## SPREADING IT THIN

The three sons of John Coghill of Silver Lake are recovering from the chicken pox.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Didier of Tam O' Shanter are now two time grand parents.

Ray Didier used one pint of the 8 pound per galion chlordane emulsion with Cadminate and severely burned a green. Other cadmium materials seem to be compatible.

Ronald Peter Bild, son of Peter J. Bild of Woodridge, was hit by a car September 2 on Crescent Blvd, Lombard. The boy was severly shaken up, had several cuts and bruises, but is recovering rapidly. Ronald missed the first day of school.

Ben Warren is planting 20 acres of B27 blue grass. H & E Nursery will be able to offer some in the spring and the sod nursery at Bloomingdale is putting in seven acres.

Al Wetzel, 22, who worked for Gerald Dearie at Edgewater for two years, came home after three years in the army in Japan. Al spent one summer at Koganei golf course in Tokyo in charge of the greens, Al reports that golf courses in Japan are natural, that every hazard is natural and greens and tees are fitted in. When Al came to Japan, he found that they were cutting fairways with hand sickles and that there were 75 men on the maintainance crew, each paid \$20.00 per month. Al introduced the fairway gang mower to this particular golf course. Greens were, and still are, cut with hand mowers. Al found the Japanese easy to get along with and that they were hard workers. Bermuda grass is used on fairways and greens and Kentucky blue grass and red top are used on the greens for winter play. The rainfall in Japan is very plentiful. As part of his duties, Al had to build a new green. Having worked for Gerald for two years, but not having much experience in greens construction. Al had to read extensively and call on his imagination for construction details. Here is what he did, "I got hold of twenty truck loads of heavy gravel, boulders 4" to 6" in size and spread them over the greens area. Then I spread rock about as big as your thumb to fill in between. Then I used volcanic ash like porous cinders that holds moisture like a sponge. I used three inches of this material and then topped the green with two feet of soil and sodded it from a nursery of Bermuda sod which I had established. The green turned out fine."

Bill Daniel of the Midwest Turf Foundation spent three days in the Chicago district and was with us at our Fox Lake meeting. Bill has some very interesting reports on fertilizer from the Argo Starch Works, using water from washing corn and starch. This water is concentrated by evaporation and some is being used on grassplots. Bill is going to run greenhouse trials this winter. Bill says, "It looks as though fairway improvement is the Superintendent's biggest job from now on."

On the 16th hole at Fox Lake, Stan Arendt put his second shot in the clubhouse garage. Stan claimed the garage had no business being there and that he ought not be penalized, but he couldn't get away with it.

Bill Oates is reported in the St. Charles Hospital



## GRUB CONTROL WITH CHLORDANE

by J. Everett Bussart, Entomologist, Veliscol, Corp. Chlordane has been found to be very effective in the control of white grubs and Japanese Beetle larvae in the soil. The current recommendations are to apply 10 pounds of actual chlordane per acre.

Tests have shown that applications of chlordane at the rate of 10 pounds actual per acre provide residual control for a period of at least three years. The actual length of residual protection beyond three years has not been completely determined since the tests are still in progress.

A quicker kill of the grubs has been obtained with chlordane than any other insecticide. At the dosage given above, a high percentage of initial kill will be observed within 48-72 hours. Temperature is an important factor in the grub control and tests have shown the kill at  $60^{\circ}$  F. is double at  $50^{\circ}$  F., three times as much at  $70^{\circ}$ F., and four times as much at  $80^{\circ}$ F.

Formulations containing chlordane available for use in this application are water emulsifiable concentrates and wettable powders. Tabulated below is the quantity of each formulation to use per acre to provide 10 pounds of actual chlordane per acre.

Formulation			Quantity	
45-48%	Emulsifiable	Concentrate	2-1/2	gallons
72-75%	Emulsifiable	Concentrate	1-1/4	gallons
40% Wettable Powder			25 pounds	
50% Wettable Powder		20 p	ounds	

Regardless of which formulation is used, sufficient water should be used to carry the formulation into the soil where the grubs are actually doing the damage.

Under conditions of this type of application, there has been no evidence of injury to lawns or turf from the insecticide.

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