

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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