

VOLUME LXXVII • NO. 23

JUNE 13-20, 1997

BRIEFS

"HOW TO STAY ON TOP OF
STRESS" WORKSHOP
RESCHEDULED

The workshop "How to Stay on Top of Stress" originally scheduled for May 8 has been rescheduled for Thursday, June 19, from 1:00-4:00 pm in the Staff Room, Jordan Hall. Participants will learn how to manage their responses to situations and thus lower their levels of stress. Space is still available and anyone interested in attending can sign up by calling Personnel at x203.

GOLF TOURNAMENT A SUCCESS



Members of the winning team (l. to r.): Joe Kovach, Greg English-Loeb, and Curt Petzoldt. Missing from picture: Jim VanKirk and Tim Weigle.

A record field of 21 teams including 104 players teed up at the 9th annual Station Club Golf Tournament held at Big Oak Golf Course last Friday, June 6. When the dust had cleared, the numbers crunched, and the tie breakers applied, a team from IPM captained by **Joe Kovach** with teammates **Curt Petzoldt**, **Jim "we was robbed" VanKirk**, **Tim Weigle** and **Greg English-Loeb** was crowned tournament champs. It was the second title for this IPM crew who also won the title back in 1993. Taking the second spot was "Tool Time Tim's" captained by **Tim Thibault** with teammates **Bonnie Thibault**, **Timmy Thibault**, **Pam Schweitz** and **Freddie Couples**. Third place went to "Kell's Angels", captained by **Bob Kell** with teammates **Dan Irwin**, **James Kell**, **Brandon Kell** and the happy hooker **Bob Ennis**.

In the handicap division, first place went to those wizards of golf fashion "The Swingers", captained by **Todd Holleran** with teammates **Loren Herod**, **Brandon Herod**, **Jeneane Donahue** and **Jen Holleran**. Second place finishers were the "Touch of Gray" captained by **Molly Kuhn** with teammates **John Thibault**, **Rob Nayaert**, **Trudy Schaefer**

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DIAGNOSING VEGETABLE
PROBLEMS

What's wrong with these plants?" is a phrase you repeat over and over as the growing season progresses. Often with some common sense and a thorough knowledge of a field's recent history, it's easy to find the answer.

The following are guidelines that both growers and consultant may find useful in diagnosing problems.

(1) Identify the symptoms.

(2) Determine if there is a pattern to the symptoms. Do the affected plants sit above a low spot, poor drainage area, or an area with obviously compacted soil? Does the pattern correlate with current field operations?

(3) Trace the problem's history.

When were symptoms first noticed?

What rates of fertilizer and lime were used?

What pesticides and/or herbicides were used?

What were the weather conditions like before you noticed the problems — cool or warm, wet or dry, windy, cloudy, sunny?

(4) Examine the plant carefully to determine if the problem appears to be caused by insects, diseases or management practices.

Insects. Look for their presence or feeding signs on leaves, stems and roots. Sometimes it's easier to find insects early in the morning or toward evening.

Disease. Look for dead areas on roots, leaves, stems and flowers. Are the plants wilting even though soil moisture is plentiful? Are the leaves spotted or yellowed? Are there any signs of bacterial or fungal growth (soft rots, mildew, spores, etc.)? Look for virus symptoms—are the plants stunted or do they have obvious growth malformations? Are all the plants showing symptoms, or are just a few scattered around the field?

(5) Could there be nutritional problems? The following is a list of characteristic deficiency symptoms for the major and minor nutrients.

Nitrogen: Light green or yellow older foliage.

Phosphorus: Stunted plants and purplish leaves.

Potassium: Brown leaf margins and leaf curling.

Calcium: Stunted plants, stubby roots. (Causes blossom end rot of tomatoes, tip burn of cabbage, brownheart of escarole, celery blackheart, carrot cavity spot.)

Magnesium: Yellowing between veins of older leaves.

Sulfur: Yellowing of new leaves, stunted plants.

Boron: Growing points die back and leaves are distorted.

Copper: Yellowing of leaves which become thin and elongated, causes soft onion bulb with thin scales.

Iron: Light green or yellow foliage on youngest leaves.

Zinc: Rust-colored spots on seed leaves of beans, green and yellow striping of corn, yellowing of beet leaves.

Manganese: Mottled yellow area appearing on younger leaves first. In beets, foliage becomes deeply red.

Molybdenum: Distorted, narrow leaves, some yellowing of older leaves; whiptail leaf symptoms in cauliflower.

(6) Could there be a nutrient toxicity? Boron, zinc, and manganese may be a problem here. Soluble salt injury may be seen as wilting of the plant even when the soil is wet. Burning of the leaf margins is usually from excessive fertilizer. Soil problems such as compaction and poor drainage can severely stunt plants.

(7) Could soil problems be to blame? Soil compaction, poor drainage, etc.

(8) Could pesticide injury be at fault? Pesticide injury is usually uniform in the area or shows definite patterns. Insecticides—burning or stunting. Herbicides—burning or abnormal growth.

(9) Could the damage be caused by environmental conditions? High or low temperatures, excessively wet or dry, frost or wind damage, or even air pollution? Ozone levels may rise as hot, humid weather settles in for long stretches.

Look for irregularly shaped spots which may look similar to feeding of mites and certain leafhoppers. Ozone flecks are usually concentrated in specific areas of the leaf, while feeding damage from insects is spread uniformly across the leaf.

Steve Reiners, Horticultural Sciences

THIS WEEK'S CALENDAR

JUNE 13-20, 1997

SEMINARS

PLANT PATHOLOGY

Date: Monday, June 16
Time: 10:00 am
Place: A-133 Barton Lab
Speaker: Dr. Gillian Turgeon
 Department of Plant Pathology, Ithaca
Topic: Molecular genetics of pathogenicity and mating in *Cochliobolus* spp.

FOOD SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Date: Thursday, June 19
Time: 10:00 am
Place: FST Conference Room
Speaker: Dr. Charles Edwards
 Associate Food Scientist/
 Associate Professor,
 Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition
 Washington State University
Topic: Just How Bad Can Lactobacilli Be in Wines?

CLASSIFIEDS

GOATS MILK NEEDED: A regular supply of goats milk is needed for a baby unable to drink regular milk or formulas. Will pay. Approximately 2-1/2 gallons needed weekly. Please contact BJ Rice, Hedrick Hall, at x234 for message or 789-0707 (home).

HOUSING NEEDED: Couple (both Cornell employees) with child seeks 2-3 bedroom apartment or small house to rent preferably with yard. Rent not to exceed \$600 including utilities (would prefer rent to include utilities). Need by July 1. Call 689-0097 or e-mail rayone@balcom.net

FOUND: Small pocket knife found on floor near stairs leading to 3rd floor in Jordan Hall. To claim, contact Sandy Antinelli, Communications Services, at x248 or sja2@nysaes.cornell.edu

FOR SALE: Dunlop men's golf clubs. Right hand PW-3 Iron True Tech II. One-year old. \$100. Call 689-0097 or e-mail rayone@balcom.net

FOR SALE: 1991 Chev. S-10 pickup truck. Stretch cab, air, bucket seats, 71,000 miles. Asking \$5,600. Can be seen at 941 McIvor Road, Phelps. Call Jane at x287 or 789-7619 after 5:00 pm.

FOR SALE: 1989 Dodge colt, Blue, AM/FM cassette-stereo, gets 35/40 mpg, 126K miles, well maintained. Asking \$1,500/obo, Call Steve after 6:00 pm at 789-5214 or during the day at x313.

HOUSING NEEDED: Visiting Scientist in Food Science and Technology (Professor Rao's lab) is looking for a two-bedroom furnished house or apartment for rent from July to November. Call Graciela Alvarez ext 266.

FOR SALE: 1994 Toyota Corolla (blue), 35,000 miles, automatic transmission, power steering, power windows, power lock with remote, dual Airbags, air condition, FM/AM & cassette, security system. Price \$10,000 or better offer. Please contact Li-Fei Wang, lw27@cornell.edu, Phone: 789-1876(H), 787-2271(O).

FOR SALE: 3hp Johnson outboard motor \$150. Bracket for mounting motor on boat \$25. Call Tom at x312, 789-1142 or tjbl@cornell.edu.

• You'll solve more problems and solve them faster if you concentrate on "what's right," not "who's right."

Source: Stephen Williams

(BRIEFS, cont.)

and Ray Zarcona. The third spot was captured by "I'm Tiger Woods" with teammates Jessica Finkelstein, Mel Happ, Jenny Ogrodnick, Brian Daugherty and Jenny Champlin.

Individual prizes went to Dennis Gonsalves and Dave Clarke for putting; to Tim Thibault, Wendy Kain, Colleen Van Allen, and Kirk Ward for closest to the pin; Dave Wiemann and Elaine Lakso for straight drives; and Jessica Finklestein and Dave "U the Man" Sharman for long drives. A Worst Score presentation was made to the "Tiger Wongs" who showed great sportsmanship in accepting the award. Also, the Best Team Name award went to the "Howling Monkeys on the Lawn" captained by Chris Egli. The Howlers, thanks especially to the efforts of Jim McFerson, also deserve extra credit for living up to their name. Special Courage awards were also presented to Chikage Ong and to Dick Durst.

Tournament chairman Ed Lavin would like to acknowledge the following people for their help with this year's tournament: Stuart Reeves (general all around help); Joe Kovach (putting contest); Mark Cassasanta (long drive contest), Dave Sharman and Roger Cullen (scoring table); Communications Services and Elaine Gotham (champion's mugs); the Enology lab and Ben Gavitt (wines for prizes); and Nancy Smith (beverages). Thanks also to Les Clark, Graham Sharman and the rest of the crew at Big Oak for the work they do on behalf of the tournament.



Trees at a glance... Plant Profile of the Week

brought to you by
the Geneva Arboretum Association

The Magnificent Magnolias: Part II



The tulip tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, is native to the eastern United States. This species is one of only two in the genus *Liriodendron*, which is one of many genera within the magnificent magnolia family. The other species, *Liriodendron chinense*, or Chinese tulip tree, is a smaller-flowered native of China that is rarely planted as an ornamental. The leaf bases of the tulip tree allow the leaves to quiver in the breeze much like aspen or poplar leaves; thus, *L. tulipifera* was also given the erroneous common name of yellow poplar. Unfortunately, this common name has stuck in spite of the many efforts to correct this inappropriate nomenclature. Its common name, tulip tree, comes from its flowers, which are said to be tulip-shaped and have a colored band at their base, much like many tulip flowers do. The flowers are large greenish yellow cups with a basal orange band and are produced at the tips of the branches. Unlike *Magnolia* flowers, which often appear before the foliage, *Liriodendron* flowers bloom after the foliage has emerged and may be overlooked as they can occur very high up in larger trees.

Flowers and fruits are first produced when tulip trees are 15-20 years old. They may be evident only when the spindle-shaped cones of overlapping winged seeds become visible in the fall after foliage has dropped. These interesting flowers bloom from mid- to late May on Station trees located in the islands next to the heating plant and in front of Buildings and Properties and the fleet garage. *L. tulipifera* flowers produce lots of nectar for the bees that pollinate them, and tulip tree honey is sold as a commercial product. Unfortunately, the bees are not very efficient pollinators in this species, so pollination success is not very great. A great number of seeds do not develop and remain empty. Fortunately, those seeds that mature can remain alive in the leaf litter for many years until sites are disturbed by fire or other activity, which results in emergence of thick stands of seedlings. This survival strategy allows the tulip tree to be a very effective pioneer species on disturbed sites.

Tulip tree leaves have an alternate arrangement on the stem, like their *Magnolia* cousins, although tulip tree leaves are saddle-shaped and 2 to 4-lobed. The bright yellow autumn foliage of these trees is an interesting contrast to the maple red and oranges and oak bronzes. Another interesting feature that makes tulip tree different from other deciduous trees is its winter buds, which are flattened and rounded up at the tips, resembling ducks' bills.

One of the most distinctive North American trees, *Liriodendron tulipifera* has value as both a timber and wildlife species. It is a large tree with a tall, clear, arrow-straight trunk and an open crown of stout, nearly erect branches, and gray, deeply fissured bark. Tea made from the bark was used in the past as a quinine substitute in the treatment of malaria and typhoid. The tulip tree is tied with sweetgum for attaining the greatest height (200 ft) of any eastern deciduous tree and may be the most massive as well, reaching a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 12 feet! *L. tulipifera* is long-lived, fast growing and has a deep wide-spreading root system. It thrives in deep, well-drained, moist, rich soils, such as lowlands and bottom lands along rivers. This state tree of Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee may be a choice for your home landscape, and is a beautiful ornamental where a large tree is called for, but only if you give it plenty of room to grow!

Cathy Heidenreich, PP



STATION SOFTBALL

Last week's results:

Thursday, June 5 HS/X-tras def. PGRU
 Tuesday, June 10 Serv Staff def. HS/X-tras

This week's schedule:

Wednesday, June 18 PGRU vs. HS/X-tras
 Thursday, June 19 FSPE vs. Serv Staff