



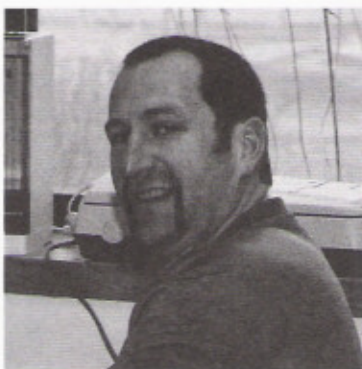
Meet The New Person on Your Turf Team

By Tom Schwab, O. J. Noer Turfgrass Research Facility, University of Wisconsin-Madison

The University of Wisconsin-Madison has a new addition to its turf team. The turf program faculty wrote a grant in 2001 to add a new position at the University to help set up regulatory programs and educate clients about how to comply with the DNR NR151 Regulations for Non-Point Pollution Abatement. This position will also assist turf managers to assess their sites, and develop an Integrated Turfgrass Management plan for their facility. These plans will consider each site's unique attributes and restrictions, as well as account for personal and environmental safety. Kevin Hensler, whom you will meet very soon, if you haven't already, was chosen from a strong pool of qualified applicants. Wisconsin's green industry is very fortunate to find Kevin who brings years of experience to the job.

Kevin has worked in the turf industry for over 25 years. He has worked in lawn care, research, education, and on golf courses. Most recently he worked for the University Extension in Tennessee. He is originally from Missouri (home of the football team that lost the Super Bowl), and has worked in states up and down the Mississippi River including Minnesota, Missouri, and Mississippi. He has also worked in Arkansas, Tennessee, and now Wisconsin.

He received most of his education at Mississippi State where he earned Bachelors and Masters



Degrees. He also did some post Masters Degree work at Penn State but we won't hold that against him.

He started his new position in early January and jumped right into the fire. He co-taught "Developing An Integrated Turfgrass Management" seminar with Chris Williamson, at the Turfgrass and Greenscape EXPO, one week after joining our turf team. This wasn't very hard for him since all his previous work experience has had a turfgrass focus. After EXPO he jumped in again and co-taught Pesticide Applicator Training at several locations. In March he gave a talk at the Northern Great Lakes Superintendent's conference, and in April will be touring the state with the turf program faculty doing the Traveling Turfgrass EXPOs. On top of that, he is producing an integrated turf management manual, with input from the whole UW-Madison turf team that will be available this spring.

In his spare time Kevin loves camping with his fiancé — Carol

and her 11 canine companions — especially in wilderness areas, and also doing home projects. He's not a golfer but after he sees some of the finest golf courses in the country, which are located in Wisconsin, he may be trying that sport. Converting him to become a Green Bay fan may be a tougher job but he already likes Badger basketball.

You'll be meeting this personable, competent fellow real soon. He's a strong advocate for Wisconsin's turfgrass industry and will be very helpful to all of us. He's already writing informational messages for this newsletter, so you can read more about his work right here. 🍄

Mark these important dates on your 2002 calendar now.

**WTA Summer Field Day
Tuesday, August 13th**

- Research Tours with learning for everyone
- Huge Trade Show
 - Seminars
 - Lunch
- "Ask the Experts"

**Golf Fundraiser for the
Turf Research Fellowship
Thursday, October 10th**

- Moneys raised will support turf research work well into the future.
- I guarantee this fun event will sell out early.
- Door prizes for everyone.

Watch your mailbox or call
608-845-6536 for details.

The Wisconsin Turfgrass News

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edited by Tom Schwab.
O.J. Noer Turfgrass
Research and
Educational Facility.

You Are At-Risk

By Tom Schwab, O.J. Noer Turfgrass Research and Education Facility
University of Wisconsin-Madison

I stopped by a skin cancer-screening booth at the GCSAA National Convention this year. I did this because, as my co-workers remind me daily, I am getting older. I'm noticing little spots on my skin and was curious if some of these may be early signs of skin cancer. I've worked outdoors for my whole career and have rarely, until recently, worn sunscreen. This, I would venture to say, is a typical story for many of you. Even now I don't wear it enough because it weakens during the day or I get too busy to reapply when it washes off. There are as many excuses as there are sunscreens on the shelf.

I'm writing this article to ask you to please wear more sunscreen, make it available to your employees, especially get your kids in the habit of wearing it, and consider wearing more long sleeved shirts and long pants. People do seem to be more aware of skin cancer of late because I notice many more full brimmed hats and sunglasses than I used to see.

Yes — sunglasses are important too, because skin cancer can even start in your eyes. That is why doctors recommend wearing sunglasses that block out at least 99% of both Ultra Violet A and UV B rays.

All the facts stated in this article are directly from three booklets that I picked up at that cancer-screening booth. The booklets are "What You Need To Know About Melanoma," from the National Cancer Institute, "Skin Cancer, The Bare Facts" by W.R. Spence, MD, and "For Every Child Under The Sun," from the Skin Cancer Foundation.

Another fact from the booklets is that the sun is the cause of at least 90% of all skin cancers. Thus skin cancer is preventable by taking several precautionary

obvious steps of using sunscreen and covering up more. Another fact is that the average person receives 50 to 80% of their lifetime sun exposure by the age of 18 — except for guess who? One example is people in the green industry that make a livelihood in the sun. Because the average person sees more sun early in life tells you why it's important to teach kids good sun-protection practices. It's just as important as wearing seat belts or not playing with fire. Although it's not as obvious since effects from the sun may not be apparent for 20 to 30 years.

Damage to the skin from sunburns or tanning accumulates over years. Did you know tan skin is a sign of damage? Tanning is the skin's protective response from getting further damage. However, permanent damage has already been done by the time the tan develops. Skin can repair some of the superficial changes, which is why a sunburn lasts only a few days, and a tan fades. But the underlying damage remains. The injury accumulates over the years with each successive exposure to the sun. One of the booklets poked fun at the term "healthy tan" as being a contradiction in terms.

Hundreds of thousands of Americans are diagnosed each year with skin cancer. The good news is that it is one of the most curable and also preventable forms of cancer. Two kinds of skin cancer are most common: basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma. Those cancers usually occur on skin that is exposed to the sun, and, if caught early, they are easily treated.

A third kind of skin cancer, malignant melanoma, is much less common but far more deadly. It is fast-spreading and can kill within months of its first appear-

ance. Melanoma can be cured if it is diagnosed and treated when the tumor is thin and has not deeply invaded the skin. However, if melanoma is not removed at its early stages, cancer cells may grow downward, invading healthy tissue. When a melanoma becomes thick and deep, the disease often spreads to other parts of the body and is difficult to control. Even though melanoma is a very dangerous form of cancer, a 5-minute monthly self-exam can reveal cancerous changes enough to increase recovery chances considerably.

The self-exam described in the booklets said to look for a change in the size, shape, color or feel of an existing mole. Moles are clusters of the pigment forming cells of the skin with surrounding tissue that cause benign (noncancerous) growths. They are round or oval and smaller than a pencil eraser. Most people have between 10 - 40 of these flesh-colored, pink, tan, or brown areas on their skin. Moles can be flat or raised. They can be present at birth or occur later on — but usually before age 40. Moles generally grow or change only slightly over a long period of time. The booklets also said that moles generally fade away in older people.

The things to look for during your monthly 5-minute self-exam are moles that change, newly appear, or become ugly. Look for changes in the borders, variations in color, and/ or variations in texture. Don't overlook your scalp either. It is important to see a doctor if you find changes or if you are at all suspicious.

And be more careful out there. Although anyone can develop skin cancer, you are more at risk if you have light skin and/ or freckles, have light hair or eye color, or have a tendency to burn easily. You should be more careful if you

have a family history of skin cancer also, even though greater than 90% of the cause is from the sun. So people who spend long hours in the sun or periods during the intense sunny part of the day are most at risk. That includes most of us reading this newsletter.

Skin cancer is greatly preventable even for people who work in the sun. Most dermatolo-

gists recommend that you use a sunscreen with an SPF (sun protection factor) of at least 23. Additionally they recommend you wear protective clothing and hats, protect eyes with sunglasses, wear lip balm with sunscreen, and remember there are dangers of UV radiation on cloudy days or even in the winter.

We, in the green industry, have

to be more careful than the average person because of where we work for a living and the cumulative amount of sun exposure we encounter over a lifetime in our business. Much more information is available on skin cancer prevention, diagnosis, and treatment by calling the National Cancer Institute at 1-800-4-cancer (1-800-422-6237). ■

What's Up With All These Ladybug Beetle Look-Alikes?

By Dr. R. Chris Williamson, Department of Entomology, University of Wisconsin-Madison

So what are these lady beetles all around my shop, where did they come from, and how can we control this "pest?" Many of you have seen or experienced the hundreds upon thousands of lady beetles that seem to appear in massive numbers in late-September through early November and still become active inside in winter when the weather warms up. This beetle is the multicolored Asian lady beetle, *Harmonia axyridis*. Because it is seen in large congregations on buildings around the end of October, they are frequently referred to as the Halloween beetle.

This beetle is a beneficial insect that is native to Asia. It was first imported from Japan and released in the United States sometime around 1916 by the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) in an attempt to naturally (i.e., biologically) control the Chinese soybean aphid as well as other aphids and insect pests. Since 1916, numerous releases throughout the eastern U.S. by federal, state, and private researchers, as well as accidental entries of beetles on imported nursery materials have resulted in their spread and establishment throughout the Midwest and the Southeast.

The multicolored Asian lady beetle is quite similar to lady beetles that are commonly found



Multicolored Asian Lady Beetle Adult
(photo by USDA-ARS)

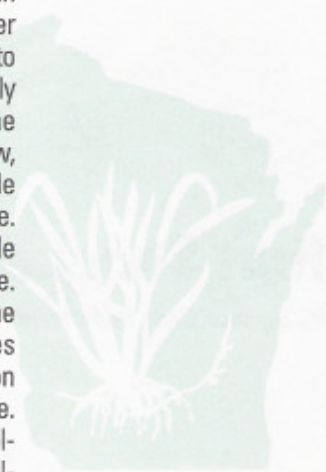
throughout the U.S. Like common lady beetles, the multicolored Asian lady beetle feeds on insect pests including aphids, certain scales and a few other insects. They inhabit numerous trees including maples, walnut, willow, and oak, and can be found in orchards and forests, but may also occur in gardens and on row crops. This lady beetle is an effective predator of aphids on pecans, pine trees, ornamental shrubs, roses, and other plants. Lady beetle populations tend to explode when prey (i.e., aphid) are abundant, often eliminating the local aphid population.

The Asian lady beetle is a yellow to orange colored beetle that is quite variable in appearance. Individuals can be any color from a pale yellow-orange to a deep orange-red, and have from zero to more than 20 black spots. This beetle is very prolific and may live up to three years.

Lady beetles have four specific life stages: egg, larva, pupa, and

adult. The multicolored Asian lady beetle adult begins laying eggs on host plants in the early spring. Eggs typically hatch in about three to five days, and larvae begin searching for aphids and other soft-bodied insects on which to feed. Adults and larvae usually feed on the same prey. The larvae continue to feed, develop, grow, and eventually enter an immobile pupal (i.e., transformation) stage. After several days, an adult beetle emerges from the pupal case. Development from the egg to the adult stage typically requires about 15-25 days depending on food availability and temperature. Later in the fall, the adult multicolored Asian lady beetles seek shelter to spend the winter.

Although this lady beetle is an important biological control agent, it can become a nuisance pest when they aggregate in large numbers on homes and buildings. Homeowners frequently complain when thousands of beetles cover their homes and congregate in "piles" on their deck, get into picnic food and drinks, and "swarm" like bees and land on people. They especially complain when the beetles "invade" their houses by crawling through cracks and crevices. Multicolored Asian lady beetles are attracted to lighter colors such as whites, grays, and yellows. They are also particularly fond of warm and sunny areas. Consequently, light-colored houses, especially on hillsides in



wooded areas where the sun is present, are highly preferred sites. Once they gain entry into the wall of buildings, they typically stay in the wall spaces. During warm days of winter and early spring, overwintering beetles in wall spaces may become active. Consequently, in their search for an exit, they may enter the home's living areas subsequently becoming a nuisance. Not to worry, these lady beetles are not structure-damaging pests! They do not chew or bore holes in walls or eat carpet or furniture, nor do they lay eggs in homes.

Preventing the adult multicolored Asian lady beetles from entering in the first place is the "best" control strategy to keeping them from becoming a household nuisance pest. Caulking exterior cracks and crevices, **before** the lady beetles seek overwintering sites, is the most effective way to keep them

out. This approach will also keep out other unwanted pests such as wasps, as well as save money on energy costs. Replace or repair damaged screens, and install screens over roof vents. Indoor infestations of adult multicolored Asian lady beetles can effectively be removed with a vacuum cleaner or they can be swept up with a broom and dustpan. With either approach, the beetles must be destroyed. During the winter months, when temperatures are typically below freezing, the beetles can simply be released outside whereby they will not survive. Use of insecticides, indoors or outdoors, is not typically recommended unless populations are extremely high. When stressed the lady beetles secrete a harmless, but staining, orange substance. This liquid is the blood that is excreted out of the joints of the legs of the lady beetle. This phenomenon

occurs when the beetles are handled, squashed, or treated with an insecticide.

The multicolored Asian lady beetle has become a problem in certain regions of the U.S. It is likely that its introduction into new habitats in the U.S. has freed these lady beetles from some natural population checks and balances that occur within its native Asian range. Consequently, it is probable that natural controls will catch up with these lady beetles in due time. Until then, be patient and continue implementing the suggested prevention and control strategies for this nuisance pest.

More information about the multicolored Asian lady beetle is available on a downloadable University of Wisconsin Extension fact sheet at University of Wisconsin-Madison Horticulture website (www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/). 🍷

Kurt Steinke Finishes His Shade Project

By Dr. John Stier, Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Last year the WTA, the NGLGC-SA, and the GCSAA provided funding for Kurt Steinke to complete the second year of his master's of science degree project, "Development of Management Practices for Shaded Golf Tees". The research is nearly completed and Kurt will graduate from the University of Wisconsin this spring. Publication, of course, is the essence of conducting research at a large university and is the best way to transfer our data from a project to the end user. Although a preliminary report was published in *Golf Course Management* last year (Stier, J., and K. Steinke. 2001. *Supina bluegrass offers unique vigor in shade. Golf Course Management* 69(5):58-63.), Kurt has prepared an additional manuscript that describes such things as divot recovery and root growth. The manuscript will be submitted



Kurt presenting some of his Masters Thesis work during Summer Field Day.

to the peer-reviewed journal *Crop Science* this spring, followed by a second manuscript regarding the effects of Primo (trinexapac-ethyl) on the cold tolerance and carbohydrate levels on supina bluegrass growing in shade. A related paper, *Tolerance of supina bluegrass to pre and post emergent herbicides*, will be published in the *Journal of Environmental Horticulture* later this summer. Interesting findings of the shade project include:

- Creeping bentgrass quality is

best in shade when only foliar-applied nitrogen is used, while Kentucky bluegrass quality is best with granular applied nitrogen.

- Primo greatly improved turf quality of creeping bentgrass and supina bluegrass, making the difference between acceptable and non-acceptable turf. Primo did not affect the ability of any grass type to recover from divots.

- Primo enhanced the cold tolerance of supina bluegrass. When treated with Primo monthly during the growing season, supina bluegrass could withstand temperatures 10-15 degrees colder than untreated plants.

- Supina bluegrass provided better turf quality for shaded tees than creeping bentgrass or Kentucky bluegrass.

Kurt will start a new job with NatureScape in Milwaukee this April. The turf group will miss his hard work and dedication. 🍷

Getting Easier and Garnering Benefits

By Paul Huggett, Long Island Sod Farm

Buying Sod Just Got Easier - Now Sold by the Square Foot

The Wisconsin Sod Producers Association (WSPA) would like to announce a change in the way sod is sold. The industry will be selling sod by the square foot starting the 2002 season. The benefits are several. All residential and commercial lots are sold by the square foot. Many golf course projects are designed by the square foot. Conversion to sodding these areas is simple when sod is sold by the square foot. The Midwest is one of the last areas in the country to convert to selling sod by the square foot. The Midwest Sod Council (Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana sod growers) is leading the promotion of this sizing change.

"Buying Sod just got easier. Now Sold by the square foot!" is the slogan used and well publicized at the Mid Am Trade show in Chicago this past January. If you have any questions, please contact your Wisconsin sod supplier.

Block Grant Benefits Sod Industry

The Wisconsin Sod Producers Association (WSPA) grant committee members Randy Jaspersen, Tom Halter, Mark Lurvey and Paul Huggett applied for funds from the USDA Specialty Crops Block Grant. The funds awarded total \$49,320. Three sod related projects will be funded. The 1999 Turf Survey will be completed and the 2002 Greens Industry Survey will be started. A total of

\$130,000 will be spent on the survey with the WSPA portion being \$12,720. The WSPA will also be doing its own survey for the years 2002 - 2005. Dr. Geunhwa Jung will receive \$44,000 (\$35,100 grant funding plus \$8900 WSPA funds). The funds will be used to support graduate student Mr. Sung-char Sim for two years. Mr. Sim will work on a sod blending study. Four cultivars planted in four different growing environments will be studied to see the longevity of the varieties. Disease trials will also be conducted over 100 Kentucky bluegrass cultivars to check for resistance. The sod industry is very excited about the opportunities these projects have to offer. 🌱

What's Bugging You?

By Scott Sann, Golf Course Superintendent, Greenwood Hills Country Club

The Northern Great Lakes Golf Course Superintendents Association (NGLGCSA) kicked off the 2002 season on March 18th with its 14th annual symposium. Over 70 superintendents from Wisconsin and Upper Michigan attended the symposium held at the Best Western in Wausau, Wisconsin. The theme of the symposium was, "What's Bugging You?." Presentations covered environmental legislation, insect control strategies, future trends in pest management, and many other issues concerning insect pests for both turf and ornamentals.

The symposium began with a warm welcome from Ken Velpel, NGLGCSA President, from Lake Vieux Desert Resort. He mentioned that this year's topic was an easy choice when he said, "Many golf courses in Northern

Wisconsin and Upper Michigan were negatively affected by the Forest Tent Caterpillar and/ or the Gypsy Moth. Education is the best tool to prepare for another season with these insects. With the past mild winters, superintendents need to be informed about options in controlling these insects."

Kevin Hensler, Integrated Turf Management (ITM) Specialist, the newest member of the University of Wisconsin-Madison turf team, was introduced and gave an update about the Department of Natural Resources' non-point pollution runoff legislation (NR-151) and the associated Integrated Turfgrass Management program. Kevin briefly discussed the State Legislation and how superintendents need to work with the UW in forming a pro-active response to NR-151. He stated, "Good documentation of pest populations

and control measures used to control pests will be necessary. Positive public relations within ones community will also change some people's negative perception of golf courses." Kevin looks to have an ITM manual for superintendents to use by the beginning of May.

Dr. Chris Williamson spoke twice at the symposium. Chris discussed some excellent alternative strategies for black cutworm (BCW) control. Very early morning cutting of greens, while the cutworms are on the turf and feeding during peak BCW pressure, was one suggestion in reducing the damage. The other recommendation was to treat the surrounding area of greens for BCW control. Chris's research showed that most cutworms migrate from the surround areas to do damage to greens. He stat-

ed, "Treating the surround area may actually be cheaper than treating greens, and by putting chemical in a less trafficked area you may also reduce exposure for golfers." Chris also informed the audience about the rising population of the Japanese beetle in Wisconsin. He stressed, "Knowing the biology of the Japanese beetle, and any other pest is the key to good control."

Information about the Forest Tent Caterpillar and the Gypsy Moth were also covered during the symposium. Dr. Richard Lindroth from the Department of Entomology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison discussed the biology of the two pests. He said, "The Forest Tent Caterpillar is native to Wisconsin and will end its cycle soon, but the Gypsy

Moth is not indigenous to the United States and will continue to spread through Wisconsin."

Dr. Steve Millett from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection spoke next about the Gypsy Moth problem. He gave a presentation about how our tax dollars are being used to slow the spread of the Gypsy Moth.

The symposium ended with a panel discussion lead by Dr. Chris Williamson. Panelists included John Granholt from Eau Claire CC, Jake Renner from the Wilderness, and Tod Cantrall from Pinewood CC. They discussed some of the insect troubles they experienced last season. The audience was very much involved during the round-table with lots of interaction and questions.

This symposium always provides very useful information but it also serves as a fundraiser for turfgrass scholarships and research. An annual silent auction and raffle occurs after the presentations, and raises lots of money every year. There is always fun and camaraderie shared amongst peers during this period also. I spoke with many superintendents during the silent auction and raffle period and everyone unanimously agreed that the theme of the conference and messages from the individual speakers was top-notch and well presented. My congratulations to the planning committee for a job well done, to the participants of the fundraisers, and to all attendees for helping make a successful symposium. 🍷

MEET THE U.W. - MADISON TURF PROGRAM GRADUATE STUDENTS

Cultural Manipulations for the Control of BCW Larvae on Golf Course Putting Greens

By Steve Hong, Department of Entomology, University of Wisconsin-Madison

My name is Steve (S.C.) Hong. I am a second-year graduate student pursuing a master's degree. I work for Dr. R. Chris Williamson. My research project involves investigating cultural manipulations as a viable control strategy for black cutworm (BCW) larvae on golf course putting greens. The black cutworm, *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufnagel) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae), is a serious pest on golf course putting greens, tees, and fairways. Feeding by the larval stage results in sunken pockmarks or suppressions on putting greens, which reduces the uniformity and smoothness of the playing surface. Damage occurs from late April through late September.

The overall objective of my research project is to investigate integrated pest management control strategies of BCW on golf course turf. Since 2000, we investigated three possible con-



trol methods on several golf courses. The first component of my project evaluated the effectiveness of chemical treatments applied to only the peripheral areas surrounding putting greens. Our assumption for this project was that application of insecticides to peripheral areas would reduce BCW infestation on putting greens. The primary objective of this approach is to remove the reservoir areas of BCW eggs or larvae.

The second component of my research is establishing mono-

stands of Kentucky bluegrass in the peripheral area surrounding putting greens. Based on the previously reported information that 1) Kentucky bluegrass is an unsuitable host for BCW, and 2) daily mowing and clipping collection removed nearly all BCW eggs, I hypothesized that the establishment of a resistant turfgrass species in the peripheral areas would likely reduce subsequent movement of BCW larvae onto putting greens. My objective was to demonstrate that establishment of Kentucky bluegrass around putting greens would reduce the reservoir population of BCW larvae and subsequent emigrating BCW larvae that infest putting greens.

The third component of my research project is to evaluate mowing golf course putting greens in the early morning approximately 1 hour prior to sun-

rise. The rationale for this cultural management strategy is that BCW larvae are nocturnal (active at night during darkness), and they frequently feed on the turfgrass surface in an exposed manner. Thus, I hypothesized that early morning mowing and clip-

ping removal would likely remove BCW larvae from the putting green surface as well. My objective is to provide golf course superintendents with an alternative, non-pesticide, management approach to BCW management.

After the completion of the

forementioned components of my research, my desire is to provide golf course superintendents with viable, economical, and practical control strategies for management of BCW that will reduce the overall reliance on the use of insecticides. ■

WTA EXPO Highlights What A Way To Start The Year!

By Tom Schwab, D. J. Noer Turfgrass Research and Education Facility
University of Wisconsin-Madison

The list of speakers and educational offerings was second to none at this year's Wisconsin Turfgrass and Greenscape EXPO. The conference, held January 7th through 9th, had it all. The talks were enlightening and entertaining. The trade show was reorganized and full of knowledgeable exhibitors. And there was so much more. Even the weather was perfect, with temperatures in the 40s, blue skies, and no snow to deal with.

Attendees will put pertinent information gathered from the show to work right away this spring. The superb lineup of educators and instruction is the number 1 reason the green industry professionals of all types come to EXPO. The show started out with an optional day of workshops that were very well received. Attendees highly praised the four new workshops for their practical instruction. They were:

- Pesticide Applicator Training with Certification Testing
- Setting Up an IPM Program

- Learning Basic and Conversational Spanish

- Basic Math Calibration

You can count on workshops being a permanent part of future EXPOs with the success they received this year. Some workshops will be repeated next year and others will be new. Stay tuned.

The second day of EXPO started out with a keynote address by Mr. Tom Jadin from the Winnebago Mental Health Institute. He gave an educated presentation for career, family, and self that was thought provoking and often humorous, including many ideas I will use often and not soon forget in my life. Some of his ideas were:

- A way to make your life more successful is to find someone who understands what you do, is not a competitor, and can give constructive feedback.

- If you are not laughing anymore, then hang around funny people. Laughing recharges your personal batteries. Likewise, fos-

ter creativeness in yourself by hanging around creative people.

- Use his patented "awfulness test" whenever you feel slighted by an event. It will put things in perspective. How it works is when something bad happens in your life, you rate the event from 1 to 100, with 1 being "not a big deal" and 99 being "tortured to death slowly."

- Don't let bad habits, like talking behind someone's back, become a routine. Bad routines get you stuck in a rut, and a rut is like a grave with the ends dug out.

- All situations have something you can be in control of that will give you a better outlook, no matter how uncontrollable the circumstance seems.

Mr. Jadin's keynote address was held during the opening session, which also included an update on the status of NR151 from Mr. Russell Rasmussen from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Watershed Management. NR151 is legislation to reduce non-point source pollution to help clean up Wisconsin's lakes and ground water. The DNR wants our industry to use common sense initiatives that I hope we are already aware of, to control non-point source pollution from our work activity. This legislation will affect the way many of us conduct our business because it will apply to any properties over five acres where fertilizer is applied. The legislation will become fully effec-



The opening session introduced attendees to the loads of education coming during EXPO.



The trade show presented every product, piece of equipment, and service available to Wisconsin's turfgrass managers. See the complete list of exhibitors on page 10 and use it as a reference throughout the year.



tive by March 2008 and will correspondingly require municipalities to have education in place for its residents to reduce their non-point pollution, including handling pet waste. Mr. Rasmussen said the legislation is still being worked on but should be finalized this winter. You can read more about the legislation in Kevin Hensler's article in the newsletter.

The new and improved trade show came next. Booths were laid out in a user-friendly maze pattern, which allowed attendees to visit each and every vendor as they moved through the trade show floor. Almost every vendor and attendee said they enjoyed the more personal attention this layout provided. I heard about 98% positive feedback on the trade show, so hats off to the 2002 EXPO exhibitors for helping make the conference a success. All this year's exhibitors are listed below, with contact numbers and names, for you to use throughout the year.

Tasty luncheons occurred each day of the conference. The food was outstanding like it is every year, and the time to sit and chat with friends is always rewarding. There was an awards and scholarship program during Tuesday's lunch time. Many dedi-

cated Badger Turf and Grounds students received scholarships to help them through these financially lean school years. These students (listed on following page) are going to be the leaders in our industries in the near future and I'm sure they appreciated the monetary help from the donors that are likewise listed. There were also many donors that gave to the WTA general funds to support research initiatives and yet others that gave to the Wisconsin Turfgrass Research and Development Fund. The last part of the luncheon program introduced the winners of the 2001 Wisconsin Sports Turf Managers Association's "Field of the Year" program. Those who received recognition were: Baseball "Field of the Year" - Craig Schlender (Baraboo Parks and Recreation), Soccer "Field of the Year" - Tom Jens (Appleton Area School District), and Football "Field of the Year" - Dave Palmer (School District of Cambridge).

The concurrent educational sessions started after lunch the first day, so the luncheon area emptied quickly as people headed off to immerse themselves in the education. There were speakers from near and far to teach sub-

jects ranging from tree care, to athletic field construction, to choosing golf course turfgrass cultivars. The sessions focused on Golf, Lawn/Landscape, or Sports/Grounds — but you could move between sessions if you thought another one had a more pertinent presentation. That's the beauty of EXPO! The downside is that often there are two or more talks of interest going on at the same time, and you can't decide which one to attend.

I missed many good talks because of time conflicts, but was glad I went to see Dr. Bruce Clark from Rutgers University speak on managing turf diseases. Some of his comments were:

- Nitrates lower summer patch severity.
- Pink snow mold and take all patch are more severe in alkaline soils.
- Compaction and disease go hand-in-hand, but don't try to relieve compaction when disease is active, because you may spread it.
- Don't irrigate between 7 - 11pm or 7 - 10am because this increases the duration the leaf is wet in combination with nighttime wetness. This allows disease, which needs long periods

of wetness to infect.

I also heard Dr. John Ball's presentation to the Lawn/Landscape group where he discussed how to sell landscaping services. Some of his points could be used across all of our professions.

- Know whom you are selling to — (62% of landscaping decisions in a married household are made by women, 36% are joint, and 2% are made by men).

- Take care of people ordering landscaping services. Most landscapers know how to care for turf and ornamentals yet their businesses fail because they don't take care of the customer.

- 80% of homeowners are unhappy with their landscapes so there should be lots of business out there.

Dr. Wayne Kussow always gives informative presentations during EXPO. I caught his fertilizer basics talk where he offered many good points.

- Do your soil testing. If soil phosphorus and potassium are high to excessive, then adding more to your turf is neither needed nor will be of benefit.

- Natural organic fertilizer is very sensitive to moisture deficits, has a slower color response, is relatively expensive, and all increase soil phosphorus. These limitations have encouraged the development of "Bridge" fertilizers, which combine organic and inorganic fertilizers.

- An ideal fertilizer has similar amounts of water insoluble and water-soluble nitrogen.

- Use fertilizers with at least 25% water insoluble nitrogen.

So many other presentations were given during the show that make EXPO the show to always have on your calendar. Other notables were Dr. Trey Rogers from Michigan State University who is known throughout the country as one of the leading sports turf researchers. Dr. Tom Voigt from the University of Illinois is similarly well known for his extension work in turfgrass. He gave presentations on selection and maintenance of ornamental

grasses and considerations in using Kentucky bluegrass fairways. The list goes on to include local industry representatives like Tom and Bob Emmerich speaking on irrigation issues, to golf course superintendent Dan Barrett telling how to get the most out of you budget. And let's not forget the rest of the researchers from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Drs. Jull, Stier, Jung, and Williamson, who all gave excellent messages.

Other highlights included two round table discussions. One was on Immigration and Migrant Labor Issues and the other was on Sports Field Construction Issues. And that's not all — The Wisconsin Turfgrass, Wisconsin

Sports Turf Managers, and Wisconsin Sod Producers Associations all conducted annual meetings for their members at EXPO. And lots of friendships were shared during the annual Wisconsinizing social hour. It's no wonder this conference keeps growing in attendance. For the record, attendance tied the all-time record this year. There were 415 attendees, which beat that record by 10, but there were 10 less vendors working the 42 booths. In sum there were 545 people at EXPO, which isn't too shabby. The greater point is each and every one of them learned something new at EXPO that will help them on the job this year.

2002 Wisconsin Turfgrass and Greenscape EXPO Research and Scholarship Recipients

Scholarship Donor	Recipient	Amount
WGCSA J.R. Love Scholarship	Jon Baus	\$750
WTA	Grayson Harms	\$600
WTA	Jason Grode	\$600
WTA	Phillip Spitz	\$600
WTA	Zac Todd	\$600
Aventis	Doug Soldat	\$500
Aventis	Tom Nies	\$500
Bayer	Pat Immel	\$500
Chalet Nurseries	Brian Pyszka	\$500
Dave Murgatroyd Memorial	Steve Houlihan	\$500
Spring Valley	Michael Hoff	\$600

Turf Research Donor	Recipient	Amount
Horst and Milorganite Program	WTA	\$1,890
Wisconsin Turf and Milorganite Program	WTA	\$1,330
Reinders and Daconil Program	WTA	\$7,825
Oshkosh Country Club	WTA	\$2,540
Wisconsin Sod Producers	WTA	\$1,375
Bulls-Eye Country Club	WTA	\$295
Stevens Point Country Club	WTA	\$945
Northern Great Lakes GCSA	WTA	\$1,000
Simplot Partners	WTA	\$150
Westmoor Country Club	WI Turfgrass Research and Development Fund (WTRDF)	\$2,600
Gary Zwirlein	WTRDF	\$250

2002 Wisconsin Turfgrass and Greenscape EXPO Exhibitors

Aquatic Biologists Inc

Robert Langjahr
920-921-6827
Decorative fountains, pond liners, aquatic herbicides & algacides, bio-augmentation products

Aventis/Chipco

Kerry Anderson
815-923-1323
Chemicals for the turfgrass industry

Bayer Corp

John Turner 630-443-7807
Manufacture of plant protectants for the turf industry, Bayleton, Merit Compost Dylox, Tempo

Carlin Sales

John Wendorf 414-355-2300
Products for the turf industry

Conserv FS

Mike Butler 847-526-0007
Legend grass seed, fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides

Contree Sales

Kevin White 920-356-0121
Designs, builds and sells sprayer equipment

Custom Manufacturing

Teresa Krebs 608-676-2282
Custom designed bridge kits. Flat or arched design, horizontal or vertical railings

DHD Tree Products

Dan Quast 920-386-9000
Plant protectants, bio-stimulants, fertilizer and rubberic mulch

Flowtronex PSI

Mike Green 262-971-0626
Fertilizer & chemical distributor specializing in custom blends

Feick Design Group

Dan Feick 608-588-7888
Golf course architects & irrigation consultants

Gill Miller Inc

Sue Timmerman
715-425-9511
Golf course architects

Great Lakes Golf Course Products

Bob Gerlach 262-646-9470
Manufacturer of maintenance free golf course accessories. Made from Eco-Lumber

H & E Sod Nursery

Darin Habenicht
815-472-2364
Sod and landscape supplies

Herfort Norby Golf Architects

Kevin Norby 952-942-0266
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Horst Distributing

Grant Mortimer
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J W Turf

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Site amenities, shelters, pre-cast concrete restrooms, showers & utility buildings

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Jim Shone 708-217-8509
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Tee Shot Marketing Inc

Paul Jones 218-836-2307
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The Andersons

Tom Wentz 608-846-9457
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Jerry Nelson 262-639-2373
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United Horticultural Supply

Shawn Hilliard
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Jim Trzinski 715-258-8566
Custom blended soils & mixes for golf courses and athletic fields

Wisconsin Turf Equipment

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Wisconsin Sod Producers Association

Gina Halter 262-895-6820

Wisconsin Sports Turf Managers

Tom Schwab 608-845-6895
Helping sports turf managers to keep on top of issues pertaining to sports turf

Wisconsin Turfgrass Association

Audra Anderson
608-845-6536
Improving turfgrass management through research and education

Wolosek Lndscp & G C Materials

Dan Wolosek 715-423-3909
Mixes for golf courses, landscape firms and sports fields

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Apr 29	WGCSA Monthly Meeting	Autumn Ridge, Valders
May TBA	NGLGCSA Monthly Meeting	Plum Lake GC, Sayner
May 29	WGCSA Monthly Meeting with Super/Pro	Country Club of Wisconsin, Grafton
June TBA	NGLGCSA Monthly Meeting	Rhineland CC, Rhineland
June 11	WGCSA Monthly Meeting	Camelot GC, Lomira
July 15	WGCSA Monthly Meeting	Wisconsin River GC, Stevens Point
June 12	WSTMA Spring Chapter Meeting/ Workshop	McFarland School District
June 18-19	NCR 192	University of Missouri-Columbia
July TBA	NGLGCSA Monthly Meeting	Crystal View GC, Crystal Falls, MI
Jul 17-19	TPI Summer Convention and Field Day	Ft. Collins, CO
August 8	NGLGCSA Monthly Meeting	Wawonowin CC, Champion, MI
Aug 13	WTA Summer Field Day	OJ Noer Facility, Verona
Aug 13	WNA Summer Field Day	Bruce Company & West Madison Ag Station, Madison
Sept TBA	NGLGCSA Monthly Meeting	Tree Acres GC, Plover
Sept 9	WGCSA Monthly Meeting	Fox Valley GC, Kaukauna
Sept TBA	WSTMA Fall Chapter Meeting	TBA
Sept 30	WGCSA Monthly Meeting	Pine Hills CC, Sheboygan
Oct 4,5	WGCSA Dinner Dance	Quit-Quit-Oc GC, Elkhart Lake
Oct 9	NGLGCSA Monthly Meeting	Timberstone GC, Iron Mountain, MI
Oct 10	WTA Scholarship Fundraiser Golf Tournament	Blackwolf Run, Kohler
Nov 11-14	ASA CSSA SSSA Annual Meetings	Indianapolis
Nov 12,13	Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium	The American Club, Kohler
Dec 12,13	WGCSA/ GCSAA Regional Seminar	Ramada, Fond du Lac
Jan 6,7,8	2003 Wisconsin Turfgrass and Greenscape EXPO	Marriott Madison West
Jan 15-19	2003 STMA National Convention	San Antonio
Feb 9-16	2003 GCSAA International Convention	Atlanta

WTA Members — If you have an important date you'd like to share with other members —
Call 608-845-6895 or Fax 608-845-8162 and let us include it in the next calendar.

Contact Telephone Numbers

ASA	American Society of Agronomy Annual Meetings	608-273-8080
EXPO	Wisconsin Turfgrass and Greenscape EXPO	608-845-6536
GCSAA	Golf Course Superintendents Association of America	800-472-7878
NCR 192	North Central Regional Turfgrass Meeting	612-624-3278
NGLGCSA	Northern Great Lakes Golf Course Superintendents Assoc.....	715-542-2373
STMA	Sports Turf Manager Association	800-323-3875
Symposium	Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium	800-287-9645
TPI	Turf Producer International	800-405-8873
WGCSA	Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association	414-786-4303
WNA	Wisconsin Nursery Association	414-529-4705
WSTMA	Wisconsin Sports Turf Manager Association.....	608-845-6895
WTA	Wisconsin Turfgrass Association	608-845-6536

Used Equipment for Sale

Place free ads for used equipment, equipment needed, or help wanted in the area.

To place an ad, call 608-845-6895, fax 608-845-8162, or e-mail tgschwab@facstaff.wisc.edu.

1995 Toro reel master pull behind mower -- \$5000 firm

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- Hydraulic controls

If any questions call Chris Brindley at the UW-Stevens Point -- 715-346-3622

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