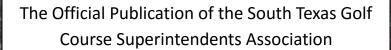
May 2016

TEE TO GREEN



Meeting Schedule

May 3, 2016 Scholarship Tournament Rain Date at High Meadow Ranch GC

May 23, 2016 Sterling Country Club at Houston National Educational Speaker: BASF

> June 7, 2016 Ultra Dwarf Summit

Willow Fork Country Club June 20, 2016

Chapter Championship at The Club At Falcon Point

July 19, 2016

Member/Guest/Guest/Guest

Battleground

September 12, 2016 Supt/Pro Tournament

Willow Fork Country Club

September 25, 26, 27, 2016

Texas Trophy

Amarillo Country Club and Ross Rogers Golf Complex

October 17, 2016

Annual Meeting:Cypress Lakes GC

November 7, 2016 Magnolia Creek GC-Educational

Register Now for Any Meeting!

High Meadow Ranch GC-April 18, 2016

South Texas Chapter

SOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION OF

Spring Has Sprung but then came the Floods!

A recent deluge has left many golf courses in southeast Texas damaged. Some areas near Houston have reported 12+ inches of rainfall in a matter of hours. Flooded bunkers, uprooted trees and numerous debris are common sights. The decision to cancel the Annual Scholarship Tournament and live auction was decided early and was a smart move on President Cody Spivey's part. As you can see in the photo above, High Meadow was hit hard.

As crews begin the painstaking process of repairing the damage, golf superintendents around the Houston area have their hands full trying to clean up and get back on schedule. Don't be afraid to reach out or call a fellow member if you need help or support.

The scholarship tournament will now be held at High Meadow Ranch Golf Club on May 3rd. We hope this doesn't affect the high registration of almost 150 players! This could be one of the most well attended fundraisers in the history of South Texas GCSA! However, if you can't attend on the new date, we understand. Just email the office and we will refund or credit your account on any prepaid entries. If you did not register for the April date and want to register for the May 3rd date, go to the website and fill out the entry form. Hope to see you there!

Its' Raining, It's Pouring, The Golf Course is Flooding

Floods may be unpredictable, but the turf manager's recovery program should be well organized.

John Daniels, USGA Regional Agronomist Central Region



Pockets of water that remain on the course subject the turf to potential injury from submersion.



April 17-18, 2016 Texas Radar Map

"IT'S RAINING, it's pouring, the golf course is flooding" are not words a turf manager wants to hear. By the way, the pesticide storage facility is flooding, too, and the member/guest is scheduled for next week. Is there ever a good time for a flood? Flooded golf courses and flooded pesticide storage facilities were a reality last year on golf courses in the eastern United States. While no one can predict when a flood will occur, every-one can understand the potential for turfgrass injury and everyone can develop a recovery program. This article will review the types of flood damage, out turfgrass recovery strategies, and discuss dealing with flood-ed pesticide storage facilities.

Types of Flood Damage The three types of flood damage are erosion, submersion injury, and soil deposition. Golf courses in many parts of the country may have to deal with one or more of these types.

• Erosion - This form of injury ismost likely to occur in flood plains adjacent to rivers that flow rapidly. Generally, putting greens are constructed high enough to avoid most floods. The extent of the injury becomes apparent once the flood waters recede and can range from minimal to severe .

• Submersion Injury - Tolerance to submersion varies by turfgrass species, as indicated in Table 1. Bermudagrass has excellent tolerance to submersion injury, and research has revealed that bermudagrass can survive after more than 55 days of complete submersion. Bentgrass is classified as having good tolerance is not completely understood at this time. Little can be done to assess the amount of injury from submersion until the floodwaters subside.

• Soil Deposition - It is possible for several inches of silt, clay, sand, and other debris to be deposited on the turf during a flood. The problems associated with deposition can be immediate and long term. Injury can occur if the turf remains completely buried for an extended period. Additionally, the deposition of a less permeable clay or silt layer on top of existing soil can have long-term drainage implications. The deposition of sodium and/or soluble salts can be a concern for flooded coastal courses, too. Degradation of soil structure, foliage injury, and salt induced drought stress are all associated with this type of deposition. Reducing the sodium and soluble salts is necessary for the turf to make a full recovery.

Continued on page 3

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Recovery Program Outlined below are tips to help minimize flood damage and to promote complete recovery of the turf on putting greens and other parts of the course.



Putting Greens • *Sediment Removal* – Physically remove and/or rinse as much sediment as possible from the putting greens. It is undesirable to have a silt or clay layer capping a sand-based putting green. • *Cultivation* - Aerify the greens with hollow tines and remove the cores. This practice will help increase soil oxygen levels, which may be low due to the flooding and sediment deposition. Additionally, small amounts of sediment will be removed with the cores.

• *Increased Fertility* - The application of a balanced or starter fertilizer will help provide a boost to the turf. The

fertility program should favor the growth of the turf until the greens have completely recovered. At that time, more of an emphasis can be placed on playability.

• *Gypsum Application* - If saltwater or sodium deposition is suspected, apply gypsum at a rate of 2 to 5lbs. gypsum per 1,000 sq. ft. Conduct a soil test as soon as possible to determine whether a long-term sodium and salinity management program is warranted.

• *Flush Drain Lines* - Some sand based putting greens are constructed with flush-out ports. If flush-out ports exist, flush the drain lines with freshwater until the discharge is clear. This will help clean out any sediment thatmay have accumulated in the drainage system.

Continued on page 4

May 2016

Tees, Fairways, and Rough

• *Sediment Removal*- The broad scale removal of sediment from these areas will be labor intensive and will require some amount of trial and error to determine the most efficient removal method. For example, it may not be desirable to allow the sediment to completely dry before attempting to remove it. Some types of sediment can become extremely hard if allowed to dry completely.

• Cultivation - Core aerification o fall affected areas will help stimulate recovery.

• *Increased Fertility* - Flood injury can leave turfgrass weak and damaged. A supplemental fertilizer application containing nitrogen and potassium can help stimulate recovery and improve the stress tolerance of the turf.

• *Weed Control*- Be prepared for major weed problems in subsequent seasons. No one can determine how much weed seed was deposited by the floodwaters, but it is safe to assume that flooded golf courses will see more of their typical weeds as well as a few new ones, too.

• *Gypsum Application* - If salt and sodium problems are suspected, take a soil test and apply at least 5 Ibs. of gypsum per 1,000 sq. ft.

• *Examine Drainage System* -Floods can damage subsurface drainage systems. First, locate and clean outany catch basins. Next, flush out thedrain lines as much as possible.

• *Equipment* - The following equipment will be helpful in cleaning up the golf course: hoses, tractor with box blade, trailers for debris removal, hand tools (flat-bottom shovels, rakes, etc.), broadcast spreader, and pumps.

Tab Relative Submersion Tolerance	le 1 of 12 Turfgrasses (Beard, 1973)	
Submersion Tolerance	Turfgrass Species	
Excellent	Buffalograss Bermudagrass Creeping Bentgrass	
Good	Timothy Rough Bluegrass	
Medium	Meadow Fescue Kentucky Bluegrass	
Fair	Crested Wheatgrass Annual Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	
Poor	Red Fescue Centipedegrass	

Flooded Pesticide Storage Facilities A flooded pesticide storage facility presents entirely different problems for the turfgrass manager. Spills inside a storage room are relatively easy to clean up, but they do pose a greater inhalation and exposure hazard. Outdoor spills have the potential for contamination of surface and groundwater. Proper clean-up can be a complex procedure and will require contact with the appropriate state and federal authorities. Outlined below are brief guidelines that are in no way designed to replace direction from state and federal authorities.

1.Stop the Leak - Stop the spill as quickly as possible by restoring the container to its upright position, closing a leaky valve or hose, or put-

ting a secondary container in place to catch the leaking solution. Bags that are broken or soaked through need to be carefully placed in a secondary container such as a drum or heavy plastic bags. Wear appropriate personal safety equipment, including gloves, boots, goggles, respirator, and spray suit.

- 2. Contact the Authorities and Retailer- The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) requires the reporting of many pesticide spills if the reportable quantity of that pesticide is spilled. These spills must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (800-424-8802). Many states require reporting of any size spill. Contact the appropriate state agency for more information. Also, contact the retailer who sold the chemical for additional information on cleanup.
- 3. Prepare a Written Report The report should contain the following information:
- Exact location and time of spill
- Identification of spilled substance
- Estimate of amount spilled
- Area where the pesticide was released- air, land, or water
- Potential for off-site movement• Your response• Anticipated human or animal risks
- Any medical attention required
- 4. Contain the Leak and Isolate the Area Surround the spill with a spill kit, dirt, or pet litter to prevent the pesticide from spreading. (continued on page 5)

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- Any medical attention required
- 4. Contain the Leak and Isolate the Area Surround the spill with a spill kit, dirt, or pet litter to prevent the pesticide from spreading.
- 5. Begin Cleanup Begin clean up as soon as the situation has stabilized. Quick response is not only required by law, but also prevents the chemical from washing away

6. Properly Dispose of Contaminated Materials - Use absorbent materials such as activated charcoal, vermiculite, absorbent gels, pads, or pillows to capture the spilled liquid. These materials can be shoveled or swept into recovery bags or drums. Properly dispose of the recovered materials per local regulations. If there is standing water in your pesticide storage facility, assume it is hazardous until you can check all pesticide containers for leaks or breakage. Do not allow any skin contact with this water. If there is no evidence of pesticide leakage into the water, it can be safely pumped out. However, if pesticides have mixed with this water, the water will have to be pumped to a storage tank for land application. Land application has to be at or below label rates, so first the amount of product spillage will have to be estimated. The water should be filtered before it enters the spray tank to avoid nozzle clogging. Be sure to wear personal protection equipment during all cleanup operations.



Conclusion Floods are a potential risk for many golf courses. Having a recovery plan and the needed supplies on hand before a flood hits will help make recovery efforts as efficient as possible







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The Evolution of the Ultradwarfs and Manage

Bud White, Golf Solutions Current Ultradwarf Disease Pressures

Dr. Bruce Martin, Clemson University
Latest on Mutation Progression

Nematode Control Update

Dr. Brad Shaver, Helena Chemical Bermudagrass Mite Control Update

Gary Brooks, Bayer Field Demo - Bud White, Moderator

Power brushing - walk mower Light and heavy vertical mowing Topdressing- rates and particle size

Tuesday, June 7, 2016 8 am to 3 pm - \$25



Willow Fork Country Club 21055 Westheimer Pkwy, Katy, TX 77450 <u>RSVP: South Texas GCSA</u> 281 494 0094 stgcsa@stgcsa.org Willy Plowman - 832-256-2769



Ultradwarf Summit Agenda

7:00-8:00 Registration 8:00 – 8:10 Welcome/Announcements

8:10-9:00

Bud White, Golf Solutions *Evolution of the Ultradwarfs*

* What have been the adaptation changes over 18 years

* What has been seen with pest tolerances

* What has been seen with shade tolerance

* Latest on Mutation Progressing 9:00-10:00

Bud White, Golf Solutions

Evolution on management

- * Changes in mowing
- * Changes in brushing, vertical mowing, groomers
- * Changes in growth regulator success
- * Topdressing evolution and dangers with some current practices
- * Successful fertility programing
- 10:00-10:15 Break

10:15-11:15

Current Ultradwarf Disease Pressures

Dr. Bruce Martin, Clemson University 11:15-11:30

Questions for Bud White, Bruce Martin

11:30-12:30 Lunch

12:30-1:30

Nematode Control Update

* Dr. Brad Shaver, Helena Chemical

Bermudagrass Mites Control Update

- * Gary Brooks, Bayer
- 1:30-3:00

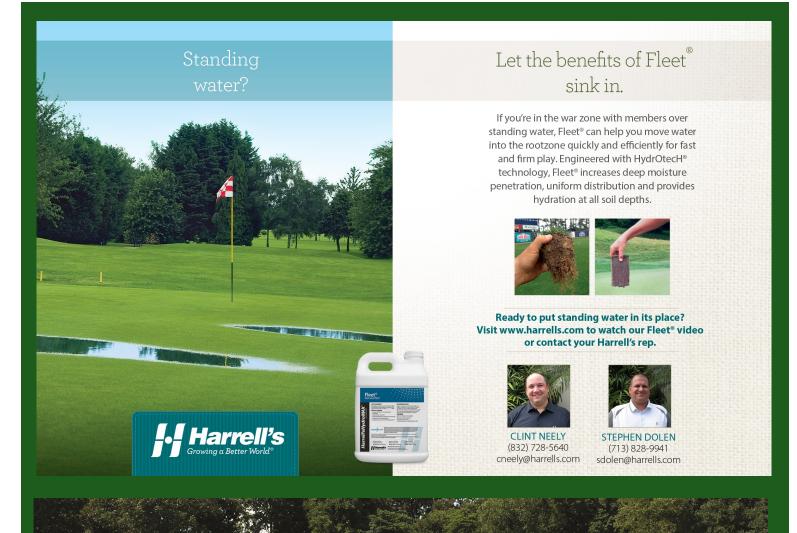
Field Demo

- * Aerification
- * Power brushing
- * Light and heavy vertical mowing
- * Topdressing- rates and particle size

* Q&A



May 2016



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Lone Star Chapter

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Two-Man Select Drive Tournament

Entry Fee is \$150 per team if both players are members of Lone Star Golf Course Superintendents Association and \$200 per team if bringing a non-member. (*Please note that if you are an industry member of another Texas regional chapter, you still must join the Lone Star GCSA to play as a member*)

Dues run from January 1st through December 31st each year



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Brian Buckner did a fantastic job at the Shell Houston Open!

The STGCSA would like to Congratulate Brian Buckner, his entire staff and all the volunteers that help put on a Great Shell Houston Open. The golf course was in superb conditions and the players had nothing but really good things to say about it. Ernie Els said he only hope Augusta was in that good a condition. Thanks Brian for making us all proud to be a part of The Shell Houston Open.

Just look at those greens! (Photo creds: Nick Inberg)







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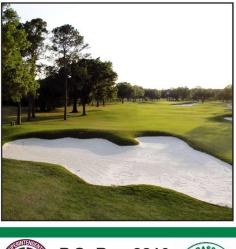
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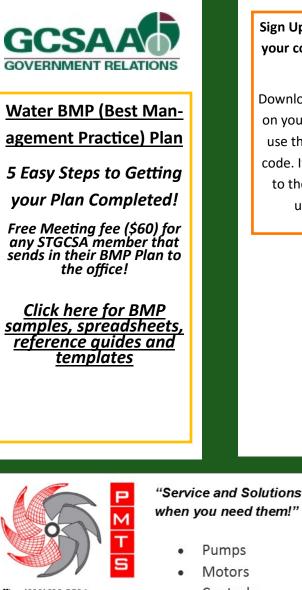
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May 9, 2015 All registrations are online

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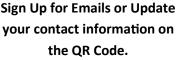
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Directory 2016

Corrections and Additions



<u>Clint Neely</u>:Territory Manager at Harrells: cneely@harrells.com ph: 832-728-5640

<u>Kukelberg, Alex</u>: Superintendent (not asst. supt.) Willowcreek GC

<u>Purdon, Paul</u>: Asst. Golfcrest CC purdompaul@gmail.com

<u>Martinez, Ed</u>: Supt Kingwood CC edward.martinez@clubcorp.com

<u>Ulrich, Chris</u>: Supt Meadowbrook Farms—culrich@heritagegolfgroup.com

<u>White, Bud</u>-Consultant: Golf Solutions: budwhiteturf@gmail.com

<u>Partain, Rick</u>: Water Management Specialist PTP—partainr@proturf.com



Bud White Golf Solutions

We all know member, Bud White. Now Bud has a "blog" of Field Notes, a monthly update of happenings in our industry with timely, short and concise notes. This blog is intended to help keep you abreast of changes, unusual activities, management tips, etc. in the turfgrass industry, which will only take couple of minutes for you to read. You can sign up for Bud's Field Notes by emailing him at: <u>budwhiteturf@gmail.com</u>



Here is his April Field Notes so you can see how useful these are!

April-May is a critical "timing" period for golf course turf applications/programs as we move into the beginning of the growing season. Also, golfers are impatient for playing surfaces to tighten up, especially after the Master's weekend. It never fails - after Master's weekend playing condition complaints rise. Ironically, this is the same time when most superintendents are still waiting for prime growth weather and turf response. Remember the 150° F rule for bermudagrass growth and share it with golfers. Until the daytime high and nighttime low add up to 150° F, bermudagrass will not and cannot actively grow - only leaf growth and greening is what the golfer sees. This is an accurate rule-of-thumb in the North or South and unfortunately it cannot be cheated with the use of increased fertilizer, water, etc.

Late April is great timing for a phosphorus application to, either bentgrass or bermudagrass. I would suggest ½ lb actual P/1000 sf and another in late August. Even early March is good timing for bermudagrass, but wait until mid to late spring on the bentgrass so as not to flush Poa annua.

With respect to application timing, remember May is a better timing for grub application than now, generally speaking. Many spring grub applications are made too early, when the grubs are still too deep in the soil to achieve good control.

Lastly, don't forget the split application of Crab/Goose and Oxadiazon if you use that application approach for goosegrass. For goosegrass on greens, collars and immediate surrounds, a March 1st application followed up with a ½ rate in 50 days gives the late July/ August control that one application in early spring cannot. This follow-up application need only be applied to cleanups, collars and immediate surrounds because this is where the infestation occurs most prolifically.

Please contact me anytime I can be of help to you. Budwhiteturf@gmail.com. 972/768-3245.



Sterling Country Club at Houston National May 23, 2016 Host: Nick Johnson





Registration begins at 9:30 am Meeting and Educational Speaker: 10 am

Lunch 11 am

Golf 12 pm

Click here to Register

May 2016



May 2016

