

MINNESOTA TURF SEED GROWERS NEWSLETTER
August 4, 2009

RYEGRASS GROWING DEGREE DAYS (GDD)

Ryegrass GDD will be tracked for the 2009 growing season with comparisons to the last three years. A base temp of 32 degrees F will be used for ryegrass (T-Base =32 F). The GDD information presented in the table below is year to date data through and including August 2 for 2006 to 2009.

Year	2009	2008	2007	2006	09 vs. 08
March	30	6	90	53	+24
April	247	202	322	529	+45
May	515	501	746	730	+14
June	860	870	990	943	-10
July	943	1034	1156	1206	-91
August 1-2	58	69	71	73	-11
Total	2,653	2,682	3,375	3,534	-29

The 2009 season is -29 GDD behind 2008, and -722 and -881 GDD behind the 2007 and 2006 seasons, respectively. The month of July in 2008 has been one of the coldest on record for northern Minnesota. In fact, International Falls set an all time record as the coolest July on record.

We are close to have accumulated enough GDD for the spring seeded ryegrass to be swathed. Fall seeded ryegrass has a wide range in the stage of crop development. The early fall seeded ryegrass is beginning to turn color while, ryegrass seeded in mid-September is still green.

GENERAL CROP CONDITION

Ryegrass

Spring seeded ryegrass is turning color and some fields swathed. Keep an eye on ryegrass maturity as fields can turn quickly. When ryegrass is close to the 40% moisture level, seed moisture can drop 2% points or more per day!

As ryegrass seed moisture levels decline, the amount of seed shatter will increase. Ryegrass fields that have turned quickly may have to be swathed in the early morning and evening. This technique of not swathing in the middle of the day was a management practice used to reduce seed shatter in timothy seed productions.

Bluegrass

Most of the 'Park' and 'Minnfine' bluegrass fields have been harvested.

CROP MANAGEMENT

Ryegrass

When to swath ryegrass? That is a question often asked by growers. It seems our eyes are drawn to the most mature areas of the field. When making the determination on when ryegrass is to be swathed, be sure a **representative sample is taken from the entire field not just the areas that are most mature**. One method to get a representative field sample is to take samples from areas that look mature, from areas that are intermediate and from areas of the field that look green. Note the percentage of the field in each of these categories. This will give you a good overall field estimate of

maturity. Once these samples are collected seed moisture can be determined using a microwave oven. If possible delay swathing until moisture content of the seed is 35 to 40%. Seed moisture content is determined rubbing the seed from the spike and using the microwave oven to remove the seed moisture.

Caution: In addition to the seed sample, place a small amount of water in a microwave safe container. This will prevent the seed from exploding in the oven. Start with a predetermined seed weight (10 grams) and set the microwave oven for 1 to 1.5 minutes. Continue this procedure until the seed weight is constant. For example, if the initial weight was 10 grams and the final weight was 6 grams the seed moisture is 40%.

Bluegrass

With the bluegrass harvest almost complete the next step in bluegrass production is burning. A good burn is one of the CRITICAL steps in bluegrass management. A good burn sets the stage for seed production for the next season. Relative humidity levels in the 40's or lower tend to promote a clean burn of bluegrass straw.

Remember to get a burning permit and it's always a good idea to give your neighbors a "heads up" when you plan to burn. One of the first reactions to smoke in the neighborhood is a house or building fire. A phone call or two prior to burning will ease some of this anxiety.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA RESEARCH

Rust Collection

Cristal Cisneros, a graduate student in St. Paul, is working on ryegrass rust as a part of her graduate studies. She would like to gather ryegrass rust samples from the ryegrass growing counties of northwest Minnesota. If you have, or know of ryegrass plants that have rust, contact your agronomist, seeds man or send a reply by e-mail and arrangements will be made to get these samples to St. Paul.

Ryegrass starter fertilizer trial

This trial was seeded last week at the Magnusson Research Farm. Ryegrass is beginning to emerge. Preliminary observations indicate ryegrass emergence is similar in plots with starter fertilizer compared to no fertilizer. However, more time is required to make a recommendation. This trial will help determine the response of ryegrass to a starter fertilizer. A starter fertilizer may increase the fall growth rate and/or improve winter survivability of ryegrass.

Herbicide tolerance study: In response to the concern that many of you have expressed over the herbicide resistant wild oat problem, Don Wyse from the University of Minnesota is initiating studies to better understand the issue. The first study is focused on fields where producers have observed little or no control of wild oat populations following herbicide treatments for two years or more. If you have a field where wild oat is not being controlled with current herbicide treatments please call Dave Grafstrom (218 463 1071) or email Dave.Grafstrom@northlandcollege.edu to set up a time for him to come out to your farm and collect wild oat seed samples from the field. The wild oat populations will then be evaluated for resistance to selected herbicides in St. Paul. Each producer will receive a summary of the results from the evaluation of their wild oat populations and the information will be kept confidential.

The next edition of this newsletter will be released on August 11, 2009.