After aerating, reseeding and topdressing various areas on the golf course this past fall, we installed our Evergreen covers. The results were excellent! Good growth continued even during cold, dormant growing conditions. These areas went from 60% coverage to nearly 100% in early spring. Healthy root development was well underway. The Evergreen covering system extended our growing season at least one month in the fall and spring while providing winter protection.

Features:
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- Permits air and water circulation.
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- One-piece construction eliminates overlap marks and discoloration.

Unique one-piece construction is easy to install.

Enhanced Germination.
EVERGREEN covers create a greenhouse effect stimulating more rapid growth than uncovered grasses.

Acting as a soil blanket, EVERGREEN covers retain necessary heat for plant growth while the patented weave construction allows the cover to "breathe", minimizing the risk associated with excessively high temperatures.

Minimizes water requirements by retaining soil moisture near newly planted sprigs and seed at the soil surface.

"Over the past few years we have tested a variety of materials designed to protect our greens throughout the winter. In late fall we installed 18 Evergreen one-piece covers. Installation and removal was easy and took less than one day. Our covers can now be re-used for years to come. This unique Evergreen covering system is exactly what I was looking for and I recommend them as a positive management technique."

"Evergreen one-piece covering systems not only protected our greens from desiccation throughout the past two harsh winters, they also created a greenhouse effect stimulating more rapid growth and enhanced healthy root development in early spring compared to uncovered grasses."

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Fall Renovation continued from page 30

The trick is to maintain this reservoir without creating a waterlogged condition. That is why adequate drainage, a good irrigation system, and wetting agents are so important. Seeding will require surface moisture at all times. However, overwatering to keep the seed moist will waterlog the root zone and hamper root development. Frequent, light syringing will keep the seed moist without overwatering the soil below. The reservoir can be replenished if necessary by infrequent, longer cycles.

One factor that contributes to waterlogged soils is the extended germination period of most cool-season grasses. While perennial ryegrasses typically germinate within seven to ten days, Kentucky bluegrasses and tall fescues can take a month or longer. That means frequent irrigation must take place for a large portion of the busy fall playing season. This can encourage surface compaction and turf damage.

Three techniques can shorten this critical wet period. The first and most entailed is pregermination. This involves soaking the seed in water-filled containers to force it to germinate before it is sown.

Significant advances have been made in pregermination recently. California Polytechnic Institute in Pomona; Liquid Sod Inc. in Brighton, MI; and Northrup King in Minneapolis, MN, have been working to perfect this process. High germination rates for ryegrass, bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass and even wildflowers have been achieved.

Pregeration was first tried by stadium groundskeepers to repair damaged football fields with perennial ryegrass between games. Harry Gill at Milwaukee County Stadium, Barney Barron at Candlestick Park, and George Toma at Arrowhead Stadium each developed methods to germinate seed before it was applied. Barron mixed seed with Milorganite in much the same way. Toma chose to soak the seed alone in drums, changing the water daily. Following germination off-site, the seed, sometimes mixed with a spreading agent, was sown on the field. Within two weeks, the seedlings were rooted and filling in thin spots.

Cal Poly, Northrup King, and most recently, Liquid Sod have improved pregermination methods. By experimenting, they found that by changing the water, adding air during the soaking process, and controlling the temperature of the seed, germination rates could be increased.

Dr. William Levengood, a retired University of Michigan biophysicist consulting for Liquid Sod, has been able to clarify a number of problems with pregermination. "The important thing to understand is what goes on inside the seed during germination," he explains.

"By measuring the physiological response of the seed to temperature, oxygen and other factors over time, the pregermination process can be adjusted to reduce stress and increase germination. Seed generates heat as it germinates, especially when the seed is gathered together in a bag, tank or pile. That heat, if not controlled, stresses the seed and reduces it potential to germinate."

Jesse Johnson, vice president of the company, has uncovered other factors which contribute to the success of pregermination. "For one thing, you can use less seed," he states. "Once seed has germinated, there is no reason to apply extra seed. It also costs less to treat seed with fungicides (Apron) during pregermination than to apply the same fungicide to the ground afterwards." Johnson noted that the company has seen positive results from staining the seed with Bovamura. Finally, he states that wetting agents are helpful if used only during the first soaking.

The second method of cutting down the time it takes to establish turf is "seed priming." The advantage of seed priming is that the treated seed can be marketed or shipped like untreated seed. Priming begins the germination process and then stops it just before emergence of shoots. When the seed is sown, it has a head start, allowing tall fescues and Kentucky bluegrasses to complete germination in seven to ten days, just like perennial ryegrass.

Jacklin Seed plans to have treated seed available within two years, says Gayle Jacklin Ward. "We will be using primed seed first to plant some of our production fields," she states. "The crop comes up faster, lengthens our planting time, and gives us cleaner fields. Because Kentucky bluegrass spreads, it has an important advantage in golf and sports turf over non-spraying turfgrasses. By cutting germination down to a week, turf managers can use it more effectively for overseeding and reseeding."

Turf Merchants has announced it will have primed seed of Bonzai dwarf tall fes-
They are not solid. They are spun-bonded, that they can be left on turf areas both day and winter to achieve spring greenup of bent-grass and trap heat when temperatures fall. As 15 degrees can increase soil temperatures by as much as three weeks early. The extra warmth in the fall and winter. The son, while the dark side can be used to trap daytime heat and insulate the turf from cold nights. A number of manufacturers make tarp with one dark side and one light or reflective side. The light side is intended for rain protection during the growing season, while the dark side can be used to warm the turf in the fall and winter. This may be important later in the fall, when nighttime temperatures drop below 50 degrees F.

Covers are also useful for keeping soil temperatures up during the fall. Some turf managers cover fields or greens at night to trap daytime heat and insulate the turf from cold nights. A number of manufacturers make tarp with one dark side and one light or reflective side. The light side is intended for rain protection during the growing season, while the dark side can be used to warm the turf in the fall and winter. This may be important later in the fall, when nighttime temperatures drop below 50 degrees F.

Mechanical methods of improving seed germination are also useful to the manager of a busy sports complex. Shallow aeration, with either hollow or solid tines, provides a protected environment for seed and developing seedlings. Roots flourish in these core holes. Obviously, a tight pattern will provide the most protection. Light top-dressing after aeration also offers important traffic and moisture protection for seedlings.

Application of activated charcoal, dark-colored organic fertilizers, or dyes can speed germination by warming the soil surface. These dark materials absorb and retain heat from sunlight during the day. This may be important later in the fall, when nighttime temperatures drop below 50 degrees F. Covers are also useful for keeping soil temperatures up during the fall. Some turf managers cover fields or greens at night to trap daytime heat and insulate the turf from cold nights. A number of manufacturers make tarp with one dark side and one light or reflective side. The light side is intended for rain protection during the growing season, while the dark side can be used to warm the turf in the fall and winter. This may be important later in the fall, when nighttime temperatures drop below 50 degrees F.

Translucent covers have the advantage that they can be left on turf areas both day and night. They allow sunlight to reach the turf and trap heat when temperatures fall. Dr. John Roberts, associate professor of plant science at the University of New Hampshire, has found that these covers can increase soil temperatures by as much as 15 degrees F. Reemay, Hinsperger Poly Industries, DuPont, and Warren's Specialty Products manufacture covers of this type. They are not solid. They are spun-bonded, needle-punched, or woven to allow movement of moisture and air through the cover.

Some northern golf course superintendents have left the covers on greens all winter to achieve spring greenup of bent-grasses up to three weeks early. The extra protection can also reduce winterkill and dessiccation.

Any method of extending the growing season in the fall enables cool-season turfgrass to mature more rapidly. The more mature they are in the spring, the more resilient they will be. Every week gained in the fall adds to root development and food storage. These are vital to turfgrass hardiness and resilience the following year.

Sports turf managers and golf course superintendents are learning to make every second count during the fall, when the biological clock of turfgrasses favors renovation. By assisting natural processes with new management techniques, you can gain as much as a month in the fall and two or more weeks in the spring. This not only allows longer and safer use of natural turf surfaces, it gives turfgrass more time to recover from wear, regenerate its natural defenses, and achieve its full potential.

Just as in medicine, you can apply intensive care to keep a sick patient alive, or you can implement a program of preventive medicine to let the patient's natural defenses avoid a critical situation. You are the doctor. You can spend the year in the emergency ward, or you can invest in techniques which avoid disaster. Renovation in the fall is the best medicine for golf and sports turf.

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THE BEAM CLAY® BASEBALL DIAMOND OF THE YEAR AWARDS

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<td>Pete Flynn, N.Y. Mets</td>
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<td>Steve Wightman, San Diego Padres</td>
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Winners will be honored at the annual Sports Turf Manager's Association Awards Banquet and be featured in sportsTURF Magazine. No entry fee is required.

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8. Number of events on baseball diamond per year.
9. Types and number of events on diamond other than baseball?
10. How many months during the year is the field used?
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Deadline for entries: Entries must be postmarked no later than October 31, 1989.

Mail entries to:
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August, 1989 33
By C.H. Peacock and J.M. DiPaola

The ideal nutritional strategy for turf-grasses is to sustain enough growth to match turf wear, while maintaining a favorable root to shoot ratio. This is best obtained by stabilizing the nutritional balance within the plant.

Over the past 30 years, broad ranges of fertilizer needs have been established for the more common turfgrass species. These fertilization programs are based on maintenance situations under "average" climatic conditions. However, seldom do environmental conditions approximate an "average" based upon weather data accumulated over a number of years.

Fertilization practices are now being recommended which make use of current knowledge about preconditioning the plant for stress situations. An example in the "upper southern" U.S. is late season fertilization. This describes the period in the fall from early September to November. During this period a number of factors influence cultural practices, especially fertilization. They include environmental influences, plant growth patterns, seasonal stress and turf use.

Environmental influences are not controlled by the turf manager. However, a knowledge of the plant's response to these influences can be the difference between sustaining growth versus decreasing plant vigor.

During the fall, there is a decrease in photosynthetic irradiance as both daylength and sunlight intensity decline. This is accompanied by a lowering of air and soil temperatures. There are also changes in precipitation patterns. Although the turf is using less water than during the summer, there is still a substantial irrigation requirement.

Growth of warm-season grasses starts to decline once the temperature drops below 78 degrees F. Other physiological changes include increased storage of food, particularly in the lateral stems. Even though low temperatures may cause complete discoloration and cessation of topgrowth, root growth may continue for about 30 days.

Environmental stress during the fall can affect warm-season grasses in several ways. Chilling injury is most common and is often seen as loss of topgrowth. It occurs when soil temperatures range from 50 to 55 degrees F. Higher nitrogen rates prior to reaching this temperature can delay or mask chilling injury. However, higher nitrogen rates can be detrimental to overall low temperature hardiness.

Direct low temperature kill can take place when plants are exposed to temperatures below 27 degrees F. Studies from several southern states have demonstrated that increased nitrogen levels resulted in greater low temperature kill during winter months. This could have been caused by the effect of nitrogen on physiological processes and/or thatch accumulation caused by increased biomass production. However, these same studies established that increased nitrogen rates when combined with increased potassium lessen low temperature injury.

Proper nutrition may also improve the plant's ability to prevent winter desiccation. Low relative humidity and reduced precipitation can severely damage the warm-season grasses literally by drying them out. More winter injury is observed with increased nitrogen or decreased potassium prior to the dormant winter period.

The primary consideration for warm-season grasses during the fall should be physiological hardening for maximum cold tolerance (winter survival). Nitrogen application may improve fall color retention and be desirable from an aesthetics viewpoint, but the effects of increased nitrogen levels may be too detrimental to take the risk. Since the fall is a period of decreased nutrient uptake, there is also an increased potential of nitrate leaching.

Potassium fertilization, while having little to no visual effect, dramatically improves cold tolerance. Yet the long term effects of increased potassium levels are unknown.

There is some indication that phosphorus nutrition during the late season can lower cold tolerance, but research indicates that the the balance between phosphorus and potassium is more critical than absolute amounts. For example, research carried out at North Carolina State University in the early 1970s found that bermudagrass with a 4-1-6 (N-P-K) in the tissue was the most cold tolerant. Other investigations with St. Augustinegrass have found a high P:K ratio resulted in increased winter injury.

Nutritional guidelines should also be based upon turf use. If the turf is going to be overseeded for winter use, the base grass should not receive any fertilization for at least 30 days prior to overseeding. The rationale is to avoid stimulating growth of the warm-season turf to lessen its competitive edge. Wait until two weeks after seedling emergence before fertilizing. Then apply no more than 1/2 pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet. There is enough nutritional carry-over from the seed and fertilizer remaining in the soil for the overseeded turfgrass. Withholding additional nitrogen allows time for the warm-season turf to harden and slow its growth.

In summary, apply the following strategy. Avoid aggressive fertilization of warm-season turfgrasses during the summer months. Maintain sustained growth with a well-balanced nutritional program.

If nitrogen is applied for fall color retention during the late season, limit application rates to no more than 0.5 pounds of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet no later than October 15 (for North Carolina). Also consider an equivalent potassium rate at the same time.

Adjust the fertilization program if the turf is to be overseeded for winter. Finally, do not apply fertilizer in the late season on bahiagrass and centipedegrass.

Editor's Note: Drs. Peacock and DiPaola are turf specialists at North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

CHECK POTASSIUM LEVELS

Don't let soil potassium levels go unchecked until spring, says the turf team at North Carolina State University. Potassium improves the winter hardiness of turfgrass plants. If soil potassium levels were marginal during the previous spring, apply two pounds per thousand square feet of potassium sulfate without nitrogen to bermudagrass or a 4-1-2 complete fertilizer (one pound of nitrogen per thousand square feet) to tall fescue or Kentucky bluegrass.

Other steps you can take to reduce winter kill are raising cutting height on mowers and avoiding unnecessary irrigation. Do continue to mow at the higher height when necessary. The one-third rule still applies. For example, cut two-inch-high turf when it reaches three inches. Typical winter heights are two-and-one-half inches for Kentucky bluegrass, three to four inches for tall fescue and one to one-and-one-half inches for bermudagrass.

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The Irrigation Division, with Thomas C. Jackson as manager, will be responsible for the Western Coastal portion of California, from Monterey area to the Oregon border. It will also furnish timely and thorough in-house repairs for golf course irrigation equipment.

JACOBS CHANGES NAME TO REFLECT GOLF FUTURE

As a reflection of the future plans and objectives of a golf management and consulting firm, the name "Greenvisions" has been selected as the corporate name for the company that is the successor to the management contracts of John Jacobs Golf Management Company. The firm was recently purchased by Ram Thukkaram, a private businessman based in Illinois.

Thukkaram is chairman and CEO of a privately-owned company with holdings that include Ganton Technologies, a high-technology metal working and engineering firm whose seven divisions presently account for more than $100 million in yearly sales. Thukkaram will be chairman and CEO of the company. Ganton Technologies' vice president for investments and acquisitions, Kevin Connelly, will serve as group vice president.

DYE, DUNLOP FORM PARTNERSHIP FOR JAPAN

Dye Designs, Inc., headquartered in Denver, CO has formed a partnership with Dunlop Japan Limited. Perry O. Dye, president of Dye Designs, Inc. and Shizuo Katsurada, president of Dunlop Japan, Limited, have agreed to a contract of capital and service between the two companies. The agreement states that Dye Designs, Inc. will allow Dunlop Japan to be its exclusive agent in the country of Japan.

As the exclusive agent of Dye Designs, Inc., Dunlop Japan will develop golf course design, construction and management of new golf courses in Japan. They will also be involved in golf course remodeling, maintenance and management of existing golf courses in the country.

Dunlop Japan, a division of Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd., entered the golf course business in 1987 with the supervision of overall planning for Aoki Isao Golf Club in Akashi, Japan. The union with Dye is expected to promote Dunlop as a key player in the further development of the golf course business in Japan.

Dye designs was established in 1984 by Perry O. Dye. The company is noted for international golf course design, including 25 projects in Japan. The newly formed Dye Designs International, Inc., offers clients a full range of golf-related services. The company is capable of taking a golf course from conception through construction, marketing and operations.

Perry Dye is the president of Golf Course Builders of America and is affiliated with the GolfCourse Superintendents Association, The Irrigation Association, United States Golf Association, National Golf Foundation and the American Golf Association. In addition, he is the president of Colorado World Golf, a non-profit organization to promote golf in the state of Colorado.

Pete Dye, Perry's father, is a golf course architect of international repute. His fame as a designer is most often linked to stadium golf.
ROOKIES

PRODUCT UPDATE

MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE

The Mighty Mits, a multi-purpose utility vehicle manufactured by Mitsubishi Motor Sales of America, Inc., has been designed to suit a variety of work situations. These include golf courses, parks and recreation facilities, groundskeeping, and maintenance applications.

The available styles include full-cab models equipped with either sidebars or doors, and Flo-Thru and tilt-bed models with two-wheel or four-wheel drive options. The unit has a payload capacity of up to 1,750 pounds, with a 12½-inch turning radius.

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