



Photo courtesy of L. Simard

### A networked IPM strategy on golf courses in Canada

Scientists are cooperating with superintendents to develop a networked IPM strategy to predict disease and insect occurrences on golf courses in Quebec and Ontario. By developing effective pest prediction models, superintendents can implement multi-pronged pest management and control strategies before or early in the pest infestation process and achieve more effective pest control. Several turfgrass insect pests and diseases were scouted weekly from April to December on 23 golf courses in Quebec. Scientists conducted a total of 564 visits in 2006. Data were transferred nightly to the Real-Time Alarm System (RTAS) on the Coalition for Responsible Golf's Web site. Data were combined with previously collected data to help predict pest outbreaks and refine current prediction models. Superintendents can access the data and use the information to help predict pest outbreaks and be prepared with appropriate management programs. This research is funded by the Canadian Turfgrass Research Foundation. — Guy Bélair and Louis Simard, Ph.D. (simardl@agr.gc.ca), Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Quebec



Clark Throssell, Ph.D.

### GCSAA Research Grant Program 2008

GCSAA is pleased to invite superintendents and scientists to submit a proposal to the 2008 Research Grant Program. The mission of the GCSAA Research Grant Program is to fund applied agronomic, environmental and regulatory research to benefit golf course superintendents and the golf courses they manage. In 2008, The Envi-

ronmental Institute for Golf will provide funding for research in three separate programs: National Research Program, Chapter Cooperative Research Program and the Mark Kizziar Research Grant. Information about the 2008 Research Grant Program was sent electronically to chapter presidents, chapter executives, turf foundations, golf associations and turfgrass scientists in August. Complete information about the Research Grant Program is available at [www.eifg.org](http://www.eifg.org). Proposals are due at GCSAA on Friday, Nov. 16, 2007. If you would like to discuss the research program, contact Clark Throssell, Ph.D., Director of Research, at [cthrossell@gcsaa.org](mailto:cthrossell@gcsaa.org) or 406-656-1986.

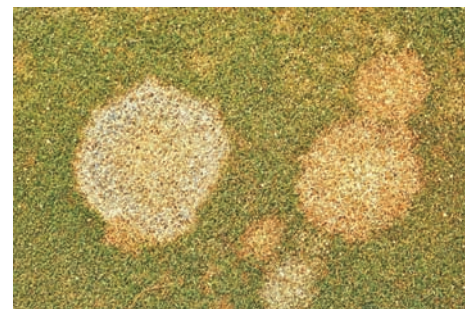


Photo by T. Hsiang

### Organic control of snow molds

Snow molds are major diseases on golf courses in Canada and the northern U.S. Regulations in some communities have superintendents seeking alternative means to traditional fungicides to control snow molds. Seeds and tissues of various cruciferous species (such as mustards and canola) have been shown to inhibit snow mold fungi in lab and field tests. Oilseed radish was found to show greatest fungicidal activity in our previous research. Current research is examining the type of oilseed radish tissue and rate for effective snow mold control along with field testing of a commercially available product containing tissue of oriental mustard for control of snow molds and other turf diseases. The results of this research may identify alternative means of snow mold control that superintendents can use in situations where traditional fungicides are not allowed. This research is funded by the Canadian Turfgrass Research Foundation. — Tom Hsiang, Ph.D. (thsiang@uoguelph.ca), University of Guelph, Ontario



Clark Throssell is GCSAA's director of research.