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Clippings

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CORNELL Turfgrass

Distance Learning from Cornell

Cornell Golf Pest Management Course

January 24-26, 2007
Cornell University
Campus



Brian Eshenaur Is New IPM Ornamental Educator in New York State

Brian Eshenaur, M.S., has been hired as the Western New York ornamental IPM educator with the New York State Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program.

Eshenaur, a former educator with Cornell Cooperative Extension in Monroe County, led a horticulture program with a long-standing reputation for excellence. He built his reputation on accurate diagnoses—the lab processes about 30 a week—that identified not just run-of-the-mill disease pests but the oddball cases that stump most practitioners. But his outreach to dozens of nursery and landscape care professionals throughout Monroe County's heavily populated cities and suburbs sealed it.

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NYSTA Citation of Merit Winner, Sherwood Moore, CGCS, Receives Honorary Doctor of Science Degree

(NYSTA wishes to extend our condolences to the family of Sherwood Moore who passed away on July 29 at the age of 90.)

NYSTA member and Citation of Merit award winner, Sherwood Moore, CGCS, was honored on May 27, 2006, by the University of Massachusetts at their Stockbridge School commencement with an honorary Doctor of Science degree. Mr. Moore is the first person to receive an honorary degree from the Stockbridge School. According to the school's official announcement, he is considered

to be the greatest golf course superintendent of our time. Moore was recognized for his lifelong commitment to promoting the golf course superintendent profession. He has served as an articulate spokesman, written numerous articles, and mentored many students who have gone on to become outstanding superintendents.

Sherwood Moore graduated in 1937 from the Stockbridge School of Agriculture at what was then Massachusetts Agricultural College and participated in the Winter School for Greenskeepers and Golf Course Foremen. This program was the first of its kind in the

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Instructors include specialists from Cornell University, Frank Rossi, Dan Peck, Dave Hicks, Jennifer Grant; the University of Massachusetts, Pat Vittum; Cook College, Rutgers, Bruce Clarke and Rich Buckley and the USGA, Dave Oatis. (**Credits:** Continuing education credits will be offered including NYS Pesticide Recertification Credits and GCSAA credits.) (**Course Schedule:** (Day 1: Introduction and Managing Turf Insects) (Day 2: Managing Turf Weeds, Dealing with Annual Bluegrass and Turf Pest Diagnostics) (Day 3: Managing Turf Diseases and Special Pest Management Topics) (**Questions?** Contact Joann Gruttadaurio, at 607-255-1792, or jg17@cornell.edu)

Clippings - Brian Eshenaur

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"Brian has provided us with a wealth of information," says Jody Mills, diagnostic horticulturist at Broccolo Tree and Lawn Care in Rochester, New York, noting that Cooperative Extension's services have been "absolutely essential" in keeping a solid IPM focus in all of Broccolo's 2,800 client properties. "I'm always amazed at the knowledge he has."

Eshenaur also started Cooperative Extension's "Great Lawns/Great Lakes" program. Highly-trained master gardeners teamed up with homeowners to apply Cornell University research information and IPM methods that keep lawns healthy and attractive while reducing the potential to pollute nearby Lake Ontario. Runoff from misapplied fertilizers and pesticides—as much as 67 million pounds of pesticides are applied to home lawns each year in the U.S.—can contribute to water pollution.

"Brian has been among our most esteemed collaborators," says Jennifer Grant, Ph.D., assistant director and community IPM coordinator for the New York State IPM Program. "We highly value his enthusiasm, innovativeness, and expertise, as well as the rich network of growers, educators, and pest management professionals he has cultivated."

Eshenaur joins the program, which also recently hired ornamentals coordinator Elizabeth Lamb, on May 16, 2006. "Our educators and the ornamental industry are excited for us to be back up to full IPM staffing," says Grant.

Integrated Pest Management promotes least-risk ways to manage pests, whether on the farm or in the community. Find out more about the New York State IPM Program at www.nysipm.cornell.edu

Healthy Ecosystem

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on water infiltration rate or turfgrass visual quality.

3. When considering only soil type differences, the sand had the lowest soil salt levels (even though it received twice the amount of salt) and slightly lower visual quality. Both soil salt levels and visual quality values were in the acceptable range.

4. As anticipated, soil salt levels on average were higher at the end of the year than before the study, but were at a low level.

5. When only considering grass species, grass type did not influence soil salt level, water infiltration rate or visual quality.

Summary to Date

When considering interaction between the main factors of waste water irrigation, soil type and grass species in time (before and after irrigation), there were a few statistically significant differences observed as follows:

1. Independent of soil type, Kentucky bluegrass was affected more (slightly lower visual quality) by waste water irrigation than creeping bentgrass. In fact, waste water slightly improved the visual quality compared to the control water. This may be due in part to the higher salt tolerance of creeping bentgrass.

2. Independent of soil and grass type, over the course of this study, the turfgrass visual quality was influenced by the source of irrigation water. The turfgrass grown with normal waste water source (1X) had slightly lower visual quality in August and September than the other months. The high salt waste water (2X) irrigation caused lower visual quality from August to November than at the start of the study in July. In contrast, the control irrigation treatment (source was Fall Creek), resulted in slightly higher turfgrass visual quality as the study progressed.

3. Independent of grass type, there was an interaction of soil type and waste water irrigation type on turfgrass visual quality. With the normal waste water irrigation (1X), the turfgrass quality was best on the sandy loam soil, but at the higher salt irrigation or the control water treatment, the quality of turfgrass grown on the sandy loam soil had lower or similar quality to the other soils. Turfgrass grown on sand generally had the lowest visual quality for all sources of irrigation.

4. The soil salt levels (EC) were higher after the irrigation season when waste water was used. When the typical water source was used (control from Fall Creek), irrigation had no affect on soil salt level.

A. Martin Petrovic, Ph.D.

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