



Photo by L. Tredway

Managing fairy ring on greens

Fairy rings on greens disrupt the appearance and uniformity of the putting surface and are difficult to manage. There are nearly 60 species of basidiomycete fungi that have been associated with fairy rings. Their distribution in greens and their response to fungicides and other management practices are poorly understood. The objectives of this research are to identify the fungi that cause fairy ring, determine the geographic distribution of fairy ring fungi from greens, and develop effective and specific recommendations for control. At the conclusion of this research, there will be a fundamental understanding of fairy ring development and control that superintendents can use to manage fairy ring on their golfcourses. This project is part of the Chapter Cooperative Research Program and is funded in part by the Carolinas GCSA, The Environmental Institute for Golf and Bayer Environmental Science. — Lane Tredway, Ph.D. (lane_tredway@ncsu.edu), North Carolina State University



Photo by K. Frank

Turfgrass reestablishment after winterkill

Winterkill occurs to some degree nearly every winter on greens in northern locations. Reestablishing turfgrass in damaged areas can be very chal-

lenging in spring because of persistent cool, cloudy conditions. Many programs have been proposed for reestablishing creeping bentgrass or annual bluegrass, but research has proved the effectiveness of only a few of them. The objectives of this research are to determine the effect of creeping bentgrass cultivar or annual bluegrass, a fertilizer program and protective covers on reestablishment following winterkill. The results of this research will help superintendents develop reestablishment programs that speed recovery from winterkill and reduce the time greens need to be closed in the spring. This research project is part of the Chapter Cooperative Research Program and is funded in part by the Northern Great Lakes GCSA, the Michigan Turfgrass Foundation, Michigan State University Project GREEN and The Environmental Institute for Golf. — Kevin Frank, Ph.D., (frank@msu.edu) Michigan State University

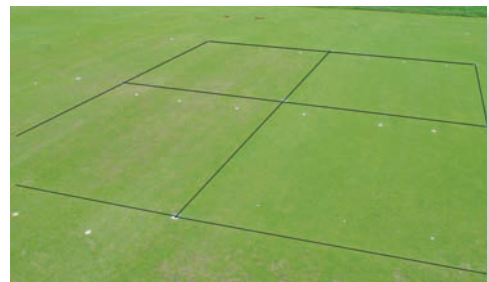


Photo by J. Inguagiato

Effects of management practices on anthracnose severity

Anthracnose is a destructive disease of weakened turf that is particularly severe on annual bluegrass greens. Recent research at Rutgers University has provided superintendents with scientific-based information for adjusting management practices (nitrogen, mowing, lightweight rolling, plant growth regulators and verticutting) to reduce severity of anthracnose without sacrificing green speed. The objectives of the current research are to generate additional recommendations on the role of sand topdressing, irrigation and equipment operation on anthracnose severity of annual bluegrass greens. The results of this research will be used to develop a comprehensive set of best management practices for managing anthracnose while providing desired green speeds. This research project is part of the Chapter Cooperative Research Program and is funded in part by the GCSA of New Jersey and The Environmental Institute for Golf. — James Murphy, Ph.D. (Murphy@aesop.rutgers.edu), John Inguagiato and Bruce Clarke, Ph.D., Rutgers University



Clark Throssell is GCSAA's director of research.

Clark Throssell, Ph.D.