

# ProStar®



Your key for  
locking out  
turf disease

You'll want to be among the first to use PROSTAR®, the remarkable new systemic fungicide from AgrEvo USA Company. Extensive tests by leading universities and golf course superintendents have shown that PROSTAR provides outstanding control of brown patch, yellow patch, and gray snow mold. It also stops southern blight, pink patch and red thread. In addition, PROSTAR has demonstrated its ability to suppress fairy ring for which no control agent currently exists. So now you can rely on the broad-spectrum activity and extended residual control of this outstanding new compound.

PROSTAR is in the benzamide class; it represents a whole new chemistry that makes it a perfect choice for use in resistance management programs, and it can also be tank-mixed with several other fungicides, including BANOL® or triazole compounds, for even wider disease protection.

PROSTAR can be used either for preventative or curative control and has shown excellent safety on all species of fine turf.

For more information on new PROSTAR, call or write AgrEvo USA Company.



A company of Hoechst and NOR-AM

AgrEvo USA Company  
Little Falls Centre One, 2711 Centerville Road  
Wilmington, DE 19808

**IMPORTANT:** Please remember always to read and follow carefully all label directions when applying any chemical.

**PROSTAR...Your key for locking out turf disease. Turn it to your advantage.**

VELVET from page 20G



## Overwhelming choice of the pros

■ In 1932, ten professional golfers were invited to putt on greens at the Arlington Turf Gardens in Virginia. The trials included four well-known vegetatively-established creeping bents, colonial bents, South German mixed bents, and one selection of velvet bent.

Each professional was asked to rate the putting qualities of these grasses and to indicate his first, second and third choice. Velvet bentgrass received the first choice vote of all 10 pros for the best putting surface.

Velvet bent's most notable characteristic is its deep dark color, as these test plots illustrate.

poor reputation among superintendents. As velvet bentgrass was weakened by excessive management, *Poa annua* became a prime replacement. As the following generations of superintendents came into the decision-making positions, few were familiar with velvet bentgrass management, and fewer still made the effort to learn.

Agronomists recognize that each species of grass has specific growth requirements for optimum performance. Bentgrasses, in general, perform under lower fertility conditions better than do bluegrasses or ryegrasses. Within a genus such as *Agrostis* (bentgrasses), there is also a range of differences among species. Velvet and colonial will make good growth under lower fertility and drier soil conditions than will the creepers. Colonials will tolerate drier soil conditions than will the velvets, but will not tolerate the close cut required on greens.

Velvet bentgrass may be found in Newfoundland, Quebec, and Michigan in the north and as far south as Delaware, West Virginia and Tennessee. It is well-adapted to shady locations as well as sunny sites. Velvet bent is rather tolerant of infertile soils, but not soils that are poorly drained.

During 1962, a variety of bentgrass called 'Kingstown' was released by researchers at the Rhode Island Station.

GRADING THE BENTGRASSES			
	Velvet	Colonial	Creepers
Low fertility tolerance	A	A	B
Dry soil tolerance	B	A	C
Close cut tolerance	A	B	B
Shade tolerance	A	B	B

Like most velvets, it was light green. Since most superintendents in America believe a dark green grass is needed, Kingstown's color was a serious disadvantage. Efforts to enhance color with excessive fertilizer treatments resulted in soft, weakened growth and, eventually, loss of stand density to *Poa annua*.

However, during 1994, seed of a new generation of velvet bentgrass, SR 7200, was released. Its inherent color is significantly darker green. It retains this color even under the low fertility conditions upon which it thrives.

Although the light textured, infertile and acidic soils of New England may favor velvet bentgrass management, the grass has performed well when properly managed in many regions of the U.S. Additional testing will help determine its range.

—The author is retired professor emeritus at U.R.I., Kingston. This article originally appeared in "The Seed Researcher," the newsletter of Seed Research of Oregon. For more information on SR 7200, phone (800) 253-5766.

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FOR THE FAIRWAYS

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Sample supply is limited. This offer extends to calls made by October 1, 1995, or until supply is exhausted. One sample per golf course. Free sample is a one-third pound pouch, the amount of ORTHENE® TT&O needed to treat most greens or tee areas. Always read and follow label directions. ORTHENE is a registered trademark of Monsanto Co. for azinphos insecticide. DURSBAN is a registered trademark of DowElanco for chlorpyrifos insecticide. ©1995 Valent U.S.A. Corp.

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# TURF DISEASES HAVE BAYLETON FOR WE

To stop enemy turf diseases from gaining a beachhead on your course, do what golf course superintendents have been doing for 15 years. Apply BAYLETON® Turf and Ornamental Fungicide. No other fungicide on the market has the proven history of preventing the toughest turf diseases.

Whether the adversary is summer patch, dollar spot, anthracnose or any number of other major turf diseases, BAYLETON consistently delivers unsurpassed control. And it's systemic for long residual. So after the initial application, BAYLETON has just begun to fight.

It's a good tactic to apply BAYLETON over your entire course. By applying it on your fairways,



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you'll keep golfers from tracking disease up on to your greens and tees. And you'll get excellent control of powdery mildew and rust on ornamentals. What's more, BAYLETON comes in water soluble packets for easy mixing and less applicator exposure.

To find out more, contact Miles Inc., Specialty Products,  
Box 4913, Kansas City, MO 64120. (800) 842-8020.

Then, just apply BAYLETON, and the rout is on.



# Supers say they'd dole out extra dollars for low-pollution, low-noise equipment

■ An overwhelmingly large percentage of golf course superintendents would pay up to 10 percent more for quiet, low-pollution mowers, according to an exclusive LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT survey.

According to results from the straw poll, which was taken at the LM booth during the GCSAA trade show earlier this year, 80.9 percent of the superintendents (68 of 84) answered "yes" to the question:

"Would you pay an additional 10 per-

cent in purchase price for quiet, low-pollution mowers to replace at least a portion of the mowers you are now using?"

The survey also found that about half of the respondents use triplex mowers for fairway mowing and about half offer golfers/members a regularly-scheduled newsletter. However, despite the fact that more than four out of five of the respondents have access to on-the-job computer systems, only one in five have weather sta-

tions on their course.

Long days are not uncommon, the respondents said through their answers. The average superintendent for an 18-hole course works 57.9 hours a week during the course's busy season and 38.8 hours a week during the slack season.

For their part in the survey, the respondents were given a sleeve of "Landscape Management" golf balls and tees.

—Jerry Roche



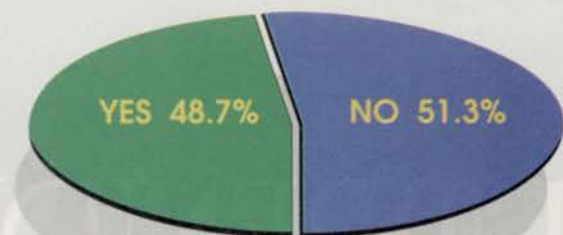
▲ Would you pay an additional 10% in purchase price for quiet, low-pollution mowers to replace at least a portion of the mowers you are now using?



▲ Do you currently use triplex mowers on your fairways?



▲ Is there a weather station on your golf course?



▲ Do you currently offer your golfers/members a regularly-scheduled newsletter?

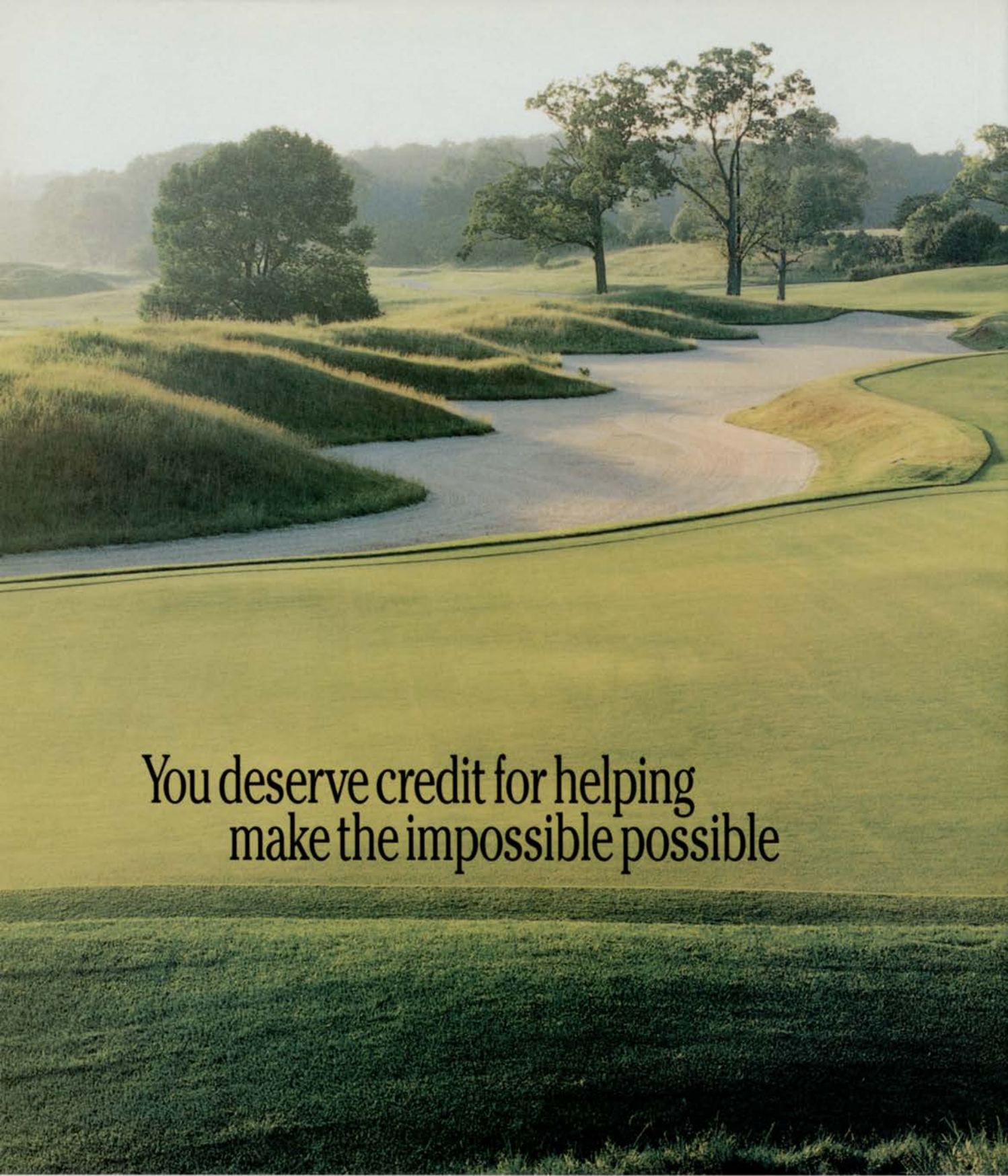
**On the average, how many hours per week do you spend on the job during your...**

	18-hole courses	more than 18 holes	fewer than 18 holes
<b>...busy season?</b>	57.9 hrs.	58.9 hrs.	60.0 hrs.
<b>...off season?</b>	38.8 hrs.	43.5 hrs.	25.7 hrs.

**THERE ARE A HUNDRED THINGS THAT CAN GO WRONG ON A  
GOLF COURSE. THIS LETS YOU CONCENTRATE ON THE OTHER 99.**



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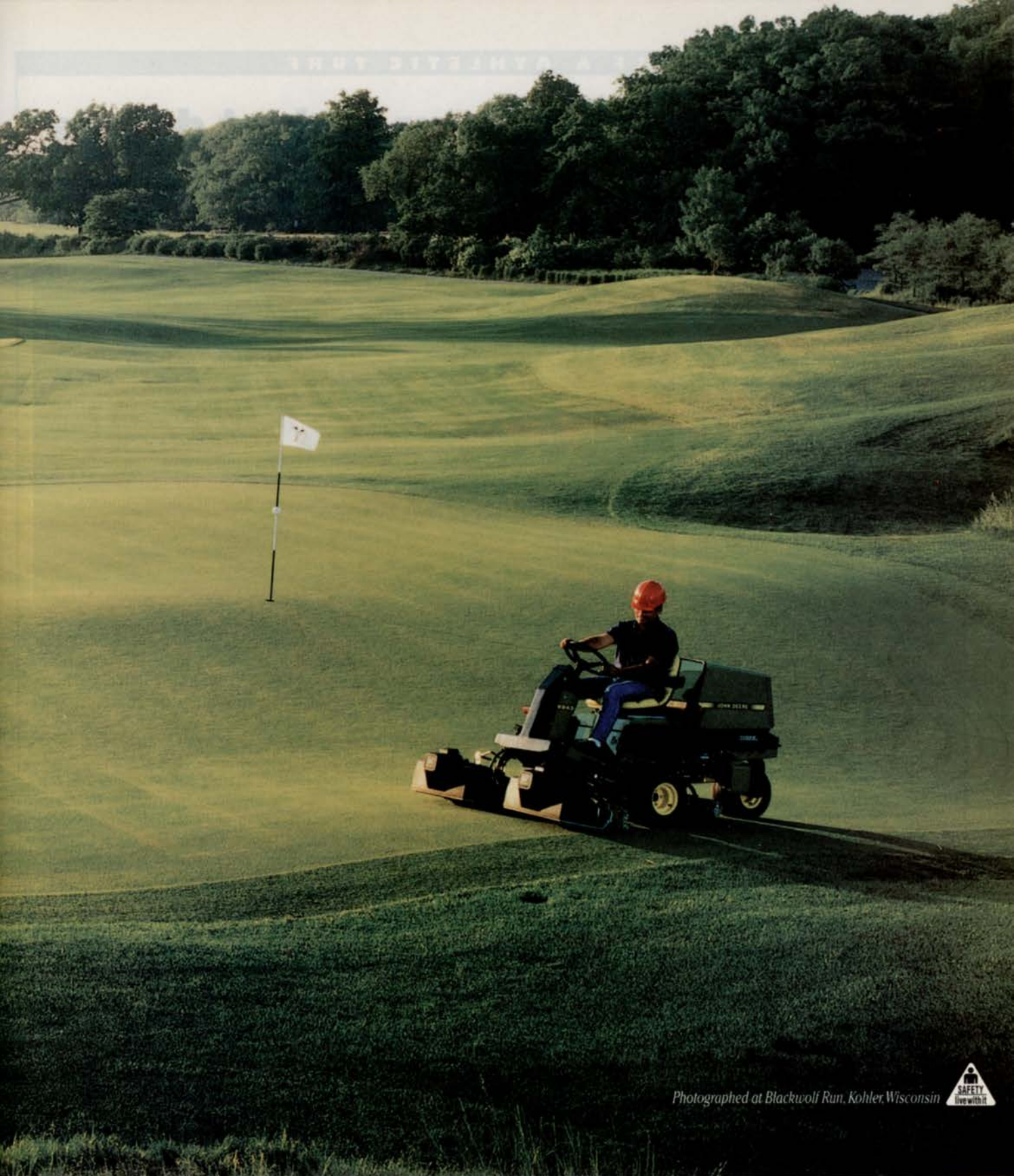


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Photographed at Blackwolf Run, Kohler, Wisconsin



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# Tree care protects your budget dollars

**Lose a key tree, and it's money down the drain. Monitor tree health at regular intervals.**

■ Trees do more than add to golf course scenery. They're also used to direct the line of play, and can certainly create a challenge for any golfer.

Losing key trees, or a golf course "signature" tree, can damage the integrity of the course design. Remove a strategically placed tree and the par of the hole is then affected.

And finally, there are replacement costs.

Marianne Waindle, a horticulturist with Davey Tree Co. of Kent, Ohio, advises that "a little extra effort today can help eliminate future hassles."

And that means frequent tree health checks, which can range from a simple stroll around the course while recording data on tree condition to a detailed computerized tree health inventory. Tree health inventories help identify the threats to crucial trees. And the more information that is collected about each tree, the better you'll be able to budget maintenance costs.

**Group by variety**—Certain pests usually infest certain species of trees.

"If a lot of key trees are American elms, then you should monitor for Dutch elm

disease," says Dr. Douglas Caldwell, a Davey entomologist.

"If you have a monoculture of a certain tree species, you can budget for new plantings to incorporate other species that will thrive in your region."

Learn which pests have been—or are expected to be—problems in your part of the country. You can find out from your state extension service, local chapters of professional tree care organizations, tree care consultants, and agricultural colleges and universities. With a quick trip to your local library, you can find tree care manuals which contain valuable information.

**Count the costs of replacing a signature tree:**

- 1) The money you spent for it originally, or the intangible sentimental value.
- 2) The price of the replacement.
- 3) The tree spade rental.
- 4) Labor costs.
- 5) Repair of possible turf damage from the heavy equipment.
- 6) Interrupted play.
- 7) Time away from other course projects.
- 8) Disappointed golfers who loved 'that old hickory,' and wonder 'what happened.'



**What next?**—Take care of those trees!

"A healthy tree is better able to tolerate or fend off attackers than an unhealthy one," says Caldwell. "Regular cultural practices, such as fertilization and mulching, help keep trees in good condition."

Inventory data can be used to prioritize maintenance needs, such as pruning, fertilization, mulching and watering. You can also use inventory information to implement a plan of systematic tree maintenance. Once your plan is in place, you may not only notice a decrease in pest problems, but an overall improvement in appearance.

## Correction

■ The April issue of *Landscape Management* ran the graph at the left comparing the growth of private and public golf courses in 1990-1994 on page 6G.

The legend, however, was from an accompanying graph which depicted total rounds played, and confused the whole point of the statistics.

The graph at left shows the chart with the correct legend. The total number of public and private golf course openings from 1990-1994 are the same totals as were listed in the April issue.

*LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT* regrets any inconvenience this may have caused.

—The editors

