WISCONSIN turfgrass news

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Golf Fundraiser Registration Page 12

## WTA GOLF FUNDRAISER AT OZAUKEE COUNTRY CLUB

# Ozaukee CC - Rich in History and Tradition

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

The WTA would be extremely pleased to have you attend this year's golf fundraiser scheduled for Monday, October 1st at Ozaukee Country Club. This classic Milwaukee area country club is rich in history and tradition. The course has hosted many major golf tournaments including the 1929 Western Open. Course superintendent Colin Seaberg, his staff, and the members of Ozaukee Country Club welcome everyone to this year's event. Tell your friends, relatives, and coworkers to come and enjoy a spectacular round of golf as this 2012 season comes to a close.

You will be joining other golf and turfgrass industry enthusiasts when you play this beautiful links style golf course designed by Langford and Moreau in 1922. The members of Ozaukee CC have generously allowed us to play for a very low fixed cost. Therefore, your entry fee will largely go to help promote golf turf research at your Land Grant University. Proceeds from the golf outing will be used by UW-Madison scientists to develop new techniques for managing turfgrass for the most environmental, aesthetic, and economic results.

The registration fee is $125. For this you will be treated to a delicious lunch, practice range, and golf with a cart. After golf you'll enjoy hors d'oeuvres and hopefully go home with one of the valuable door prizes and/or golf awards. Many door prizes are worth more than the cost of registration. You may register as a foursome or by yourself. The event is a four-person best ball format. A registration form is included with this newsletter and is also posted at www.wisconsinturfgrassassociation.org.

*Continued on page 2*

**Ozaukee no. 1 fairway**

**Ozaukee no. 5 tee**

**Ozaukee no. 13 fairway**

The Wisconsin Turfgrass News is the official publication of the Wisconsin Turfgrass Association, edited by Tom Schwab. O.J. Noer Turfgrass Research and Educational Facility.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

# A Salute to Hard Working Individuals

*By Dan Biddick*

My buddies & I, we work most of the time. The big hand and little hand don't mean all that much. When we do check the clock, it is later. Our friends say, "You are workaholics." We respond by thinking, "Hmmmm, I just really enjoy this."

Our favorite passage is from Ralph Waldo Emerson's "Self-Reliance" which says, "Trust thyself: every heart vibrates to that iron string. Accept the place the divine providence has found for you, the society of your contemporaries, the connection of events. Great people have always done so, and confided themselves childlike to the genius of their age, betraying their perception that the absolutely trustworthy was seated at their heart, working through their hands, predominating in all their being. And we are now mature people, and must accept in the highest mind the transcendent destiny; and not minors and invalids in a protected corner, nor cowards fleeing before a revolution, but guides, redeemers, and benefactors, obeying the Almighty effort, and advancing on Chaos and the Dark."

We had a dream. We thought and stayed up nights thinking. The birth moment arrived "Ah ha!" We whispered deep within, "I believe I can do this." We began. Nothing could deter. This mystery within started to ooze. It began to flow. Finally it got into our blood! We were like gods creating! We built. They came.

In the end, for my buddies and I, it was not about dollars and cents. It was about fulfilling our destiny, following our inspiration, personally achieving our best, stretching our souls, denying the limits, reaching for good, risking the challenge, realizing nothing was impossible, replacing fear with knowledge, finding above all our passion, linking to the energy of the universe, and discovering one of the true fulfillments of life.

**Ozaukee CC - Rich in History and Tradition** - *continued*

You may pay online from the website or mail in your registration.

Your fee not only provides for a fun day of golf, but also supports the Wisconsin Turfgrass Research Sustainability Fund at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Over the WTA Golf Fundraiser's long history, proceeds have gone directly to research projects and more recently have helped fund the Wisconsin Distinguished Graduate Fellowships in Turfgrass Research. Your participation will allow the WTA to add to the new Turfgrass Research Sustainability Fund at the UW Foundation. The difficult fiscal times have only amplified the need for quality research, and your participation at Ozaukee CC will help meet that need.

The golf outing isn't all about funding research, though. It is also about spending time with friends to enjoy a round of golf near the end of the season, and this golf course will not disappoint! I hope that you are able to attend the WTA Golf Fundraiser and play this truly outstanding course. You may contact Audra Anderson at 608-845-6536 or ajander2@wisc.edu if you have any questions. Whether it is your first WTA Golf Fundraiser or you have attended them all, we hope you won't miss this one.

# UW-Madison Turf Team Visits Norway

*By Dr. Doug Soldat, Department of Soil Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison*

In late June, a contingent from the UW-Madison Turf program had the opportunity to attend the European Turfgrass Society Conference held in Kristiansand, Norway. The team consisted of myself, Dr. Jim Kerns, his graduate students Paul Koch and Renee Rioux, Dr. John Stier's graduate student Mark Garrison, and Glen Obear, who presented the work of his co-advisor Dr. Chris Williamson who couldn't attend because of a last-minute conflict. The graduate students all represented the University well by delivering scientific presentations under the overarching theme of maintaining high quality turfgrass using fewer inputs.

Because of the similarities between our climates, Wisconsin's turf research is highly relevant to Norwegian turf managers, and vice versa. Norwegians struggle mightily with annual bluegrass, snow mold, and winter kill. They also have far fewer chemical control strategies available to them, so their research focuses on grass selection and cultural practices to combat these issues. As chemical control strategies are likely to become more restrictive in the future, we will certainly look to places like Norway for guidance.

The conference was organized and hosted by Dr. Trygve Aamlid and his associates at Bioforsk, a research and development institute under Norway's Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Day one consisted of research talks and poster presentations from turf scientists from all over the world followed by a field day at Bioforsk's impressive research station just up the road in Grimstad. We returned back to the hotel just before 11 pm, to a still lighted sky. The sun sets around 10:30, but it never gets very dark because the sun lurks just below the horizon until it rises again in the wee hours of the morning. The second and final day of the conference consisted of another full agenda of research presentations.

The highlight of the trip for me was visiting with Jens Arneson, one of the turfgrass undergraduates at UW-Madison who was in the middle of an internship at Bioforsk. Jens is double majoring in Soil Science and Scandinavian studies. When he told me this a few years ago as a freshman, I began working to get him an internship experience with Dr. Aamlid where he could combine his passion for turf with his interest in the Norwegian culture. It was a stroke of luck that the internship availability overlapped with the international conference.

Jens had been working for Dr. Aamlid for about two months when I visited him. He seemed to be having a great experience, and I could tell he was well liked by his mentors and co-workers. Jens participated in the conference as a tour guide during the field day and helped the speakers attach the lapel microphone during the scientific talks. The most memorable moment for me was during the field day when an ominous looking storm was approaching during a talk made by Dr. Tatsiana Espevig of Biofosk. Dr. Espevig was describing the results of her study in English, then noticed the rapidly developing storm and turned to Jens and told him in Norwegian what I inferred to be instructions for getting everyone to shelter before the storm hit. Jens ran off and made preparations before the storm hit. He was surely mistaken as a local by everyone else, but he made the Wisconsinites in the group proud!

I appreciate having the opportunity to attend these international events which always provide a unique perspective that I use to improve the quality of my work in Wisconsin. I was very proud to be able to help Jens find an experience he is likely to never forget, and one that he will look back on as something that unified his seemingly incongruous double majors of Soil Science and Scandinavian Studies. This event was a valuable experience for graduate students to practice scientific communication and to meet colleagues and discuss research in a unique setting. Overall, the trip was an unqualified success! ■

**Dr. Aamlid (in pink) describing cultivar evaluation trials with UW students Paul Koch and Renee Rioux in the foreground.**

**An ominous looking storm approaches the tour group. I've heard that Norwegians are notoriously nonchalant about inclement weather. This stereotype was perpetuated during the field day. We entered the storm shelter about fifteen seconds before the driving rain began.**

**Jens Arneson (in black, holding blue flag) is a UW-Madison turf undergraduate who spent his summer working for Dr. Aamlid at the Bioforsk turfgrass research station.**

## MEET THE UW-MADISON TURF PROGRAM GRADUATE STUDENT

# Ignorance to Bliss

*By Ben Van Ryzin, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin-Madison*

I first entered the UW-Madison Plant Pathology Department as a wide-eyed and nervous sophomore, looking for a job to pay for Badger football tickets for the upcoming season. Throughout my interview with Dr. Jim Kerns, everything I was told about the job did not register in my mind. Only when he told me I would be mowing grass did I sincerely mean, "I can do that." So you can understand my shock when I received an email congratulating me on my new student hourly position because I felt my interview went horribly wrong. I can only assume Dr. Kerns saw potential in that uneasy sophomore during the interview, being a biology major probably helped too.

That was the beginning of what soon drew my academic career toward turfgrass pathology. Since being hired four years ago I have worked with the Turfgrass Diagnostic Lab testing the efficacy of commercial fungicides and also assisted Dr. Paul Koch in his PhD research. The Turfgrass Diagnostic Lab is also a part of UW-Extension where we help counsel homeowners and professional turf managers about preventing and curing turf pathogens. These experiences gave me confidence in field and lab research and engaged my interest into research of my own.

A graduation requirement for biology majors at UW-Madison is an independent research project. Because of my future aspirations, I felt studying turf pathogens with a faculty member

would be an invaluable experience for me. My independent research project focused on identifying a new inoculum source for the Dollar Spot fungus, or Sclerotinia homoeocarpa, that could open up discussion on how we should manage the disease. My study involved infecting seed with S. homoeocarpa and placing the seed on a growth medium, determining the percent of seed infected by S. homoeocarpa. I also helped develop a semi-selective medium for culturing the Dollar Spot fungus while reducing bacterial and fungal contaminants. By doing this research I was able to travel to San Antonio, Texas for the American Society of Agronomy conference where my work was presented and I was able to take a look at what graduate school conferences would entail.

I have had a great experience working and learning in Dr. Kerns' lab and have found that Dr. Kerns and I work well together in developing and performing groundbreaking research. This is why I felt comfortable accepting a position in Dr. Kerns' lab as a Masters of Science student and research assistant in his lab.

My M.S. research is focused on what happens to the physiology of a plant (grass blade and roots) when the plant experiences different abiotic conditions (i.e. shade, heat, drought, flood). Using the same abiotic conditions I will determine whether the conditions change microbial communities on the plant's leaves and roots. I will also test whether contact, local penetrant, systemic penetrant, or acropetal penetrant fungicides change the microbial communities and plant physiology. Once we identify the microbial communities, mainly the bacterial community, we will better understand what bacterium plays a role in fungicide degradation. This knowledge will further the investigation into fungicide degradation and what has a role in the eventual dismantling of the compound, something that my predecessor, Dr. Koch, worked extensively on for his doctorate. I am excited to continue my research education with Dr. Kerns' lab and also to advance my knowledge in plant pathology. ■

# Sorting Out *Pythium* On The Roots

*By Dr. Paul Koch, Turfgrass Diagnostic Lab Manager, University of Wisconsin-Madison*

Throughout a typical summer at the Turfgrass Diagnostic Lab, samples usually come in somewhat predictable waves. In the spring there is a wave of samples diagnosed as snow mold, moving into the early summer take-all patch or necrotic ring spot is observed, moving later into the summer brings about anthracnose, brown patch, Pythium blight, and summer patch. This year was no different, and since late July the number one disease affecting turfgrass in Wisconsin has been summer patch. So when a sample with yellowing turf arrived a few weeks ago from a golf course in northern Illinois, my first inclination was summer patch. But that's why the diagnostic lab exists, and upon inspection of the roots with the compound microscope they were loaded with oospores produced by *Pythium* (Figure 1). If the superintendent at this particular course had assumed summer patch was causing the problem, and made a fungicide application targeting summer patch, it would have been a complete waste of money and not affected the Pythium activity on the roots.

Pythium root rot is not as common in Wisconsin as other root diseases such as take-all patch and necrotic ring spot, and as such is often forgotten. But when drainage is poor, or soil conditions are abnormally wet for prolonged periods of time, Pythium can infect the roots and cause a general chlorosis or even necrosis of the plants if symptoms persist. Pythium root rot can be seen as a sort of analogous disease to the Pythium blight that affects foliage during hot, wet weather that everyone is familiar with. Though the species of Pythium infecting the roots are likely different than those infecting the leaves, the preference of warm, wet conditions remains the same for both diseases.

This also means that the mechanisms for control are similar for both foliar Pythium blight and Pythium root rot. For both diseases, water management can drastically reduce the amount of disease. For Pythium root rot, this means implementing excellent surface and subsurface drainage and properly managing the amount of water reaching the turf in the first place. The particular course described above was seeing the symptoms only in drainage swales in the middle of the putting surfaces, which is often where the symptoms are first observed. Chemical control for both diseases is nearly identical, except that the products applied targeting the root rot must be watered in to reach the point of infection. Those products that are effective at managing foliar Pythium blight will be effective at managing Pythium root rot, with the most effective curative products available being Banol and Stellar.

**Figure 1: On the surface, it appeared this plant might be infected with summer patch. But after closer inspection, numerous oospores produced by Pythium confirmed the infection as a Pythium root rot.**

A disease often confused with Pythium root rot, or assumed to be nearly the same disease, is Pythium root dysfunction. Though both diseases are caused by different species of Pythium, the diseases are actually quite different. Pythium root dysfunction is most often associated with relatively young (< 10 years old) stands of creeping bentgrass, whereas Pythium root rot can happen on any turfgrass plant if the soil is wet. Pythium root dysfunction is usually seen when the bentgrass plants are under high stress, whereas stress may make Pythium root rot worse but is not a requirement for disease development. Regarding chemical control of the two diseases, Pythium root dysfunction is managed most effectively with applications of Insignia or Segway in the spring once soil temperatures rise above 54°F, while Pythium root rot is usually managed curatively with Banol.

The differences in the two diseases, both in pathogen biology and the implications for proper management, are significant. While Pythium root rot is typically more common in Wisconsin in a given summer, we have diagnosed Pythium root dysfunction in Wisconsin in the past. Knowing which Pythium disease you might have, and being able to differentiate it from other root diseases, can save you time, money, and lots of headaches. For questions regarding Pythium root diseases please feel free to contact either Paul Koch (plkoch@wisc.edu) or Jim Kerns (jkerns@wisc.edu).

# Paul Koch Completes PhD in July 2012

*By Dr. Jim Kerns, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin-Madison*

I am pleased to announce that Paul Koch completed requirements for a PhD in Plant Pathology at UW-Madison. When I was hired five years ago, Paul asked if he could work on his PhD while still maintaining his responsibilities with the Turfgrass Diagnostic Lab (TDL) and my fungicide program. Although some in my department thought this was not a good idea, Dr. John Stier, who worked closely with Paul, said he had the work ethic to handle both duties. Based on John's comments and on my initial meetings with Paul, I was confident that Paul could do this. So off we went! Before I arrived, Paul submitted a GCSAA Environmental Institute for Golf grant to study fungicide persistence in a winter environment. The grant was funded and we quickly embarked on a marvelous adventure. Paul found commercially available enzyme linked immunosorbant assay kits (ELISA) for chlorothalonil and iprodione. Basically these kits are like home pregnancy kits for fungicides. He thought this would be the best way to monitor chlorothalonil and iprodione concentrations without relying on a cooperator that possess a sophisticated gas chromatograph mass spec unit.

Now these kits, of course, sounded too good to be true. And they were. When we received the kits, we quickly realized that we were the first researchers in the United States to purchase these kits because the instructions were in Japanese! So Paul quickly learned Japanese and away he went, kidding of course. We asked the company to provide instructions in English. All kidding aside, the first problem we faced was adopting these kits for a turfgrass system. These kits were originally intended to detect minute quantities of pesticides on produce, so we had to determine a way to detect concentrations typical of field application rates. Paul spent a significant amount of time developing the methods to use these kits in his project. Consequently he will publish a paper just from validating these kits in a turf system.

Once the kits effectively measured fungicide concentration, he embarked on

answering the question, "How long do fungicides persist in a winter environment?" With little guidance from Dr. Stier or myself, Paul developed a field experiment to answer this question. His plots consisted of strips of snow and non-snow covered plots. Within these strips were fungicide treatments consisting of iprodione, chlorothalonil and a tank-mixture of iprodione and chlorothalonil. From each individual plot, Paul and his team of undergraduates collected two cup cutter sized cores using an extremely powerful hand drill equipped with a hole-saw attachment. In order to get the cores out of the ground, the team typically needed the assistance of a crow bar to pop the cores out. Keep in mind that this was all done with snow on the ground. There were many funny instances of getting vehicles stuck, choice words deployed judiciously, and even the use of a sled! I think one lesson Paul learned was to NEVER conduct winter research again! He then would bring the two cores to the lab to analyze for fungicide concentration using the ELISA kits and the other for a bioassay where he inoculated cores during each sampling date with Microdochium nivale, the causal agent of pink snow mold.

From this research we quickly learned that fungicide persistence was tied to temperature. In other words, if soil temperatures remain below freezing, the fungicides would persist regardless of our snow cover treatments. Thus if we experience an open and cold winter, fungicides applied for snow mold control in the fall will persist for as long as freezing temperatures persist. However once temperatures consistently eclipse 32˚F, fungicide concentrations decline readily. We also learned that the pink snow mold fungus has a hard time infecting grass that has experienced extremely cold temperatures. Therefore, we now know that re-applications during January and February are not necessary during "normal" winters. Last winter was the exception; Paul observed a steady decline

*Continued on page 7*

**Paul braving winter to conduct research**

in fungicide concentrations most likely due to the abnormally warm winter we experienced. Thankfully this spring was not conducive for pink snow mold!

Paul then decided to examine the effect of temperature on fungicide persistence a bit further. He laid out another field trial, applied the same fungicide treatments, collected cores and incubated them at 50˚F, 68˚F and 86˚F. Samples were removed immediately after the initial fungicide applications and subsequent samples were collected every 7 days until 35 days after application. From this Paul discovered that iprodione degrades more readily at 86˚ than at 68˚ or 50˚F. This provides evidence that fungicides may need to be re-applied at shorter intervals during the summer months to achieve acceptable suppression of turfgrass diseases. It has been extremely rewarding to work with Paul on these two fungicide studies. It is an area that no one in the country is investigating and it is of paramount importance to turfgrass managers. Thus we used an extremely novel research technique and approach to answer a fundamental question from our industry.

Paul had two other chapters of his dissertation that I did not discuss, but each one of Paul's chapters will be published in peer-reviewed journals. While Paul was conducting his PhD research, he also continued to successfully run my fungicide program and the TDL. During his tenure as TDL manager, Paul was responsible for a program that has generated over a million dollars in outside revenue!! Paul handled the day to day operations of my lab, my fungicide program, supervised three undergraduates AND received and examined about 100 to 200 turf samples a year!! Plus he did all of this without ever complaining, I don't think I ever heard him complain about his job. Thanks to Paul's extreme dedication and talent, I was afforded the time to recruit students, secure grants, and perform extension activities to ensure an excellent tenure case. For that, I will always be indebted to him!

Paul is also extremely dedicated to the turfgrass industry of Wisconsin. His reasoning for pursuing a PhD was to continue to conduct research to aid turfgrass managers. He thoroughly enjoys helping anyone in the turfgrass industry and will work tirelessly to do so. One of Paul's best attributes is the ability to accept constructive criticism with grace. I think a motivating factor to accept criticism so well is so he can better serve the turfgrass industry. He understands that he is not all-knowing and criticism will only make him better.

Paul has been an invaluable member of my program and the UW-Madison turf team. I am extremely proud of his accomplishments as my employee and student, but I also understand that Paul must move on to run his own program. He has applied to three excellent turfgrass positions at Ohio State, North Carolina State, and Oregon State. Any of these departments would be lucky to have Paul, as he would develop a nationally recognized program very quickly. I look forward to watching Paul develop his own program when he leaves the UW-Madison and understand that I will have to live in his shadow in the future! Congratulations Paul, we are all very proud of you!!

# It Had To Be The Education

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

WTA Summer Field Day on July 31st had the largest attendance since the field day that was held in conjunction with Turf Producers International six years ago. There were 287 attendees this year which was an increase of 123 over last year's show. That doesn't include 65 vendor representatives working 28 booths in the trade show. It's hard to know exactly why so many showed up this year but I'm guessing attendees heard about the great education being offered and realized they couldn't afford to miss this year's event. They were not disappointed.

Education came in the form of six general research presentations in the morning followed by a trade show around lunch time. Golf turf research and a sports turf construction tour were featured in the afternoon.

In the morning general turf presentations, Dr. Doug Soldat presented his work on reduced risk herbicides and other alternative weed control tactics. The results showed reduced risk products are not as effective as standard herbicides. But with the increased interest in the environment, many customers ask about reduced risk. Dr. Soldat's work showed those products could be used to achieve moderate weed control usually with repeat applications.

Doctoral student Brad DeBels presented work on water conservation strategies using radiometric sensing methods to

measure ET use between different species and cultivars. This work will lead to better breeding selection for low input turfgrass landscapes.

Dr. Paul Koch spoke about identifying and controlling Summer Patch on Kentucky and annual bluegrass. He told of the difficulty in distinguishing Summer Patch from necrotic ring spot, brown patch, anthracnose, and abiotic stresses. He gave some tips to identify Summer Patch and told how identification is so important because methods for managing it are significantly different than for the other diseases mentioned.

*Continued on page 8*

Dr. Chris Williamson's talk provided everything you need to know about two invasive insect pests; Japanese beetles and emerald ash borer. He gave many management options including products to use, best times to treat, best ways to treat, and when to fly the white flag.

Many other talks filled the day with great education. They included 'Ecological Poa Management' and 'Iron Layering in Putting Greens' presented by Glen Obear, 'Potassium Soil Test Calibration' presented by Brad DeBels, 'Environmental Regulations Update' from Jeff Saatkamp, and many more.

The research presentations were not the only education at Field Day. The helpful and informed exhibitors at the trade show helped attendees with all their commercial questions. Exhibitors had information on seed, chemicals, any turf maintenance equipment you could imagine, turf nutrition, putting green materials, irrigation supplies, and more. Please see and support the 2012 Field Day Exhibitors, listed below. They help bring Summer Field Day and all its education to you every year.

It had to be all the great education that brought the crowds back to Field Day for 2012. Or maybe it was the drought and record heat of 2012 that sent everyone to Field Day for a break from this summer of stress. Whatever the reason, attendees left Field Day with many new ideas to use back on their own landscapes. The team of professors, students, guest speakers, and staff did all they could to make this year's Field Day one of the best and most educational ever.

## 2012 WTA Summer Field Day Exhibitors

Agrium Advanced Technologies
Arthur Clesen
BASF
Bayer
Burris Equipment
Contree Sprayer & Equipment
Deer Creek Seed
DHD Turf & Tree Products
Dow AgroScience
Frontier FS
Greater Earth Organics
Green Jacket
Heritage Seed Company
Horst Distributing
J W Turf
John Deere Landscapes
Midwest Turf Products
Neudoff
Pendelton Turf Supply
Purple Cow
Reinders
Spring Valley
Syngenta
The Andersons
Waupaca Sand & Solutions
WDATCP
Wisconsin Turf Equipment
XGD Systems
















HERITAGE

# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

## 2012

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sept 17 | Wee One Foundation Golf Fundraiser | Pine Hills CC, Sheboygan |
| **Oct 1** | **WTA Golf Fundraiser** | **Ozaukee CC, Mequon** |
| Oct 2 | WGCSA Assistant's Shop Talk | Erin Hills GC, Hartford |
| Oct 3 | WGIF Brewers Outing | Miller Park, Milwaukee |
| Oct 5,6 | WGCSA Couples Weekend | Edgewood GC, Big Bend |
| Oct 24-26 | Green Industry Conference and Expo | Louisville, KY |
| Oct 29-31 | Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference | LaCrosse Center, LaCrosse |
| Nov 3 | Women in Horticulture Conference | Mount Mary College, Milwaukee |
| Dec 4,5 | Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium | American Club, Kohler |

## 2013

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan 9-11 | Northern Green Expo | Minneapolis, MN |
| Jan 15-18 | Mid-America Horticultural Trade Show | Navy Pier, Chicago |
| Jan 15-19 | STMA Annual Conference and Exhibition | Daytona Beach, FL |
| Feb 11-15 | TPI Midwinter Conference | San Antonio, TX |
| Feb 4-8 | GCSAA Education Conference & Golf Industry Show | San Diego, CA |
| Mar 4,5 | NGLGCSA Educational Conference | Wausau |
| March 13,14 | Reinders 21st Green Industry Conference | Waukesha Expo Center, Waukesha |

WTA Members — If you have an important date you'd like to share with other members,
Call 608-845-6895 or email tgschwab@wisc.edu to include it in the next calendar.

### Contact Telephone Numbers

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GCSAA/GIS | Golf Industry Show | 800-472-7878 |
| Green | Green Industry Conference and Expo | 800-395-2522 |
| Mid-Am | Mid-America Horticultural Trade Show | www.midam.org |
| NGLGCSA | Northern Great Lakes Golf Course Superintendents Assoc. | www.nglturf.org |
| Northern | Northern Green Expo | 888-886-6652 |
| PAT | Pesticide Applicator Training (Turf and landscape 3.0) | 608-262-7588 |
| PLANET | Professional Landcare Network | www.landcarenetwork.org |
| Reinders | reinders 21st Green Industry Conference | www.reinders.com |
| STMA | Sports Turf Managers Association Conference | 800-323-3875 |
| Symposium | Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium | 800-287-9645 |
| TPI | Turf Producers International | 800-405-8873 |
| Upper | Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference | www.umisc2012.org |
| Wee One | Wee One Foundation Golf Outing | 630-457-7276 |
| WGCSA | Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association | 920-643-4888 |
| WGIF | Wisconsin Green Industry Federation Annual Convention | 414-529-4705 |
| Women | Women in Horticulture Conference | www.melindamyers.com |
| WSPA | Wisconsin Sod Producers Association | 262-895-6820 |
| WSTMA | Wisconsin Sports Turf Manager Association | 608-845-6895 |
| **WTA** | **Wisconsin Turfgrass Association** | **608-845-6536** |

# HELP SUPPORT THE

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TURFGRASS ASSOCIATION

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# Wisconsin Turfgrass Association Golf Fundraiser

Benefitting the
**Wisconsin Turfgrass Research Sustainability Fund**

## Ozaukee Country Club – October 1

**Where: Ozaukee Country Club**
10823 North River Road
Mequon, WI 53092
(262) 242-3710

**Cost:** $125 per person

**What:** Golf, Cart, Practice Range, Lunch, Door Prizes, Golf Awards, Hors d' Oeuvres

**When: Monday, October 1, 2012**

| | |
|---|---|
| 9:30-11:00 | Registration |
| 9:30-11:30 | Range |
| 10:30-11:30 | Lunch |
| 11:45 | 4-Person Best Ball Shotgun Start |
| After Golf | Hors d' Oeuvres, Reception, Prizes, Cash Bar |

**Questions:** (608) 845-6536

**Directions:** Exit #85 (Mequon Exit) off I-43 / Go West on Mequon Rd 2 ½ miles to N. River Rd / Go South on N. River Rd 2 blocks to Course

**Ozaukee Country Club**

Ozaukee Country Club is a storied club rich with history and tradition. The Langford and Moreau links style design, which accentuated open fairways and plenty of visibility, opened in 1922. According to the renowned local sports writer Billy Sixty, "The large undulating greens make putting no easy matter." Ozaukee Country Club was privileged enough to host the 1929 Western Open, justifying its position as a quality golf facility within the Midwest. Over the years the course has indeed changed but the quality of the putting surfaces still is the pride of the club. The gentle rolling hills and classic design make this facility a great place to play.

You are invited to play this classic Wisconsin treasure. Course superintendent Colin Seaberg, his staff, and the members of Ozaukee Country Club, welcome everyone to this WTA event. Proceeds from the golf outing will be used by the UW-Madison turf faculty to develop new techniques for managing turfgrass with the most environmental approach.

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## ENTRY FORM – WTA Golf Outing Fundraiser

Name: _____ Phone: (  ) _____

Name: _____ Email: _____

Name: _____

Name: _____

# of People Attending ____ x $125 per person = _____

**You May Also Sponsor A Golf Hole or Make An Additional Tax Deductible Contribution**

Optional Tee Sign Golf Hole Sponsorship x $100 = _____

Name To Be Printed on Tee Sign --- _____

or Additional Tax Deductible Contribution = _____

- Please make check payable to WTA and return to 2502 Highway M / Verona,WI / 53593
- Refer questions about the outing to Audra Anderson at @ 608-845-6536 or ajander2@wisc.edu
- Registration deadline is Tuesday, September 25, 2012
- You may register by yourself or as a foursome