Clemson University's Horticulture Society for Horticultural Science. Dr. John Kelly was elected by the ASHS vice president-elect for the American Society for Horticultural Science. Dr. Kelly was appointed to the ASHS board of directors. He will begin his term in July 1995. Kelly has been a professor at Clemson for 10 years and has been involved in research and teaching in the field of turfgrass science. Kelly's research interests include turfgrass physiology, soil fertility, and soil quality. Kelly's contributions to the field of turfgrass science have been recognized with several awards and honors. Kelly's appointment to the ASHS board of directors is a testament to his dedication to the field of turfgrass science and his contributions to the society.

The 200-page book lists products registered in the United States by generic name, followed by different formulas used by various companies and compatibility recommendations. It is designed to be a reference tool for turfgrass professionals, providing them with the information they need to make informed decisions about the use of pesticides in their landscapes. The book covers a wide range of topics, including turfgrass species, environmental considerations, and regulatory requirements. The book also includes case studies and examples of how the information can be applied in real-world situations.

Golf balls driven into a lake belong to the original owner, according to a ruling by a judge in Vancouver, Canada. The decision came in a case prompted by a youth who was retrieving balls from a water hazard. He was accused of stealing the balls, but the judge ruled the balls belong to the golfer, not the course. Mayfair Lakes Management Corp. maintains a contract with a scuba diving company to recover balls lost in its lake. These balls are valued at more than $19,000 a year. The course is considering requiring a waiver from golfers, who would relinquish ownership of balls lost in the lake.

Winter kill serves spring wake-up call to mid-Atlantic Coast supers

BY DIANE MILLER

In the wake of the most severe winter since 1977-78, golf course superintendents from Maryland to New York are reporting the loss of as much as 30 percent of their turf on greens and up to 70 percent on fairways, and some may not open until "well into May."

The blanket of ice and snow that kept area courses closed for as long as two to three months prevents gas exchange around the glass plants, in effect smothering the plant. Superintendents are discovering that under the layers of ice the turf is rotting and black in some areas, giving off a powerful stench once the ice is removed.

Winter injury, including extensive winter kill of poa annua and perennial ryegrass, extends from Baltimore and Washington, D.C., through the Philadelphia area, central and northern New Jersey, and into the Pocono Mountains, according to the U.S. Golf Association Green Section. Much heavier than normal snow mold is being reported through Ohio and Kentucky. More than 200 golf course superintendents, assistants, greens chairmen, club officials, and course owners from the New Jersey/Philadelphia area met on March 28 at Tavistock Country Club in Haddonfield, N.J., to discuss the ramifications of the severe damage.

The joint meeting of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of New Jersey (GCSAN) and the Philadelphia Association of Golf Course Superintendents (PAGCS) opened the line of communication between superintendents, club officials and the USGA. Jim Sklorsky, Northeast Region agronomist for the USGA, discussed previous years' damage from upstate New York and Montreal. David Oastis, director of the Green Section's Northeast Region, discussed communication with club membership and talked about what superintendents can expect during the

Fourth-grade students take 'teacher' Moore to school

BY JIM MOORE

Travel, turf trouble the consultant's lot

The Mid-Continent region, looking at golf courses, trying to figure out what is happening where, the endless writing of Turfgrass Advisory Service (TAS) reports, and too many fast-food meals. Running in airports, standing in lines, glaring at the folk who ignore boarding instructions, getting lost everywhere, and figuring out how to turn the lights on in twenty different rental cars.

On the more serious side, there is worrying about the superintendent and course that are in trouble, wishing you could come up with a magic cure, dealing with the clubs that want more but simply can't fund the improvements, and the constant balancing act between spending time "on the road" and trying to find more time to spend with the family.

After nine years of dealing with these challenges, I have decided the only means of survival (only 20 years to go) is to

Mount Pinatubo fallout

Ashes to ashes, dust to dust at Clark AFB course

BY HAL PHILLIPS

ANGELA, The Philippines — When Mount Pinatubo blew its top here in October 1991, a layer of ash blanketed the 18 holes at nearby Clark Air Force Base, which soon closed its doors for good. In the frenzied retreat from lava and ash, the course suffered another indignity. It was discovered that under the layers of ice the turf is rotting and black in some areas, giving off a powerful stench once the ice is removed.

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Judge: Golf balls belong to golfers

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On the more serious side, there is worrying about the superintendent and course that are in trouble, wishing you could come up with a magic cure, dealing with the clubs that want more but simply can't fund the improvements, and the constant balancing act between spending time "on the road" and trying to find more time to spend with the family.

After nine years of dealing with these challenges, I have decided the only means of survival (only 20 years to go) is to
Homemade botany bottle hastens disease growth and identification

Continued from page 17
determine what turfgrass disease is causing problems. Sitting on my desk under my lamp, the bottle's temperature and humidity are just right for the rapid growth of the pathogen, making identification much easier and faster. It also gives me a constant reminder of how scientists of the future would probably have to learn to grow more food and take care of plants of all types with a lot less pesticides than we must use today.

Here's teacher Mrs. Pickins and her class's procedure for transforming a two-liter soft drink bottle into a botany bottle, or miniature biosphere:

1) Obtain the kind of bottle with its base glued to the bottom, which enables it to stand up.
2) Fill the bottle with hot water and let it stand for 10 minutes. This will soften the glue, allowing the base to be separated from the bottle. If the base will not come loose, refill the bottle with hot water and soak it in a sink filled with hot water. If all else fails, place the empty bottle in a microwave for 20 to 30 seconds. (Careful, just a little too long and the shape of the bottle will be distorted.)
3) With the base removed, you should now have a bottle with the fller neck on one end and a hemisphere dome on the other. Use a sharp knife to remove the fller neck. Different height botany bottles can be created by changing where you make this cut. I have found a good height is to cut about 1/8 inch above the point where the bottle starts to taper in toward the neck. I have found this makes it easier to get the bottle back into the base; since the outside diameter of the bottle (at the point of the cut) is slightly smaller than the inside diameter of the base.
4) Using a hole cutter, remove a plug from the area of the green (or other turf area) where you suspect disease activity. Square off the bottom of the plug, so it will sit flat in the base, and leave the plug about three inches long.
5) Place the plug in the base and carefully back the dome back into the base.
6) Place the completed botany bottle beneath a light or grow lamp.

You will notice that within a few hours moisture will begin to accumulate on the inside of the dome. This combination of heat (from the light) and moisture will promote rapid disease development, helping you to more accurately identify the pathogen.

The botany bottle can also be used to check seed germination, force a dormant turf to begin growth, and aid in identifying various types of grass. Turf can be maintained for months beneath the dome with only a rare watering and occasional "mowing" with scissors.

One more point. During my talk with my son Travis' classmates, we were discussing plant breeding efforts — the use of endophytes to combat insect pest as an alternative to using more pesticides than we must use today.

One little girl raised her hand and asked why scientists don't just put something in the plants that insects would not like the taste of. Here was a 9-year-old, all on her own, voicing one of the "cutting edges" of today's plant breeding efforts — the use of endophytes to combat insect damage.

Next time a fourth-grader wants to give you an idea about something, it would be worth taking the time to listen.

Semler elected head of Wisconsin GCSA

Mike Semler of Bishops Bay Country Club in Madison has been elected president of the Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association. Semler, who succeeded Bruce Worzella of West Bend Country Club, heads a slate of officers that includes Vice President Mark Kienert of Buff's Eye Country Club in Wisconsin Rapids; Secretary Tom Schwab of Monroe Country Club; and Treasurer Patrick Norton of Cedar Creek Golf Course in Oconomowoc.

Joe Kuta of Hartford Country Club was newly elected to the board of directors, joining re-elected Directors Scott Schaller of South Hills Golf and Country Club in Fond Du Lac, Bill Knight of Ozaaukee County Park Commission in Port Washington and Mike Hendrich of Racine Country Club.
Humor, embarrassment a potent combination, Moore relates

Continued from page 17

try to find a little humor in every situation. Nothing makes a bad day a little more bearable than getting someone to laugh with you — or even at you.

I have found that some of the funniest situations are those that make you cringe a little. Try to find a little humor in every situation. Nothing makes a bad day a little more bearable than getting someone to laugh with you — or even at you.

I have found that some of the funniest situations are those that make you cringe a little. The combination of embarrassment and humor is a potent one. One of the best I can remember happened to me occurred early in my Green Section career. I had a couple of months on the staff under my belt and was starting to feel like perhaps I could do this job after all.

Brimming with confidence (fragile as it was) I was making a TAS visit on a course in Nebraska. Along for the tour were the green committee, the golf professional, and the superintendent — the usual entourage.

With this job, like most jobs, there is much to learn every day. The professional is canny, the superintendent is usually the one with the golden touch, and the green committee is interested in the best performing greens. The superintendent, of course, is the one in charge.

On a particular day, after reviewing the greens, the superintendent was about to make a final judgment about the number one green. As he turned to make his assessment, a visually pleasing line in the sand caught his attention.

“Superintendent,” he said, “I think this hole needs to be lined.”

We encountered a green with two, dark parallel lines crossing the surface. Having personally applied charcoal to many a sand bunker, I immediately diagnosed the injury. The superintendent laughed and the others on the visit frowned. I bent down to get a closer look and suddenly the lines moved just a bit. Power line shadows do that when the wind blows. We all had a good laugh but I will admit I had yet to make another visit to that course. I expect credibility may be the problem.

With this job, like most jobs, about the time you are having a few doubts about your ability, something happens to make you feel maybe you are doing some good after all. I recently traveled to Dallas where one of the fellows on the visit felt the sand in the bunkers was bad because the ball would not hold the green when blasted out. Those of you familiar with my writing might remember I tend not to have a lot of sympathy with player complaints concerning the sand in the bunkers since they are, after all, a hazard.

However, this fellow was adamant that a requirement of bunker sand should be to allow players to impart backspin on the ball. To demonstrate this failing in the existing bunkers, he dropped a couple of balls and tried to blast out. After shanking a couple, he finally lofted one to the green and rolling just a couple of feet. The player then reasoned that the greens did not hold an approach shot — even with a wedge. Careful to pick an uphill lie, into the wind, and to a green that looked over watered, I decided once again to prove the complaining player wrong by embarrassing him with the fact that even a grass guy can hold the greens.

After shanking the first three shots and nearly hitting one of our group about 90 degrees off line, I gave up and tried to remind everyone I was there as an agronomist — not a player. Big cringe.

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