TIC Vol.

TURF TIMES

MONDAY, JULY 10TH, 1989, LUNCHEON
LAKEWOOD SHORES GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, INCORPORATED
7752 Cedar Lake Road, P. O. Box 457, Oscoda, Mi. 48750
Phone: (517) 739-2073

Volume 18 No. 5

This will be a luncheon meeting so that everyone can get there , relax, enjoy the educational session, play golf and get home at a reasonable time. This is an exceptional fine golf course, 18 holes and the club has a good reputation for serving excellent food. Craig Peters is the golf professional, Rick York is the golf course superintendent. Starting times are not necessary because golf will begin after the luncheon meeting

11:00 A.M. - Cocktails
12:00 Noon - Luncheon
1:00 P.M. - Speaker Jerry Faubel CGCS

Our speaker is Jerry Faubel, Vice-President of GCSAA and superintendent of Saginaw Country Club. His subject will be "Bunker Maintenance" which is dear to all of us and always a problem. Iam sure that he will also bring us up todate with what is new at Headquarters GCSAA and their move into the new headquarters building, which is now under construction.

Directions for those that have not been at Lakeshore Woods are as follows; Club is located 4 miles north of Oscoda on Cedar Lake Road. Take M-72 east to F-41. Turn right, go approximately 10 miles to King's Corner Road, go left 5 miles to Cedar Lake Road, go right to Club House. Coming north, get on U.S. 23 into Oscoda. Turn left at Burger King, go ½ mile to the next light which is Cedar Lake Road, turn right. The Club House is 3½ miles on the left. Any problems, contact the Club at the above telephone number.

COST: Package $17.00 which includes ½ cart, lunch and golf prizes.

We must notify Lakeshore Woods of the number to prepare lunch for so please act IMMEDIATELY on the enclosed postcard.

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Our next meeting date will be August 22nd, Alpena Golf Club (not to be confused with Alpena C. C.). The club is located at 1135 Golf Course Road. This is north of Alpena on U. S. 23. Further details will be forthcoming in our next "Turf Times".

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"HOLE-IN-ONE"
WINNER
Steve Hammon, Ass't Superintendent at Crystal Downs C.C. took home a new "CLUB CAR" for this feat. It was his first ever and it happened at a lovely event.

13TH ANNUAL TURF BENEFIT DAY

Michaywé Lake Course
Monday, June 12th, 1989

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TURF MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

3733 APOLLO DRIVE • TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN 49684 • 616-943-8343

BEHIND THE GREENS
A Monthly Message From Your Board by Kimberly Olson

Well I think it's finally going to be summer (though anything could happen between now and when this letter printed). The cold weather is behind us and warmer days are here to stay. Wow! What a chilly spring. It was a little rainy at Michawye for the annual Michigan Turfgrass Foundation Fund raiser but it didn't dampen our spirits and a good time was had by all. I would like to say "thank you" to those who participated and a special "thank" goes to Jim Sparling, Mike Husby, the Michawye staff, and Charlie Menefee for making it all happen.

At this time, I would also like to write to you about those nasty caterpillars we are still seeing around. If you didn't attend the April meeting at Sylvan then you missed Dr. Dave Smitley, MSU entomology professor's presentation on the different types, what they look like, and how damaging they can each be.

The following information should help you to easily identify which ones you may have and then be able to share that information with your members and guests:

EASTERN TENT CATERPILLAR
-white and blue stripe down center of back
-lives in a tent
-feeds on leaves of ornamentals and wild cherry
-covers entire state
-red moth lays eggs on branches- looks like silver
-spray foliage with Sevin or burn tent if worms still in it
-these caterpillars should have already pupated

(continued on page 3)

(continued from page 2, CATERPILLARS)

FOREST TENT CATERPILLAR

-white spots down center of back
-don't live in tents
-feeds practically everything ie. maples, oak, birch, elm
-covers area from Traverse City, to Central Mich. and up to Mackinaw
-occurs in about a 10 year cycle with larger numbers and activity for two years , then dropping back over the next eight.
-this caterpillar will be pupating soon.

GYPSY MOTH

-black and hairy with 5 red spots and 5 pair of white spots running down it's back
-feeds on oak, birch and aspen. But will move into red maple, if none of these trees are available
-feeds at night, tehn climbs down trunk during the day
-found in Midland, Clare and surrounding counties
-males are able to fly while females have wings but don't
-yellow eggs masses are found on underside oftree limbs
-spray foliage with Sevin now
-these caterpillars will be reaching peak defoliation in early July

THINGS TO REMEMBER:

-less than 30 percent defoliation probably won't hurt the tree
-two years of full defoliation can kill the tree
-water and fertilizer will help your trees come back from defoliation

If you are interested in more information on caterpillars or other insects, an excellent reading source would be:

"INSECTS THAT FEED ON TREES AND SHRUBS", written by Johnson & Lyon Cornell University Press.

"INSECT, WEED AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT" for common turfgrass, Bulletin E2178 has just been published and is available at the Bulletin Office, MSC, $1.65 and written by MSU Professors.

Also available, "LANDSCAPE Cat-alert"
MSU professors get together once each week and discuss current problems and research. This information is printed and sent out.
Robin Rosenbaum is in charge of it
Room 11 AG Hall
MSU
E. Lansing, Mi. 48824

$15.00 and you get all back issues.

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MICHIGAN TURFGRASS BENEFIT DAY

227 persons participated in this grand event in spite of rainy weather. It was one grand affair, well managed by the golf committee and the personnel at Michawye Hills. Probably the highlight of the affair was a "Hole-In-One" by Steve Hammon, Ass't Superintendent of Crystal Downs. By so doing, Steve won a Club Car golf cart with all the trimmings. We hope that this will be the beginning of many more to come however many golfers go through life without ever achieving one "Hole-In-One.


CLASSICS
Imperial Headwear Inc.


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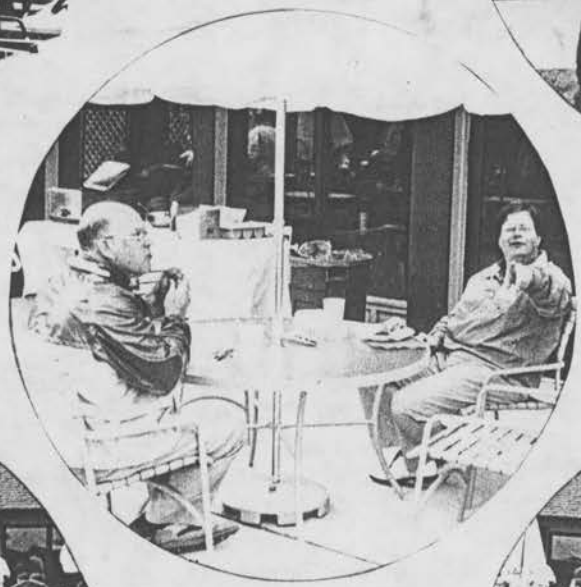
Imperial Headwear, Inc.



IMPROVEMENT OF POA ANNUA AND POA SUPINA FOR GOLF TURF

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dr. Donald B. White
Principal Investigator

1988 Research Grant: $30,000
(fifth year of support)

New materials were added to the program from Alabama, California, Texas, Rhode Island, and Minnesota. Several tall seeded accessions were collected in Northern Minnesota.

Severe drought and heat conditions resulted in identification of stress tolerant strains of Poa annua and Poa supina. Summer dormancy mechanisms were observed in several materials in the field. All these materials were collected, increased and established in a new field space planting.

Replicated plantings of 8 selections were established at 18 golf courses located in 16 different states for evaluation. Progeny testing is being conducted for heritability for materials up to the 7th generation from when received. Seed dormancy of up to 3 months was found in some biotypes. Stolons of Poa annua and Poa supina maintained viability throughout 24 weeks of cold storage. Chlorophyll (green color) was maintained in the dark cold storage in Poa annua for 12 weeks.

Poa annua was separable from Poa supina and pedigree relationships were distinguishable in some crosses and selfs. Papers on stolon storage, electrophoresis, reproductive biology in poas, and chemical suppression of flowering to maintain pure stands were or will be presented at Society meetings. Experiments demonstrated that Poa annua and Poa supina are resistant to the grass herbicide Sethoxydin.

The "floral pic" technique for isolation and control of crossing performed equally well whether the carbon sources were sucrose or fructose sugar. Approximately 1,000 matings and seed collections were accomplished with the floral pic technique and analysis of resulting data is underway. Analysis of data indicates that, with some biotype, more than twice as much seed is produced from sib crossing as with selfs or crosses. This information is extremely important to developing a seed production system.

Divergence - Incongruity (Barriers to crossing and hybridization) were found. The phenomena were found in materials that were collected from wide geographic areas. For instance, materials from Arizona will not cross with materials from western Canada and materials from New York did not cross as well as local materials with Canadian materials.

Twenty-seven different esterases* were found in 54 Poa annua biotypes while 23 were displayed by 10 Poa supina biotypes. the electrophoretic gels of the 64 biotypes displayed 46 different esterase patterns.

In addition to maintaining the vitality of the project, the work for 1989 will focus on seed production evaluations and problems and field evaluation of selected materials.

*Esterase -- any of a group of enzymes by whose action the hydrolysis of esters is accelerated.
Ester -- an organic compound, comparable to an inorganic salt, formed by the reaction of an acid and an alcohol.

(Credit: USGA Research Summary 1988)

LOOKING FOR POA ANNUA THIS SUMMER

by HOWARD E. KAERWER
DONALD B. WHITE

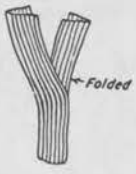
Because of close mowing, individual plants on greens may be a bit difficult to recognize. Often we do so based on the belief that Poa annua plants are of a lighter green color than are bentgrass plants. This is not always true. Through closer observation you may find Poa annua plants which are at least as dark as bentgrass. While the miscellaneous Poa annua population tends to bloom over an extended time period, some plants may bloom once or not at all. Many plants are not distinguishable from their neighbors and look similar. Some plants may be identifiable for only a few days or weeks. Others may be recognizable throughout the season.

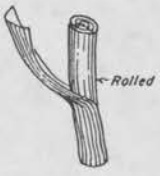
A short description of those characteristics which will help you distinguish Poa annua from bentgrass growing on greens is covered below:

1) **LEAF TIP.** POA ANNUA leaves have blunt (boat shaped) tips. BENTGRASS leaf tips are tapered and sharply pointed.

Poa annua **Bentgrass**

2) **TOP SIDE OF BLADE AND LEAF SHEATH.** Young POA ANNUA leaves will be folded and V-shaped. The upper leaf sheaths will also be folded and flattish in appearance and feel. BENTGRASS leaves are not folded. The emerging young leaves and the upper sheath will be rolled and round. After emergence from the sheath, the blades are flat.





Poa annua **Bentgrass**

3) **VEINATION-TOP OF LEAVES.** POA ANNUA has one prominent midrib running up the center of the leaves. Side veins are not easily distinguished. When held to light you may be able to see a translucent light-line running either side of the midrib. BENTGRASS leaves do not have a noticeable central midrib. Instead you should be able to spot multiple ridges (veins) running lengthwise uniformly across the width of the leaves.

Poa annua **Bentgrass**

4) **LEAF COLOR.** POA ANNUA leaves range from light green to dark green. BENTGRASS leaves generally are rather dark green.

5) **LEAF SHININESS.** POA ANNUA leaves are somewhat shiny. BENTGRASS leaves tend to be somewhat duller in appearance and you may notice a "dusty" look to the top side of the leaf.

6) **STOLENS.** Stolens are unlikely on POA ANNUA plants growing at greens mowing heights. Spreading occurs through short, near the surface connections which soon rot off leaving each crown as a separate plant throughout most of the year. BENTGRASS plants will usually sprout stolens and spread by this means across the surface of a green.

7) **TILLERS PER CROWN.** From late spring throughout summer, POA ANNUA plants appear as groups of similar independent tillers growing together in a relatively roundish configuration. During early spring and fall you may find two or more crowns still connected together. However, the connections soon rot off leaving each crowns and tiller independent of the others. Some plants spread more rapidly than do others but not as rapidly as do bent plants. BENTGRASS plants usually will have several tillers growing from a single crown throughout the year.

8) **SEED HEADS.** POA ANNUA plants may or may not have seed heads showing. Many plants bloom most of the spring and into the summer. Others produce seed heads for a short time and may bloom only once during the season. A few will not send up seed heads when mowed at greens heights. BENTGRASS does not produce seed heads on greens.

IDENTIFY AND CONTROL POISON IVY

Poison ivy has been particularly vigorous and widespread this season; it is well-adapted to many locations. Each poison ivy leaf is composed of three richly green, glossy leaflets. The tips of the leaflets are usually pointed, and their margins are often coarsley toothed.

Where poison ivy can climb trees, fence posts or other structures it becomes a vigourus vine. Where there is no support, it sprawls to become a ground cover; in some conditions, it becomes woody and shrubby. In this form it is sometimes called poison oak, although poison oak is a different, but closely related plant. Poison ivy usually has smooth white berries; poison oak has slightly hairy white berries with small, warty projections on them.

Poison ivy and poison oak are sometimes confused with a shrubby trifoliate wild plant known as fragrant sumac. One of the easiest ways to tell poison ivy and fragrant sumac apart is to crush a leaf; fragrant sumac is quite aromatic and poison ivy has no distinctive odor. Be sure to wear gloves when performing this test.

Poison ivy plants are difficult to kill. Cutting off existing plants will not provide control because poison ivy develops extensive underground runners. For this reason, digging will not work. Herbicides, such as amitrole and 2,4-D are the best solution, but ones designed to kill poison ivy will also kill the plants that poison ivy grows around and through. As the vines grow through hedges or shrubs, use long-handled pruning shears to cut the plants off at ground level. When new growth appears beneath the desirable plants, it can be treated without harming other foliage. Herbicides kill poison ivy best when applied to leaves that have just reached full size. Old, well-established poison ivy may require repeated treatment.

Credit: University of Missouri
Cooperative Extension Service

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

WANTED BY

Michael Giuffre, Phone Only
313/441-2182 TPC Dearborn

Call Only 8:00 AM - 7:00 PM

Mail your postcard, NOW