

DGB Information Bulletin

June 2017, Issue 1



Thanks to the Kennemer for hosting a great day. With intriguing talks and workshops from Henry Bechelet & Andy Owen of ICL.

Disturbance Theory What phase are you at?

- Phase 1:** Lay the foundations
- Phase 2:** Manage the establishment
- Phase 3:** Pressure the Poa
- Phase 4:** Prevent re-invasion

What do you need to do to reach the next phase?

Presentation Henry Bechelet: <http://www.dgbeheer.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Disturbance-Theory-4-phases.pdf>

Presentation Andy Owen: <http://www.dgbeheer.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/DGB-Fairway-Management.pdf>

Articles Disturbance theory:
<http://www.dgbeheer.info/nl/artikelen/stri-disturbance-theory/>

Measuring your field capacity and wilting point using the moisture sensor

Field capacity

The amount of water left in your rootzone, one hour after long lasting rain fall

Wilting point

The amount of water in the rootzone immediately prior to the on set of dry patch

Article of the Month

Sustainable water management

<http://www.sterf.org/Media/Get/1232/irrigation-of-turf-on-golf-courses.pdf>



Welcome to the first edition of the DGB Information Bulletin.

Hopefully this bulletin will serve as a source of useful information, quickly covering topics such as, news within the DGB group, helpful research topics, and future turf grass events.

Feedback is greatly welcome on how we can improve this Bulletin to serve your needs better.

Membership information.

We welcomed Ger Berkelmans of GC Riel in May as the 12th member of DGB.

See complete membership list:
<http://www.dgbeheer.info/nl/algemeen/>

For information over DGB membership, please email hpwirth@casema.nl

Webinar dates

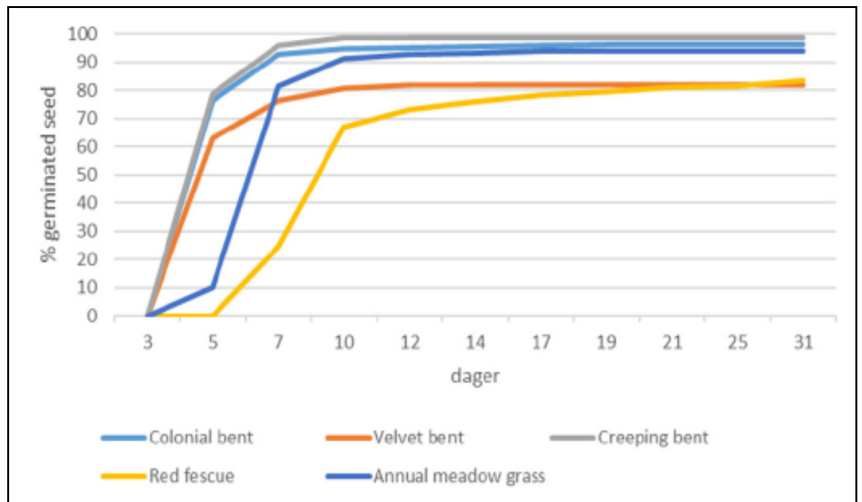
Adjuvants: A Helpful Addition to the Spray Tank
June 21, 2017 19:00
Turfnet.com
Aaron Patton, Ph.D., Purdue University:

Next meeting

**29 Juni 10:30uur
Golfclub Cromstrijen**

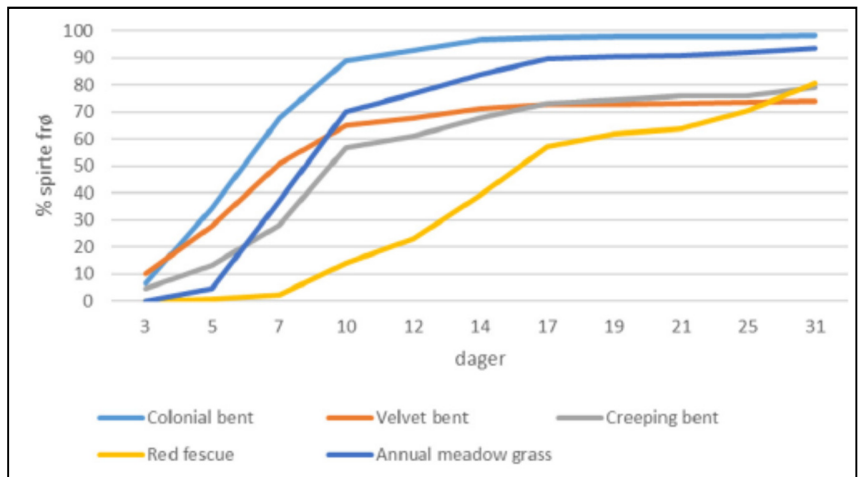
Grass species and establishment rates

Germination, root development and uptake of nutrients depend on temperature. Most germination tests have been performed under relatively high temperatures, and the seed's ability to establish under spring conditions can be very different. Our tests showed that tiny bent grass seeds germinated very quickly at high temperatures (25/15 °C) while red fescue seed was slower. Seed of annual meadow grass was somewhere in between.



Comparing the same species at spring temperatures (day /night = 15 / 5 °C) gave a different result

Colonial bent (*A. capillaris*) had the fastest germination, while velvet bent and especially creeping bent were retarded under cold conditions. Annual meadow grass germinated relatively quickly, but red fescue was very slow at spring temperature. Re-seeding a red fescue green after winter injuries therefore requires a lot of patience (which golfers rarely have). When comparing root growth, we found that annual meadow grass produced longer seminal roots than the others under spring temperatures.



STERF
Handbook Turfgrass Winter Survival

The usefulness of a Penetrometer in locating compaction layers

