

THE BULL SHEET, monthly publication of the Midwest association of Golf Course Superintendents. Editor, William H. Stupple
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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The meeting at Bonnie Dundee on Nov. 5, marks the end of our so called outdoor meetings for the year. Our policy of encouraging the Superintendent to play golf has, in the last two years, shown very gratifying results. There was a time in years past, when only a few of the Superintendents made any effort to play at our meetings. With increased emphasis on golf on our part and endeavor on the part of the Golf committee to have outstanding golf tournaments, of which by the way, including the Pro-Supt. Tournament and the Nov. Tournament at Bonnie Dundee, we will have had ten this season, over 70 percent of members attending meetings are playing golf during the day. This to me, is a marvelous thing, for there is no doubt in my mind that a Superintendent who is a golfer is better fitted to understand the wants of the golfing membership and be able to do a better job for them.

However, while we consider our golf games education, there is more to it than that. Our Educational Chairman, Al Johnson, sees to it that we have an educational program at each of our meetings, if it be a speaker, movies, or Question Box. Our Question Box program, I believe to be most valuable to everyone, for anyone can ask a question and will get practical, down to earth answers from first hand experience. Our Chairman has planned an exceptionally interesting program for our winter meetings and I know they will be most interesting to all.

William H. Stupple, President.

TURF RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT

The Turf Research Committee of the Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents Association met on Tuesday, October 16 with Dr. Fred Grau, Director of the Green Section of the United States Golf Association, and Dr. Ralph Voigt of the University of Illinois at the Morton Arboretum for the purpose of laying definite plans for the Experimental Garden setup. Dr. Grau flew in from Washington and was met and escorted to the Arboretum by members of the committee. Present at the meeting were Research Committee chairman Bert Rost, Dr. Grau, Dr. Voigt, Dr. Rhodes, Paul Burdett, Don Strand, Ray Gerber and Bob Williams. The group visited the site of the proposed plots, examined it carefully and proposed a setup to take full advantage of contours and situation. The group then adjourned to the Glen Oak Country Club for dinner and at the meeting following, Dr. Voigt and Dr. Rhodes got details of setting up and carrying out a five year program. Dr. Voigt expects to have plan and program written up so he can present it to the College of Pharmacy Nov. 1. He hopes to be able to present it to the University for approval by December 1, so a portion of the work can get underway in 1952. Dr. Grau was extremely helpful in outlining the experimental procedure to be followed. The Association is sincerely grateful to Dr. Grau for his help and active participation in this project.

The initial proposed plan is for five different series of experiments on lawn grass.

1. Blue grass
2. Bents
3. Tall fescues
4. Southern grasses
5. Commercial seed plantings.

M. R. T. F. FIELD DAY

On September 10-11 over 100 people attended the two morning sessions held on the turf plots at Purdue University. On the experimental green on the campus Dr. W. H. Daniel showed the various strains of bent and Bermudas maintained there. On areas marked at low nitrogen level (4lb. N/season) 80% of the area was affected while at high nitrogen feedings (12lb. N/season) only 30% of the total area was affected when unsprayed. Further, at high nitrogen supply chemicals were effective in preventing dollarspot for a longer period of time.

But what about brownpatch? During a severe attack of brownpatch, 55% of the area when unsprayed was affected at a high nitrogen level, yet only 5% was injured at a low nitrogen level. This data emphasizes that the superintendent has the touchy role of regulating nitrogen supply to minimize the attacks of disease and yet maintain the best putting surface possible.

Where 10 chemicals had been used on the same areas for 2 years, colored ribbons designated the relative effectiveness of them. Cadminate, Crag 531, Crag 1025, F-531 and Puraturf 177 were the most long lasting. Many of the chemicals were effective but only for periods of short duration.

Mr. Ed Oyer and Prof. O. C. Lee showed the group crabgrass controls on the No. 2 fairway, Purdue Golf Course. Mr. Oyer pointed out that it is no longer a question of whether crabgrass can be controlled, it is now which one, what time, and the comparative cost that are the main questions. In general, PMA compounds are preferred for very early season treatments. Potassium Cyanate is particularly effective for renovation and late season treatments. Sodium arsenite may be used repeatedly and is the more economical material. It was pointed out that chemical crabgrass control is really the second step in turf improvement, that adequate and repeated fertilization is first, chemical control of undesired grasses and weeds is second, and reseeding on a well-punched, open soil is third.

On the new turf plots at the Agronomy Farm, Dr. K. T. Payne showed the group many selections of creeping bentgrass which will be tested. Of the 14 Zoysia selections that are being grown, 3 are outstanding - Z-21 and M-14. Since the Zoysias are greener earlier in the spring than the Bermudas, it is hoped they will be well adapted to use with bluegrasses.

A demonstration on the use of Methyl Bromide for weed control utilizing a plastic cover and supports was given. It was recommended for use in the control of *Poa annua*, crabgrass, old undesired bent, and weeds in nursery areas, topdressing, or before new greens are stolonized.

NOTES FROM THE U.S.G.A. GREENS SECTION MEETING

The meeting was held at Beltsville, Maryland, Oct. 7-9.

Leaf spot was considered the severest disease problem of fine turf by speakers from Michigan and Rhode Island.

The East had very little rain all summer and this was a good year to study drought resistant grasses.

Penn State has planted 1500 square feet of *Poa Annua* to conduct experiments with.

Dr. Kenny Payne of Purdue University reported leaf spot on Merion blue grass on the football field there.

About 200 persons attended the Field Day.