

WTA Summer Field Day Has Something for Everyone

Registration Form Enclosed

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

The WTA Summer Field Day will be here before you know it. The date is set for Tuesday, July 26, 2011. This is a wonderful day for you to visit the OJ Noer Facility and see all the new turfgrass research being conducted at the University. There are over 80 studies ongoing this summer and several of the most pertinent ones will be showcased during the research tours. The education will describe new turf maintenance findings to help all turf managers with their sportsfields, golf courses, sod farms, lawn care properties, parks, and other commercial turf areas.

Presentations and interaction with the researchers promise to go more in depth than in past years. Comments from attendees asked for longer discussions during the educational tour. Thus quality rather than quantity will be the theme for 2011. There will be educational sessions offered during the morning and afternoon.

The morning education will have a theme of 'Pesticides and Pest Control.' Are you confused by all the new herbicides that are currently available? You can now selectively take bentgrass and tall fescue out of Kentucky bluegrass, or *Poa annua* out of bentgrass. You can apply broadleaf herbicides that have little to no odor, volatility, or mowing restrictions, and use herbicides that more effectively control unusual weeds such as nutsedge. Learn about all the new herbicides from university researchers at summer field day.

All turf managers strive to avoid making pesticide application errors. Learn from the experts how to avoid making costly and embarrassing application mistakes during the morning education tour.

There are also organic options to lawn pest control. Dr. Doug Soldat will explain the new UW-Madison organic turf management publication.

Explore the new pesticide management building at OJ Noer. Learn best practices for designing agricultural buildings from UW-Madison agricultural engineer Dr. David Kammel. Discover costs, requirements, and tips for constructing similar buildings.

Education continues in the afternoon with three different learning tracks. There will be a golf/commercial turf research



The large crowds gathering for the education of Summer Field Day 2010



The helpful exhibitors in the trade show will answer all your commercial questions

Continued on page 3

AMBASSADOR MESSAGE

You Cannot Take The Farm Out of The Boy

By Monroe S. Miller, WTA Ambassador



It's been a lousy spring in Wisconsin if you are in the turfgrass business. The cool and wet weather has slowed landscape construction and sod demand. Golf courses have lost rounds they likely won't be able to make up and at the same time some were trying to recover from winter injury. Lawn care companies were slowed in some of their operations. Our sports

fields were similarly adversely affected in many of the things they needed to do. Distributors and manufacturers feel it down the line in their sales of equipment and supplies.

But the weather notwithstanding, turf managers are an optimistic group. We are all well aware of how the weather can influence what we do and deal with it on a constant basis throughout the year. Good turf managers have recognized the economic realities of today's economy and adapted the best they can.

The well of optimism, in my view, comes from the love most of us have of the numerous turfgrass professions. We could amend the old saying that "you can take the boy off the farm, but you cannot take the farm out of the boy" and apply it to the

men and women involved in turf. I heard one grizzled veteran comment that we are among the best problem solvers around and aren't about to surrender to the ones we face this spring.

In my own case, I volunteer at the golf course that employed me for 36 years. I do it for the sheer pleasure I derive from mowing greens or fairways on the cool, crisp mornings. I sensed the same attitude at the May meetings of the WGCSA and the WSTMA - there was less grouching about the current weather and more conversation about how the baseball plays in the infield, how the ball rolls on a green or which is the best grass variety. I spent half an hour after supper one evening visiting with a lawn care guy who was hoping to sign me up as a customer. That's optimism!

Another good reason for optimism in the face of problems is the knowledge that the O.J. Noer Turfgrass Research Facility is a beehive of activity these days. UW-Madison faculty, ARS staff, grad students and undergrad summer interns are focused on the science and research that will help us solve the issues of today and tomorrow.

So please consider attending the WTA Summer Field Day on July 26th to see for yourself the kind of projects you are supporting. I think you will be reassured and even impressed. ■



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WTA Summer Field Day Has Something for Everyone - continued

track and a lawn care workshop on the Noer research plots, and a sportsfield bus tour that will visit several area athletic fields. Space is limited for the lawn care workshop, so register early if interested. Both the lawn care workshop and sportsfield bus tour have additional fees to cover added expenses. Lunch is included with all the registrations. Please see the included registration form for details.

The following describes the three afternoon learning tracks.

- 1) Golf and commercial turf learning track:
 - Fungicide and water use on five different fairway turf species
 - The 'Greenway' study including DMI fungicide and Growing Degree Day information
 - Fungicide degradation and 'Actigard' effects on dollar spot
 - Secondary effects of fungicides on white grubs
 - Brown ring patch and fairy ring biology

- 2) Lawn care workshop:
 - Small equipment preventive and in-the-field maintenance
 - Ride-on spreader sprayer equipment calibration
 - Spray gun calibration
 - Drop and rotary spreader calibration
- 3) Sportsfield bus tour:
 - Camp Randall stadium
 - Goodman softball diamond
 - West Madison little league complex

All the education will be complemented by the ever popular summer field day trade show. Helpful vendors who will answer questions about their latest products will feature all the latest supplies, services, and equipment available to the turf industry. Several equipment vendors allow test drives of their products so you can compare between manufacturers.

New to field day this year will be an exploratory soil pit where you will learn how glaciers and other factors developed the different soil layers of south central Wisconsin. This will be both fun and educational for anyone

who dares enter the depths of the Noer Facility.

Summer Field Day is a great way to learn about the latest research coming from the UW-Madison, compare the newest commercial offerings from the trade show, visit with colleagues over a great lunch, and participate in one of the afternoon learning tracks. We are also hoping to have some special guests for you to visit with, and the refurbished WTA truck will be on display. You will surely leave Field Day with many ideas to put into practice back home. Contact Audra Anderson, WTA administrative assistant, at 608-845-6536 or ajander2@wisc.edu if you have any questions.

Your Field Day brochure will be emailed rather than mailed to you as in previous years. The brochure will also appear in all your individual association newsletters or it may be downloaded from the WTA website, www.wisconsin-turfgrass-association.org. Also new this year, you may pay online if so desired. Field Day 2011 is going to be the best ever, and I hope you can fit it in - July 26th. ■



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When Annual Doesn't Really Mean Annual

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

Looking back on my own turfgrass education in college, it all seemed so straightforward at the time. Compared to the theory and exceptions that abound in mathematics, turfgrass seemed so much more straightforward. One of these straightforward concepts we learned was the concept of an annual plant vs a perennial plant. Perennial plants lived for several seasons, annual plants lived for one. It was pretty simple.

Fast forward to today and we know it's not quite so simple. Annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) is the king of confusing life cycles. This plant can be anything from a true annual where it really only lives one year to a true perennial, where it can survive for decades. It can also take on in-between life habits, where under certain conditions it survives for several seasons. Another so-called annual plant, annual ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), can behave in a similar manner. Despite its name, annual ryegrass can survive for two years in the field in Wisconsin and for several years in the greenhouse. This semi-perennial state can make management of this plant difficult and frustrating for lawn care providers.

Annual ryegrass is a fast growing plant that oftentimes germinates within 7 days of seeding. Because of this rapid germination, it is often used as a quick seeding in the late fall at construction sites to prevent soil erosion over the winter, often in concert with a dormant seeding of a desirable turfgrass such as Kentucky bluegrass. The thinking is that as an annual plant, the annual ryegrass will die over the winter and in the spring the more desirable and permanent turfgrass species will flourish. This line of thinking would be excellent except for the fact the annual ryegrass is not a true annual plant, and hence does not always die off in the winter. Because of its fast growth, wide leaf blade, and lime-green color annual ryegrass is a weed when mixed in with Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and fine fescues. It is most often observed early in the spring, not long after the snow melts and when most other grasses are not growing aggressively.

Identification of annual ryegrass can be difficult because it is often confused with quackgrass (*Agropyronrepens*). Both quackgrass and annual ryegrass have wide leaf blades, often have a lime-green color,



Figure 1: The wide leaf blade with parallel veins, membranous ligule, and prominent auricles are key identifying characteristics of annual ryegrass. Photo courtesy North Carolina State University (http://www.turfinfo.ncsu.edu/turfgrasses/ryegrass_annual.aspx).

grow aggressively in the early spring, and have prominent auricles (Figure 1). There are two differences that are key in differentiating between the two plants. Annual ryegrass has a membranous ligule that is usually 1/10" long, whereas quackgrass basically has no ligule. In addition, annual ryegrass has a bunch-type growth habit, while quackgrass can spread through prominent rhizomes just underneath the soil surface.

Proper identification of annual ryegrass is critical because of its life cycle and the implications for control. While both weeds

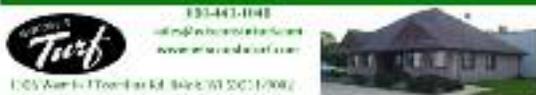
are very difficult to control with selective herbicides, annual ryegrass will usually never live beyond two full years. This means that if seedhead production is controlled through proper mowing height and intervals, the weed will eventually die out and widespread lawn renovation is not necessary. Quackgrass, on the other hand, is a perennial that must be controlled or it will continue to spread via rhizomes year after year. The primary means of controlling quackgrass is to spray the patches with a non-selective herbicide and reseed or pull/dig out the plants. ■

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How I'd Manage Potassium on Lawns and Landscapes

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

Over the last several years as the turfgrass nutrient and water extension specialist with University of Wisconsin-Extension, I've slowly been developing my philosophy of potassium management based on my research, scientific literature, theory and observation. I teach my view point every fall to a group of students who are too green to be shocked, but when I revealed my philosophy to a group of workshop attendees at the Canadian International Turfgrass Conference in Vancouver in March, it was clear that my recommendations were a major reversal from what they've been taught. However, I'm fairly confident that we've been managing potassium in a less than ideal way for quite a long time. Hear me out.

We often hear that potassium is a nutrient that improves stress tolerance of turf; specifically heat stress, drought stress, and definitely cold stress. The cold stress association has been beaten into our subconscious particularly hard as we call fertilizers high in potassium "winterizers". However, a careful review of the scientific literature over the past 60 years makes it clear that potassium is a good winterizer in warm-season grass, but studies on cool-season turf find that it has little to no effect on the cold tolerance of these grasses. (Common cool-season grasses include Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, fine fescues, tall fescue, and creeping bentgrass). We probably owe a good deal of our perceptions to the Scotts brand fertilizers, who decided that it makes more sense to market all fall/winter fertilizers in the same way across the US, rather than have different fertilizer formulations for north and south. There is no harm in that – potassium improves winter hardiness of warm-season grasses and it won't hurt the cool-season ones, right?

New research at Cornell University and University of Massachusetts has shown fairly conclusively that increased levels of potassium in the tissue of cool-season grasses greatly increases the severity of gray snow mold. This fact coupled with the lack of evidence that potassium improves cold tolerance leads me to believe that fall is actually not a good time to apply potassium. In fact, the evidence that potassium increases heat and drought tolerance is more convincing for

cool-season grasses. Therefore, I'd apply potassium around May and stop applying it by August. Those timings will allow the turf to benefit from the potassium during heat and drought periods, but allow the tissue potassium levels to decline by winter to minimize gray snow mold severity.

However, I firmly believe that for lawns and landscapes potassium should only be applied if need is shown by a soil test. If soil potassium is sufficient, it is unlikely that you would expect to see an extra benefit from any application of potassium. But if soil testing is impractical, I'd aim to apply about 1 lb/M of potassium during the year. This level will maintain the potassium level in the soil, anything more will increase it, and anything less will result in declining soil potassium.

Finally, with the implementation of the phosphorus ban for lawn fertilizers, I think it's time for lawn care and landscaping companies to switch to nitrogen-only fertilizers (no P or K) and charge customers for soil tests (you should be able to get a test for \$7 and charge the customer \$15 or \$20). If the tests come back showing a need for phosphorus or potassium that would be another revenue-generating "special" application (i.e. \$50 for a potassium application). If not, you can convince the customer that the applications you made were only what the plant required. No more, no less. ■

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MEET THE UW-MADISON TURF PROGRAM GRADUATE STUDENT Reluctant Newcomer, Turned Enthusiast

By, Renee A. Rioux, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin-Madison

When I first found out that I would be meeting with UW-Madison's turf pathologist, Dr. Jim Kerns, during my graduate recruitment visit to the plant pathology department, I was outraged. Turfgrass science? Don't they just spray pesticides and stuff? I was so incensed by the whole prospect of meeting with Dr. Kerns that I actually called the department to make sure there hadn't been some sort of mistake. Nope, there was no mistake. Dr. Kerns wanted to see me and there was no way out of it. A month later, I showed up in Dr. Kerns office, not knowing what to expect and still not very enthusiastic. As much as I did not want to like him, Dr. Kerns was really not that bad. He was easy to talk to, motivated, and enthusiastic about his research - in other words, exactly what I wanted in an advisor. Additionally, he gave me my first insight into the great research that pathologists and other scientists do in the turfgrass line of work. It turned out there was A LOT more to this field than just spraying stuff. In fact, as a turf pathologist I could do the exact same types of research I would have done in any agricultural system, but with more resources at my disposal and a better chance of making a niche for myself, given the relatively small size of the field. Over the next months, Dr. Kerns and I e-mailed back and forth and a project took form. After that, my fate was sealed: I was to be the next PhD student in the turfgrass pathology lab at UW-Madison.

Prior to moving to Wisconsin for graduate school, almost my entire life had been spent in Maine. I received my BS in biology from the University of Maine in May 2008 and immediately began work towards an MS in Botany and Plant Pathology under the direction of Dr. Stellos Tavantzis. At the time, I thought I eventually wanted to get into biomedical sciences. It quickly came to my attention, however, that plants were way better to work with than people. Points in case, I could infect them with whatever pathogen I was working on—even kill them—and nobody thought twice about it! This was my kind of research! For my MS, I used a combination of infection assays and molecular techniques to determine genes that enable infection of rice and potatoes by *Rhizoctonia solani* (which many of you probably know as the causal agent of brown patch in turf). This was a great project that allowed me to learn many useful skills as well as to spend a summer working at the USDA-ARS National Rice Research Center in Stuttgart, Arkansas. It also, however, left me with many unanswered questions, which was why I decided I had to pursue my doctorate. I figured that, this way, I could eventually start up my own research program and determine the answers to at least some of these questions.

For my PhD research at UW-Madison, I will be trying to answer some major questions in the turf pathology field. The first of these: Where does dollar spot come from? For this aspect of my research, I am looking specifically at seed and overwintering inoculum as possible sources of primary dollar spot infections in the spring and early summer. The hope is that, if we can determine the relative importance of these inoculum sources, we can develop more targeted, effective early season control methods. The second set of questions driving my PhD research is 'How does the dollar spot fungus infect its host and how does the host defend itself



against the pathogen?' To answer these questions, I will be using a model plant known as *Arabidopsis* to determine key molecular pathways that may be associated with defense against the dollar spot pathogen. I will then evaluate the importance of these defense pathways in *Arabidopsis*, a dicot model system, and creeping bentgrass using microscopy, molecular, and other techniques.

Finally, I will compare the expression of key genes in these pathways between creeping and velvet bentgrass, to see if they contribute to the varying levels of dollar spot resistance observed in these two turfgrass species. It is my hope that this research will contribute to a better understanding of the biology of the dollar spot/host interaction and also help turfgrass breeders to incorporate improved dollar spot resistance into new cultivars.

In spite of my initial reluctance to join the turfgrass field, I can now say I am very happy to be a part of the turf pathology group at UW-Madison and am excited about my research. I sincerely hope that my work will contribute to improved understanding and control of dollar spot disease in Wisconsin and beyond. I am always happy to discuss my research with others and welcome any questions or comments, which can be sent to rrioux@wisc.edu. ■



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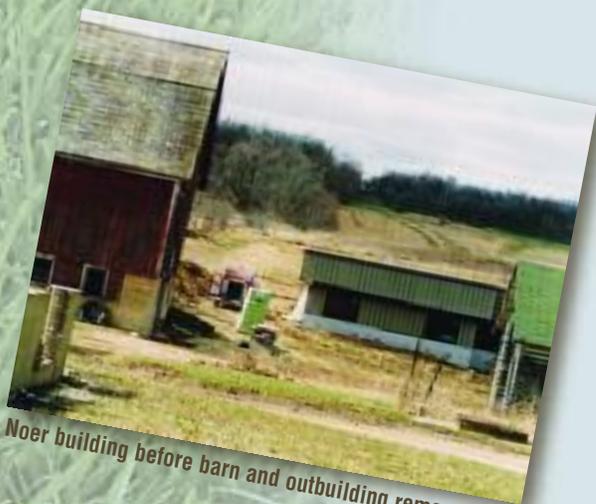
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Dr. J.R. Love is Still Giving Assignments

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



Myself with Professor Emeritus Leo Walsh, retired Dean of UW-Madison College of Ag and Life Sciences, and Dr. James Love



Noer building before barn and outbuilding removal



Building after barns removed

The highlight of last summer for me was to have my college advisor and major professor, Dr. James R. Love, attend the WTA Summer Field Day. That is because Dr. Love had never visited the O.J. Noer Facility to attend the annual event. He retired six years before the facility was built and has been living such a full retirement that he never made it to Field Day at the facility. Dr. Love retired in 1986, six years before the facility opened and 25 years after starting the Turf and Grounds Management Program in the Department of Soil Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He established the program at the suggestion of a world renowned golf turf expert and UW-Madison alumni - O.J. Noer.

Dr. Love seemed to have as wonderful a time at Field Day as did his many former students who hadn't seen him for years. Dr. Love and his wife Nancy have been travelling and pursuing so many interests since he retired 25 years ago that rarely had any of us kept in touch with him except maybe through the annual Christmas card or occasional special event sighting, i.e. Monroe Miller retirement, holiday gathering, etc.

I was fortunate to find a seat next to Dr. Love at lunch, and during conversation, he asked if I kept track of all the improvements that have been made to the facility since it was built. He had read about the improvements in the Grass Roots and WTA newsletters but he had another suggestion. He thought it would be good to document how the facility has evolved from the early years when Drs. Wayne Kussow, Bob Newman, Chuck Koval, Gayle Worf, and my predecessor Tom Salaiz opened the facility. I likewise thought it would be good to document these changes so I took the assignment.

This assignment describes only the infrastructure improvements to the Noer Facility and says nothing about the incredible amount of research that our present and past group of professors, graduate students, and staff conduct every year. By incredible amount of research, I mean there are currently 80 to 90 different turfgrass research studies conducted every year on the facility by this group of investigators.

At least there has been this many studies in the last ten years or so. The facility opened with only 13 acres on the original farm and could not support as many projects. That was in 1992 under the direction of station superintendent Tom Salaiz who was hired in 1991. He skillfully grew in the original research farm almost single handedly with minimal equipment and labor. It could not have been done without his dedication or the generous support from Wisconsin's turf industry including donations of equipment, supplies, and services to help him grow in the farm. We are still fortunate to have the industry continue with generous donations today. Tom stayed at the facility for almost two and a half



1992 O.J. Noer Facility ribbon cutting ceremony: Marcy Heim, Dr. Chuck Koval, Dr. Roger Weise, WTA President Gary Zwirlein, Dr. Leo Walsh, Tom Salaiz, Monroe Miller, Tom Harrison

years before getting married and moving back to Idaho where he went into potato research and more recently returned to turfgrass research at the University of Idaho.

The facility then hired Scott Macintosh in 1993 but he left after one year to move back east to be closer to family after his twins were born. But he kept the facility well run for that year and had the foresight to hire Audra Anderson as administrative assistant to help with office work and organization of WTA functions.

Then I was hired in December of 1994 and this is where my assignment begins, since I wasn't around to document all of the previous improvements. I only know that Tom and Scott developed a very nice facility to manage after they left.

One of the first improvements made after I started was to computerize the irrigation system. The network 8000 satellites were installed in the field but had never been coupled with a computer or program. We called on the expertise of Bob Emmerich, Adam Mock, and Reinders Irrigation to help the Noer Facility automate the system.

We soon realized that the Noer Facility needed to expand in both land and irrigation capacity to handle larger research demands. When I started, there were about 35 research projects compared to more than 80 today. The original farm was 13 acres, including the land the Noer building was situated on, and there were 72 irrigated plots. The first expansion of land occurred in 1996 but we couldn't progress more without increasing our irrigation capacity. This occurred when a high capacity well and pump were installed in 2000. The many changes in facility acreage are listed in this table.

Year	Acres + or -	Total Acres	Description
1992	0	13	Original land
1996	+6	19	Increase research space and relocate Summer Field Day site
2002	+10	29	Increase research space and provide for future expansion
2005	+20	49	Increase trade show space to host Turf Producers International (TPI) Field Day
2007	- 20	29	Abandon acreage after hosting TPI Field Day
2010	- 4	25	Decrease maintained acreage to reduce upkeep cost

The largest increase in acres occurred for the 2007 TPI Field Day, which was also one of the most rewarding events that I've been involved in over my entire turf management career. Over 1,200 people from 13 different countries attended this exceptional event hosted jointly by TPI, WTA, and WSPA. The three associations helped out so much that it was a pleasure to work with them to host the event. But it was sad to abandon 20 acres of turf the day after field day to never be used again, after spending so much time establishing it for this once in my lifetime event.

The TPI Field Day was irrigated with a portable Kifco water reel and surface-laid aluminum pipes that couldn't operate without the new well. In other words, without the well, we wouldn't have been able to host this international event. Many permanent irrigation improvements have likewise been added since the new well was installed. As the land expansions occurred, the number of irrigated plots also increased. The original land had 72 irrigated plots. The increases in number of irrigated plots are described in the table on page 11.

Continued on page 10



Building with sod donation installed



Aerial of original 13 acre Noer Facility



1st addition to Noer Facility, NW quadrant 6 acres



Enlarging parking lot



Adding irrigation as research space needs increase



Digging new high capacity well



Bruce Company's scrapers and dozers shaping 10 acres NE quadrant addition



NE quadrant including enlarged drainageway after reshaping and before seeding



Installing irrigation to NE quadrant

Year	# of new plots added	Total # Plots	Description
1992	0	72	Original number of irrigated plots
1997-1999	+25	97	More research space is needed
2000-2001	+29	126	Major irrigation expansion on NW quadrant
2004	+29	155	Major irrigation expansion on NE quadrant

Besides the increase in number of irrigated plots, other improvements to the irrigation system occurred, including:

Year	Description
1996-1999	Dig up all 72 original irrigation valves, due to failures, and replace them with commercial grade valves
1997-2000	Add many new gate valves, irrigation loops, and quick couplers
2000	Dig a new well and install a variable speed pump to increase watering capacity from 70 to 150 gallons per minute
2000	Install fourth Toro Network 8000 irrigation satellite to control newly added plots
2004	Install fifth Toro Network 8000 satellite to control more newly added plots
2008-2009	Replace all five irrigation satellites with new Toro Network LTC satellites

Other changes to the infrastructure of the facility in this the 20th year since the O.J. Noer Facility opened for business are as follows:

Year	Description
1994	Installed service road
1996	Added 6 acre parcel of land that was prepared by the UW's West Madison Agricultural Research Station
2000	Built a concrete pad & relocated an outbuilding for fertilizer storage
2002	Enlarged the parking lot from 9 to 20 spaces
2002	Added 10 acre parcel of land that was graded by the Bruce Company, including reshaping the previous farmland to be suitable for turfgrass research and enlarging the surface drainageway to stop flooding of Noer land
2004	Built a concrete topdressing pad
2004	Acquired a temporary pesticide storage trailer
2005	Installed a fume hood for safer pesticide handling
2005	Added 20 acre parcel of land for the TPI field day that was prepared by the UW's West Madison Agricultural Research Station
2007	Built bookshelves for Noer library
2008	Installed a second service road for accessing a new bridge that was to be built
2008	Constructed the bridge over drainageway to NE quadrant
2008	Enlarged drainageway again to further stop flooding of Noer land
2009	Paved all service roads with recycled blacktop
2010	Constructed a new pesticide management facility
Ongoing	Installed many landscaping features to improve facility aesthetics

Continued on page 12



Noer employee Walter Thieszen building bookshelves for Noer library



Seeding the 20 acre parcel that was used for the 2007 TPI field day

Dr. J.R. Love is Still Giving Assignments - *continued*

There are still so many improvements that need to be done to the facility, but I think we've made a good start. The team that helped to make all these improvements include the Agricultural Research Stations department, the UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, the WTA, the WGCSA, the WSPA, the turf team professors, several UW-Madison Biological Systems Engineering professors, and so many of you in the turf industry.

The lists of improvements on page 11 would not be complete without a wish list for future needs to keep the facility moving forward. I hope the turf team adds to this list because they will benefit from these improvements to better conduct their important work:

Wish list for future

- Reinstall irrigation system to the facility's front lawn
- Renovate the turf in the front lawn
- Build service road to new pesticide building including a turn-around area for large vehicles
- Construct a cold storage building for equipment and supplies overflow
- Add more parking spaces
- Purchase topdressing silo
- Add equipment wash station
- Install an equipment lift in the shop

This has been a great assignment that Dr. Love gave me last summer. I'm turning in the paper late, but after so many years I hope he takes it easy on me. He would have never done so back in the day. Maybe this would be a great assignment for all his other former students that likewise reacquainted with him last summer, to summarize their facility improvements. Hopefully we'll see Dr. Love at many more field days, and he'll have more good suggestions as the Noer Facility enters its third decade. ■

Photos continued on pages 14 & 15





Mowing TPI land



2007 TPI Field Day



Kifco water reel used to grow in and maintain TPI land



One of several floods that used to occur at Noer, 1998



Another Noer flood, 2001



Building of service road to access new bridge



Professor Dave Bohnhoff ties steel for bridge



Pouring concrete bridge



Seeding drainageway around bridge



New drainageway and bridge



Recycled blacktop paving of service roads



Delivering temporary pesticide storage trailer



New pesticide management facility

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

July 19	WGCSA Tournament Meeting	Brown Deer Park GC, Milwaukee
July 26	WTA Summer Field Day	OJ Noer Turfgrass Research Facility, Verona
July 26	WSTMA Madison Field Tour.....	In conjunction with WTA Summer Field Day
Aug 15	WGCSA/NGLGCSA Monthly Meeting	Greenwood Hills GC, Wausau
Aug 11	WNA Field Day and Trade Show	West Madison Ag Research Station, Madison
Aug 16	WSPA Summer Field Day	Paul's Turf and Tree Nursery, Marshall
Sept 19	Wee One Fundraiser	Pine Hills CC, Sheboygan
Sept 27	NGLGCSA Crew Outing	Marquette CC, Marquette, MI
Oct 3	WTA Golf Fundraiser	Oconomowoc GC, Oconomowoc
Oct 7,8	WGCSA Couples Weekend	Minocqua CC, Minocqua
Nov 15,16	WI Golf Turf Symposium	American Club, Kohler
Dec 1	WSTMA Winter Conference	Great Wolf Lodge, WI Dells

2012

Jan 4-6	Northern Green EXPO	Minneapolis, MN
Jan 10-14	STMA Conference and Exhibition	Long Beach, CA
Jan 18-20	Mid-Am Horticultural Trade Show	Chicago, IL
Jan 30-Feb 3	TPI Midwinter Conference	Scottsdale, AZ
Feb 27-Mar 2	Golf Industry Show	Las Vegas, NV

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

GIS	Golf Industry Show	800-472-7878
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
STMA	Sports Turf Managers Association Conference.....	800-323-3875
Symposium	Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium	800-287-9645
TPI	Turf Producers International	800-405-8873
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
WNA	Wisconsin Nursery Association	414-529-4705
WSPA	Wisconsin Sod Producers Association	262-895-6820
WSTMA	Wisconsin Sports Turf Manager Association	608-845-6895
WTA	Wisconsin Turfgrass Association	608-845-6536