The largest turfgrass meeting and equipment and display in the world — the 45th International Turfgrass Conference and Show — was staged at Anaheim, Calif, in mid-February.

The global affair attracted over 5,000 persons from a dozen foreign countries, as well as representatives from every state in the nation. The conference, sponsored by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSSA), was at California’s Disneyland, where more socializing took place at the bus stops than in the exhibit area.

Highlighting the conference at the Anaheim Convention Center were some 40 speakers whose presentations covered a range of topics including golf course management, technical problems in maintaining top-quality turfgrass, use of plant protectants and automatic irrigation.

One keynote speaker, Gerald L. Langlois, assistant golf cart sales manager for Harley Davidson Motor Company, said an estimated 50,000 golf carts will produce annual rentals of $500 million by 1980.

"The convenience of a golf car has kept membership rosters well filled. The golf car has now made golf 'more fun'. All of the increase in play creates adequate operating budgets and higher salaries for the golf course superintendent. Today, the golf car is the largest source of revenue for most clubs," he said.

Langlois, outlining the impact of the present energy situation, described the competitive struggle of gas versus electric powered cars. "If you choose gasoline power, some of the more favorable features are: more power, greater range, less to operate, fewer maintenance problems, no battery failure problems, greater reliability and less turf wear because of reduced weight. Electric cars in turn offer these features: a quieter vehicle, less mechanical adjustments, no gasoline storage tanks (continued on page 22)

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(from page 20)

and no dust or exhaust fumes."

The classic dilemma of poa annua was revived when two speakers presented opposing opinions of the plant. Len Hazlett Jr., superintendent of the Country Club, Inc. in Cleveland, described the heartaches, ulcers and sleepless nights caused by the plant.

"Most members of any given club do not know poa annua when they are walking on it. Its incessant demands for water at some of the most undesirable times increase the number of player complaints on the soggy course," Hazlett said.

Bruce A. Sering, superintendent of (continued on page 28)

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More than $8 million in equipment, fertilizers, insecticides and other supplies were exhibited.

Table 1. Conference attendance continues high for the national turf conference staged by the GCSAA. Statistics for the past five years are:

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GCSSA REPORT
(from page 22)
Glen View Golf Course in Evanston, Ill., presented an opposing view of poa and how he lived with it. Sering related a personal experiment at his Evanston club to test the water needs of the plant. He concluded that his members would rather play on a green, wet fairway than one that's dry and brown.

Dutch Elm disease (DED) controls were brought up to date by Dr. Eugene B. Smalley of the department of plant pathology at the University of Wisconsin. He pointed out that the big stumbling block to better control at this point has been available to the tree. He also discussed research work conducted at the university and other tests conducted by J. J. Mauget Co.

Previsual detection of plant disease or stress on leaf tissues by using infrared photography was discussed by two speakers at the conference. Dr. William Wildman, department of soils and plant nutrition at the University of California at Davis, and Gerald L. Faubel, superintendent of Saginaw Country Club, Saginaw, Mich., agreed on the unlimited uses of disease detection with infrared.

The organization's 46th International Turfgrass Conference and Show will be February 16-21, 1975 at the Rivergate, New Orleans, La.