

THE BULL SHEET, official publication of THE
MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE
SUPERINTENDENTS.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Last month's joint meeting with the Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association was a huge success. We are certainly thankful to Gabe Rosset and the officials of Skokie Country Club for extending their gracious hospitality to all of us. Gabe had the course in magnificent condition.

There were 35 members of the Wisconsin group attending and 101 members and guests of the Midwest were present. A total of 103 played golf despite the heavy rains that fell during the afternoon.

Next month we are meeting at Flossmoor Country Club at 193rd Street and Western Avenue in Flossmoor, Illinois. This is our annual fall golf tournament plus a joint meeting with the local Association of Club Managers. Plan to attend, it should be one of our finest meetings of the Year. Entertainment is also planned so come and enjoy yourself.

Ted Woehrle, President

SUPERINTENDENTS-MANAGERS MEETING

Monday, October 9, 1961
Flossmoor Country Club
193rd Street & Western Avenue
Flossmoor, Illinois

ACTIVITIES:

9:00 A.M. — Coffee, Sweet Rolls and Orange Juice
— Grill Room
9:30 A.M. — Golf — Weather Permitting
11:00 A.M. — Luncheon — "Dutch Treat" — Grill
Room — until 2:30 P.M.
5:00 P.M. — Opening of the German Beer Garden
— East Lounge
7:00 P.M. — German Style Dinner — East Lounge
8:00 P.M. — After Dinner Speakers:

Mr. Everett Woxberg, National Director - Club Managers Association of America - Manager, Evanston Golf Club — "WHAT THE SUPERINTENDENT CAN DO TO HELP THE CLUB MANAGER"

Mr. Robert Williams - Past President of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America - Superintendent, Bob-o-Link Golf Club — "WHAT THE CLUB MANAGER CAN DO TO HELP THE SUPERINTENDENT"

9:00 P.M. — Entertainment, in the German Style —
THE VOLKSWAGEN QUARTET and
RUDY WASCEK with his German Zither
Cards and conversation will fill the remainder of the evening.

COST: Luncheon — "Dutch Treat" — \$1.50 per person

Dinner — \$5.00 per person, including the beer

Cocktails — By cash to the individual

"HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT TO ENTERTAIN HIS MANAGER, OR THE MANAGER TO ENTERTAIN HIS SUPERINTENDENT AT THE FIRST SUPERINTENDENTS - MANAGERS PARTY".

MIDWEST TURF FIELD DAY REPORT

Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
September 14-15, 1961

Creeping Bentgrasses — Since 1951 twelve selections have been maintained in 4' x 12' plots. In 1959 Nimisila, Evansville and a second planting of Penn-cross was made. The north one-half of each plot receives weekly fungicide protection. In 1961 we treated the south one-half four times with fungicides to reduce severe disease attacks.

C-7 is excellent only when given good care. C-15 is tops for cool season areas. C-1 and C-19, usually mixed, are standard in much of the country. C-52 is intermediate in quality. Pennlu gets puffy and is only desired in medium to low maintenance programs. Penn-cross continues to perform well.

After two years of testing, plus observing it in other areas, the dark color, density, fine texture and disease tolerance of an Evansville selection is outstanding. After Ernie Schneider observed this in No. 5 green at Evansville Country Club for some years, a collection was made in the summer of 1958. A non-seeding original planting is maintained in the greenhouse at Purdue. Release, not yet definite, if made, will be only to recognized stolon growers who are members of Midwest Regional Turf Foundation in the spring of 1962. Accompanying any release will be a compulsory program of inspection and observation, and an approval of material. Golf courses and cooperators having test supplies of Evansville are expected to put this into sod use and secure approved material for future increase.

Nitrogen Sources Residual — From 1956-1960, 5 years, a sources of nitrogen study using three reps of 12 nitrogen treatments included Urea light and medium, Corn Gluten light and medium, Milorganite light and medium, Uramite and Nitroform at light (6 lbs. actual N/1,000/years; medium 9#, and heavy 12#. This year only soluble sources of N have been used. With adequate current feeding, residual from previous treatments does not show; but when low nitrogen supplies are available, then Ureaforms show more residual than others. The key to using Ureaforms is adequate, repeated use to accumulate residual material for gradual release.

Tests have just begun using fatty alcohol for transpiration loss studies. Several greenhouse tests will be run overwinter.

Over-dosage of MH 30 caused browning since April on the putting green. Where *Poa annua* predominates in fairways, we suggest test plot trying of 1 cup of MH-30 per acre during vigorous growth, periods of spring and fall to reduce seedhead formation and clipping accumulation.

Calcined Clays

Robert Montgomery reported several findings in 1960. Continued study of calcined clays seems justified in an effect to substantiate and support the data. Several new techniques and observations were incorporated to aid the program.

Several conclusions are suggested from these observations; however, they are not completely proven.

All rhizomes tend to form crowns 1/2" to 3/4" inch below the soil surface regardless of original depth of the rhizome. Deep rhizomes tend to form more new crowns than shallow due to increased branching of the rhizome. Shallow rhizomes tend to result in "bunch" growth habit. Deep rhizomes apparently will not emerge if detached from the parent plant even though well-rooted. Many detached rhizomes covered 3/4 inch or less — apparently will emerge.

The amount of light reaching an emerging leaf influences length of sheath and distance between successive leaves. Mechanical disturbance of leaf sheath enclosing an emerging leaf results in shortened sheath length and leaf interval.

Crabgrass Controls

Post-Emergence — DSMA, AMA, and Calar continue to give good results. Experimental A-12 and A-35 of Ansul are quite selective. Dual-purpose M 1260 of Vineland is medium in kill, but good in pre-emergence when applied at time of crabgrass germination.

Turf Renovation by chemicals — Tests include Diquot of Ortho, *Cacadylic* acid of Ansul (Erase of Scott), DSMA + Liquid Zyttron (of Dow). Kill of annuals, and surface creeping plants (bent, nimblewill) has been achieved. Bluegrass, quackgrass, tall fescue, Bermuda has not been killed in one application.

Pre-Emergence. Again in 1961 we tested all products offered to some extent. Many in repeated tests. Chlor-dane and Calcuim arsenate still show good results.

Zoysia

Since early 1940 Purdue has grown Zoysias. In 1951 we had over 100 seedlings; beginning in 1955 seeds collected from 40 sources were germinated, and since 1955 over 3,000 seedlings have been tested. Currently only 12 are receiving further testing. This includes one selection from U.S.D.A., Beltsville.

The open, fast-spreading, coarser, winter-tolerant, darker green selection is preferred. We have given up on fine-leaved, tight-sod formers such as Emerald. Several form easier walking turf than Meyer.

Bluegrasses

Based on performance and disease tolerance, we are suggesting a blending of bluegrass selections whenever practical. Merion, plus C-1 or Newport; Delta plus Newport, Merion, Park and Common; Common, plus Delta, plus C-1. With bluegrass 2# seed/1,000 is ample. For athletic fields C-1 or Newport, with its fall vigor, should be especially interesting.

Nitrogen Residual

Where ureaforms have been used at equal rates of N with solubles and organics, more residual response is evident 2 years after applications are stopped.

FALL DINNER DANCE

The River Forest Golf Club (2 miles East of Rte. 83 on Grand Avenue), will be the site of our Fall Dinner Dance. Our Host and Hostess will be Mr. and Mrs. Ed Stewart. The dance is on the evening of Saturday, October 21st. Cocktails will be served at 6:30 P.M. and dinner will be at 7:30 P.M.

Frank Stan and his Orchestra will furnish the music. Tickets are \$6.00. Mail or Phone Reservations by October 19th. Call or write Don Stewart at the Brookwood Contry Club in Addison, Illinois. Phone - PO rter 6-1860.

IMPORTANT FALL MEETINGS

October 12, 1961

Members of M.A.G.S.A. are invited to attend the Grand opening and Field day at Illinois Lawn Equipment, Inc. at 14750 South La Grange Road, Orland Park Illinois;

Time: 11:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. with lunch and refreshments served. This is it! The Big Day! Oysters and all! YOU SHOULD NOT MISS THIS DAY.

October 23, 1961

This is something you have wanted to do — Go to the Jacobsen Plant at Racine, Wis., Tour the Plant, have an opportunity to talk to the Engineers, and see how the product is manufactured. Busses will leave Illinois Lawn Equipment, Inc. at 8:00 A.M. and return at 5:30 P.M. This will be a very educational trip which you will not want to miss. You will be guests of Illinois Lawn's for cocktails and lunch.

THE HEAT'S ON!

(Continued from September Issue)

Last month we carried this story from the USGA Eastern Turfletter. The first half dealt with Scald or Wet Wilt. Now we will continue the story with the explanation of what can be done at the time of scald and how we can prevent it from happening again.

What other things must be done at the time of SCALD?

(1) Aerate the most troublesome greens . . . those which are poorly drained or have heavy soils . . . those on which the turf cover has thinned or has become entirely brown.

(2) Apply some hydrated lime at the rate of 1/2 to 1 lb. per 1000 sq. ft. This is best applied in the evening as a dust or a light spray . . . and allow it to remain on the grass blades overnight . . . then syringe it in lightly the next morning.

(3) Keep up the preventative schedule of disease control . . . because when conditions are right for scald, they are also right for disease invasion.

(4) Continue to syringe greens several times daily, but be careful *not to apply too much water!*

(5) Be sure to apply some insecticide to aerated greens . . . aeration holes are custom made homes for the cutworm and sodwebworm.

There are some side effects of conditions right for scald . . . and these are —

(1) Grasses take on a PUFFY growth — grainy grasses look granier . . . and look oily or water-logged.

(2) Saturated soils are SOFT . . . they permit the mowers to "dig-in" and scalp the turf badly.

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