creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*) and annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) golf course fairway maintained at a height of 0.5 inch. Individual plots measured 3 ft x 10 ft (30 ft^2), and were arranged in a randomized complete block design with four replications. Individual treatments were applied at a nozzle pressure of 40 p.s.i using a CO_2 pressurized boom sprayer equipped with two XR Teejet 8004 VS nozzles. All fungicides were agitated by hand and applied in the equivalent of 2 gallons of water per 1000 ft^2. Exceptions were the granular Pillar G (Trt 10) and FeDCON, which was applied in 2.5 gallons of water per 1000 ft^2.

Early applications were applied on October 6th, 2011 and late applications were applied n November 1st, 2011. The experimental plot area was not inoculated. There was continuous snow cover on the plots from mid-November until mid-March of 2010, a total of approximately 120 days. Disease severity, turf quality, and turf color were recorded on March 19th, 2012. Disease severity was visually rated as percent area affected, turfgrass quality was visually rated on a 1-9 scale with 6 being acceptable, and non-diseased turfgrass color was visually rated on a 1-9 scale with 6 being acceptable color. Data was subjected to an analysis of variance and means were separated using the Waller Duncan test. Means for disease severity, turf quality and color for individual treatments are presented in the following tables.

The 2011-2012 trial had a wide variety of both standard snow mold fungicides and new experimental products (Table 1). Disease pressure was high at Wawonowin with non-treated controls averaging 65% disease (Figure 1). The primary pathogen causing disease was *Typhula ishikariensis*. Neither *T. incarnata* nor *M. nivale* were observed. All treatments reduced disease compared to the non-treated control. Despite the fairly high disease pressure, 56 of 75 treatments provided acceptable snow mold control (<10% disease). Of these, 13 treatments provided complete control of snow mold. Most treatments that provided acceptable disease control contained 3 or more active ingredients in the application. Turfgrass quality mirrored disease severity, with 53 treatments providing acceptable turfgrass quality. Products containing pigments provided the greenest color with the greatest increases in color coming from those treatments including Civitas, Interface, Reserve, Tartan, and PAR.

These trials are conducted to provide information to chemical companies on the efficacy of their products, but also for you as consumers for an unbiased comparison of the best products available under heavy snow mold pressure. The 2012 Snow Mold Reports for each site, with pictures of each treatment, is available at the Turfgrass Diagnostic Lab's website (http://www.tdl.wisc.edu/research.php). Fungicide reports for both summer and winter diseases from past years are also

available at the same site. Please use these reports to create your fungicide programs, and if you have any questions please do not hesitate to email (plkoch@wisc.edu) or call (608-845-2535).

Special thanks to the five host superintendents in 2011-2012: Brent Belanger from Les Bolstad GC in St Paul, MN; Andy Hakkarinen from Wawonowin CC in Champion, MI; Jeff Jushka from Odana Hills GC in Madison, WI; Matt McKinnon from Craguns Resort in Brainerd, MN; and Gary Tanko from Sentryworld GC in Stevens Point, WI. Without their generous hospitality and support, these trials would not be successful.

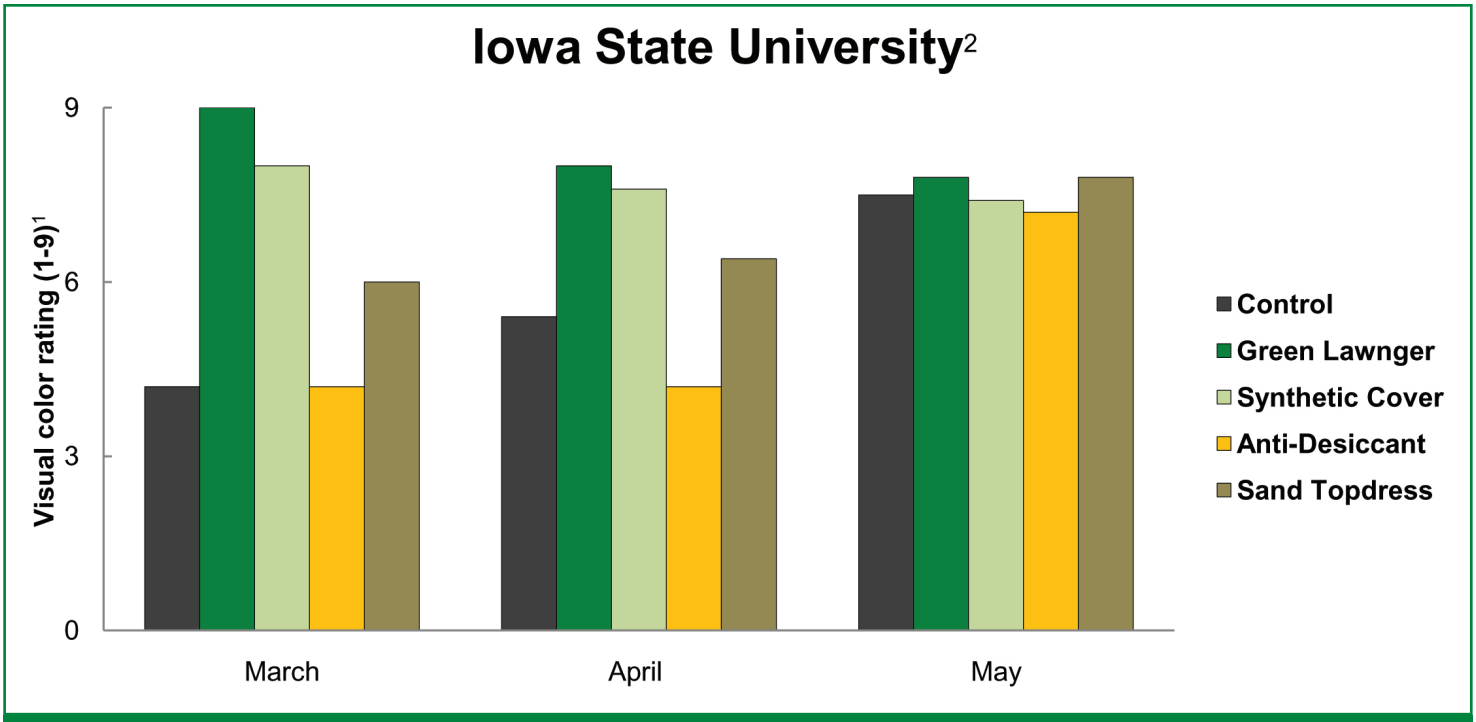
TURF WINTER INJURY MANAGEMENT SOLUTION

Winter Injury

Harsh winter conditions like snow and ice often damage turf. Dry weather and freezing temperatures can cause a delay in the spring transition to green turf. Many golf course superintendents and sports turf managers have used synthetic covers, anti-desiccant sprays, and heavy sand topdressing to offset winter injury and speed spring green-up.

The Solution

Using **Green Lawnger®** permanent turf colorant can help prevent winter injury and enhance spring green-up in turf. University research shows that turf treated with permanent turf paints absorb more solar radiation in the winter and spring. This elevates soil and surface temperatures, creating a more desirable microclimate. Green Lawnger adds a healthy, natural look to warm and cool season turfgrass.



Green Lawnger improved creeping bentgrass visual turfgrass appearance and spring green-up. Improvements in visual turfgrass color were evident even after turf paint was no longer visible.

[1]Visual color ratings were made prior to spring green-up (March), at the start of spring green-up (April), and following spring green-up (May). Visual color ratings were based on a scale of 1-9, with 9=best and 6=least acceptable green color. Green Lawnger was applied December 7 the prior year at a rate of 32 fl. oz. per 1,000 ft^2.

[2]Adapted from Minner D.D. and F.J. Valverde. 2005. The effect of winter protection products on putting greens. Presented data were collected at the Iowa State University Research Station.

For more information, see our technical sheet at www.beckerunderwood.com.

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Snow Mold and Quality Ratings Recorded on March 19th, 2012 at Wawonowin CC

	Treatment	Rate	Timing[a]	Dis Severity[b]	Quality[c]	Color[d]
1	Nontreated Control		Late	65.0 a	2.8 j	7.0 g
2	Tourney	0.37 OZ/M	Late	3.8 hij	6.3 a-e	7.0 g
	3336 Plus	4.0 FL OZ/M	Late			
3	Velista	0.7 OZ/M	Late	10.0 f-j	5.8 c-g	7.3 fg
4	Velista	0.7 OZ/M	Late	0.5 ij	6.8 abc	7.0 g
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0 OZ/M	Late			
	Chipco 26GT	4.0 FL OZ/M	Late			
5	Velista	0.7 OZ/M	Late	0.5 ij	6.8 abc	7.0 g
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0 OZ/M	Late			
	Heritage	0.7 OZ/M	Late			
6	Velista	0.7 OZ/M	Late	1.3 ij	6.8 abc	7.0 g
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0 OZ/M	Late			
	Banner MAXX II	2.0 FL OZ/M	Late			
7	Velista	0.7 OZ/M	Late	2.5 hij	6.5 a-d	7.0 g
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0 OZ/M	Late			
	3336 Plus	2.0 FL OZ/M	Late			
8	Velista	0.7 OZ/M	Late	13.8 e-j	5.0 f-i	7.0 g
	Daconil Ultrex	5.0 OZ/M	Late			
9	Velista	0.7 OZ/M	Late	2.5 hij	6.5 a-d	7.0 g
	Medallion	0.25 OZ/M	Late			
	Banner MAXX II	2.0 FL OZ/M	Late			
10	Pillar G	3.0 LB/M	Late	10 f-i	5.8 c-g	7.3 fg
11	Insignia SC	0.7 FL OZ/M	Late	3.8 hij	6.3 a-e	7.0 g
	Trinity	1 FL OZ/M	Late			
	Daconil Ultrex	3.2 OZ/M	Late			
12	Honor	0.84 OZ/M	Late	4.3 g-j	6.0 b-f	7.0 g
	Trinity	1 FL OZ/M	Late			
	Daconil Ultrex	3.2 OZ/M	Late			
13	Interface	3.0 FL OZ/M	Late	12.5 e-j	5.5 d-h	7.3 fg
	Triton Flo	0.5 FL OZ/M	Late			
14	Interface	3.0 FL OZ/M	Late	2.5 hij	6.5 a-d	8.0 cd
	Triton Flo	0.75 FL OZ/M	Late			
15	Interface	4.0 FL OZ/M	Late	3.8 hij	6.3 a-e	7.3 fg
	Triton Flo	0.5 FL OZ/M	Late			
	ES TC006A	3.0 GAL/A	Late			
16	Interface	4.0 FL OZ/M	Late	8.8 g-j	6.0 b-f	8.0 cd
	Triton Flo	0.75 FL OZ/M	Late			
17	Interface	4.0 FL OZ/M	Late	6.3 g-j	6.0 b-f	7.8 de
	Triton Flo	0.85 FL OZ/M	Late			
18	Interface	5.0 FL OZ/M	Late	2.5 hij	6.5 a-d	7.8 de
	Triton Flo	0.85 FL OZ/M	Late			
19	Interface	6.00 FL OZ/M	Late	0.5 ij	6.8 abc	8.0 cd
	Triton Flo	0.85 FL OZ/M	Late			
20	Reserve	4.50 FL OZ/M	Late	0.0 j	7.3 a	7.8 de
	Interface	4.0 FL OZ/M	Late			
21	Reserve	4.5 FL OZ/M	Late	0.0 j	7.0 av	7.8 de
	Tartan	1.5 FL OZ/M	Late			
22	Reserve	6.0 FL OZ/M	Late	0.0 j	7.0 ab	8.0 cd
	Interface	5.4 FL OZ/M	Late			
23	Torque	0.6 FL OZ/M	Late	0.0 j	7.0 ab	7.0 g
	26/36	4.0 FL OZ/M	Late			
	Spectro	3.6 OZ/M	Late			

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Waller Duncan)

[a]Early and late fungicide treatments were applied on Oct, 6th and Nov. 1st 2012, respectively

[b]Mean % diseased area

[c]Quality was visually rated on a scale of 1-9 where 1 = completely dead, 6 = acceptable, 9 = dark green

[d]Color was visually rated on a scale of 1-9 where 1 = completely brown, 6 = acceptable, 9 = dark green

Snow Mold and Quality Ratings Recorded on March 19th, 2012 at Wawonowin CC

Treatment	Rate	Timing[a]	Dis Severity[b]	Quality[c]	Color[d]
24 Torque	0.6 FL OZ/M	Late	5.0 g-j	6.5 a-d	7.0 g
Affirm	0.9 OZ/M	Late			
Spectro	3.60 OZ/M	Late			
25 Torque	0.9 FL OZ/M	Late	0.0 j	7.0 ab	7.3 fg
3336 Plus	4.0 FL OZ/M	Late			
26 FeDCON	12.0 FL OZ/M	Early/Late	13.0 e-j	5.5 d-h	5.0 h
Torque	0.4 FL OZ/M	Late			
27 FeDCON	12.0 FL OZ/M	Late	7.5 g-j	5.8 c-g	5.3 h
Torque	0.4 FL OZ/M	Late			
28 Instrata	7.0 FL OZ/M	Late	0.0 j	7.0 ab	7.0 g
29 Instrata	9.0 FL OZ/M	Late	1.8 hij	6.5 a-d	7.0 g
30 Concert II	8.5 FL OZ/M	Late	2.5 hij	6.5 a-d	7.0 g
31 Concert II	8.5 FL OZ/M	Late	5.0 g-j	6.0 b-f	7.5 ef
PAR	0.37 FL OZ/M	Late			
32 Concert II	8.5 FL OZ/M	Late	0.0 j	7.0 ab	7.3 fg
Medallion	0.25 OZ/M	Late			
PAR	0.37 FL OZ/M	Late			
33 Concert II	8.5 FL OZ/M	Late	1.8 hij	6.5 a-d	7.5 ef
A7087F	0.5 FL OZ/M	Late			
PAR	0.37 FL OZ/M	Late			
34 Interface	3.0 FL OZ/M	Late	1.0 ij	7.0 ab	7.3 fg
Torque	0.6 FL OZ/M	Late			
35 A9898A	1.3 FL OZ/M	Late	1.8 hij	6.5 a-d	7.0 g
Daconil Action	5.4 FL OZ/M	Late			
36 A9898A	1.3 FL OZ/M	Late	1.8 hij	6.5 a-d	7.0 g
Medallion TL	0.96 FL OZ/M	Late			
37 A9898A	1.3 FL OZ/M	Late	10.0 f-j	5.8 c-g	7.0 g
A70087F	0.5 FL OZ/M	Late			
38 A9898A	1.3 FL OZ/M	Late	0.5 oj	6.8 abc	7.0 g
A7087F	0.5 FL OZ/M	Late			
Medallion TL	0.96 FL OZ/M	Late			
39 Instrata	9.0 FL OZ/M	Late	1.3 ij	6.8 abc	7.5 ef
PAR	0.37 FL OZ/M	Late			
40 Instrata	5.5 FL OZ/M	Late	0.0 j	7.3 a	8.0 cd
A7087F	0.5 FL OZ/M	Late			
PAR	0.37 FL OZ/M	Late			
41 Banner MAXX II	2.0 FL OZ/M	Late	0.5 ij	6.8 abc	7.0 g
A7087F	0.5 FL OZ/M	Late			
Medallion TL	0.96 FL OZ/M	Late			
42 Banner MAXX II	2.0 FL OZ/M	Late	5.5 g-j	6.5 a-d	7.3 fg
Medallion TL	0.96 FL OZ/M	Late			
PAR	0.37 FL OZ/M	Late			
43 Banner MAXX II	2.0 FL OZ/M	Late	0.0 j	7.0 ab	7.0 g
Medallion TL	0.96 FL OZ/M	Late			
44 Interface	4.0 FL OZ/M	Late	2.5 hij	6.5 a-d	7.3 fg
Chipco Triton WDG	0.3 OZ/M	Late			
45 QP TM/C	6.0 OZ/M	Late	0.0 j	7.0 ab	7.0 g
QP Iprodione	4.0 FL OZ/M	Late			
QP Propiconazole	2.0 FL OZ/M	Late			

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Waller Duncan)

[a]Early and late fungicide treatments were applied on Oct, 6th and Nov. 1st 2012, respectively

[b]Mean % diseased area

[c]Quality was visually rated on a scale of 1-9 where 1 = completely dead, 6 = acceptable, 9 = dark green

[d]Color was visually rated on a scale of 1-9 where 1 = completely brown, 6 = acceptable, 9 = dark green