



Photo by Kevin Frank

Reestablishing turfgrass after winterkill

Many cultural and environmental factors contribute to winter turf loss. Seeding in spring is the primary technique used for turf recovery following winterkill. The objectives of this study were to determine how six treatments affected the rate of turf reestablishment following winterkill: seeding with A-4 and Providence creeping bentgrass and seedheads of annual bluegrass collected from a local putting green; two fertilizer programs; and a clear plastic protective cover. Winterkill was simulated by killing the turf in early spring with a nonselective herbicide. Initial results indicated the weekly fertilizer treatment resulted in faster reestablishment than the monthly fertilizer treatment. Protective covers did not improve the rate of establishment in 2006, and using annual bluegrass seedheads to reestablish the area was not successful. The research will be repeated in 2007 and will result in specific reestablishment recommendations to speed recovery from winterkill damage and reduce the time putting greens need to be closed. — Erica Titus (tituse@msu.edu) and Kevin Frank, Ph.D., Michigan State University



EDGE Environmental Resource

The Environmental Programs Committee identified the need for a centralized, online reference tool for best management practices, case studies, written plans and technical documents about golf course maintenance operations and the environment. The result was the creation

of EDGE (www.eifg.org), an online, environmental resource focused on water management; integrated plant management; wildlife management; golf course siting, design and construction; and energy and waste management. EDGE is designed for superintendents to share case studies, best management practices and written plans with their peers, educators, students, media and the public. In addition, technical information and educational opportunities are provided to assist superintendents and others with environmental issues on golf courses. EDGE environmental resource is funded by The Toro Foundation and The Environmental Institute for Golf. — Mark Johnson (mjohnson@gcsaa.org), Environmental Programs Specialist, GCSAA

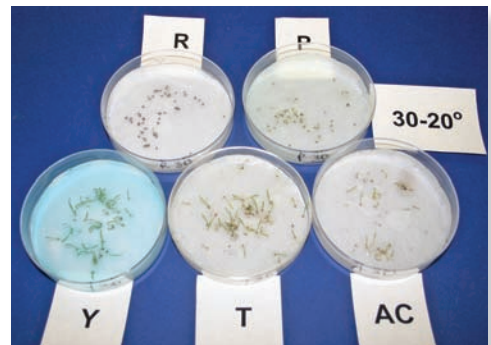


Photo by Gregg Munshaw

Temperature affects germination of seeded bermudagrass

Seeded bermudagrass cultivars have become increasingly popular in the southern United States. Little is known about the temperature requirements for seed germination among cultivars. The objective of this research was to determine the optimal germination temperature of Arizona common, Princess-77, Riviera, Transcontinental and Yukon coated seed. Experiments were conducted in growth chambers using a simulated daytime temperature range of 41 F to 122 F (15 C to 50 C) with a day/night temperature differential of 18 F (10 C). The highest rate of germination for most cultivars was at 77 F/59 F (25 C/15 C), and no germination occurred at 59 F/41 F (15 C/5 C) and 122 F/104 F (50 C/40 C). Averaged across all temperatures, Transcontinental had the highest rate of germination and Riviera the lowest. Knowing the optimal germination temperature for bermudagrass cultivars will help superintendents make sound seeding decisions. — Tyler Sandlin and Gregg Munshaw, Ph.D., Mississippi State University

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