

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS TURFGRASS FIELD DAY WILL BE HELD ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1962

The day is planned in three parts:

10:00 A.M. — The first stop at the 9 hole Campus Golf Course will be presented by Dr. Fred Slife and will be concerned with weed problems.

11:00 A.M. — The second stop will be at the University of Illinois 18 hole golf course at Savoy, Illinois. It will be under the supervision of Dr. Michael Britton and turf disease problems will be discussed.

1:30 P.M. — The third stop will be at the Horticulture Farm. The theme at this location will be general turf management. Mr. Jack Butler will be in charge of this area.

This will be a full day. You are urged to be at the first stop by 9:30 A.M. so that the first session may start promptly at 10:00 A.M.

Lunch will be on your own.

ANNUAL FALL CLINIC

Warren Bidwell, Superintendent of Olympia Fields Country Club and Chairman of our Education Committee informs us that the Fall Clinic will be held once again at Olympia Fields on the last Tuesday and Wednesday of November. He is planning a new and exciting program for us.

FALL DINNER DANCE

We were informed that our Annual Fall Dinner Dance will be held at the River Forest Country Club on Saturday, October 13, 1962. Superintendent, Ed Stewart and his Wife will host this affair.

WARREN'S FIELD DAY

We recently received an invitation to attend a conducted tour of the Warren's Turf Nursery on September 6th. This is on a Thursday at 2:00 P.M.

Ben is anxious to show us some of the research that he has been doing in the field of disease control, plant selection and breeding. He also has a green house in which he carries on many experiments in the winter.

Just recently he held a press conference where he showed a new short stemmed Bluegrass which will soon be marketed. The entire day should be a must on your educational itinerary for the year.

This is one of the greatest advances in our profession for a long time.

The turf nursery is located at 8400 West 111th Street in Palos Park, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Kazich (Whitey) are the proud parents of a new son, Bernard Jr., born July 27, 1962. Whitey is the Superintendent of the Riverside Country Club.

Our deepest felt sympathies are extended to Amos Lapp and Kenneth Lapp and their families for the loss of Mrs. Amos Lapp. She left this veil of tears on Saturday, August the 4th.

Paul W. Burdett is in the hospital for a checkup. We hope that it isn't anything serious and that he gets back on the job real soon.

UREA-FORM FOR TURF - Continued

By Dr. Fred V. Grau

Urea-forms may fail to produce good results if:

1. The soil is devoid of bacteria.
2. Ammonium nitrate has been used continuously for several years.
3. The soil has been fumigated or sterilized.
4. Soil is waterlogged.
5. There is an excessive accumulation of undecomposed organic residues in the turf and in the soil.

Urea-forms are used to supply 50 to 75 percent of the N in quality mixed fertilizers. Urea-forms are used to great advantage in seedbeds when mixed intimately with the soil to a depth of several inches. Eight (8) pounds per thousand square feet represents about a year's supply of N and it is safe to use. Up to twenty (20) pounds of N were used in Iowa in a seedbed experiment with excellent results.

Urea-forms give increasingly better results with continued use. The soil microbes will become "educated" (populations built up). Equilibrium is reached in second or third year. (5-6 in fruit in Mediterranean).

Urea-forms release early all of their N in contrast to 30 to 50 percent in the better natural organics.

Urea-forms produce less top growth than quickly available sources of N.

Urea-forms send grass into winter in a firm hardened condition, never soft and lush and susceptible to winter damage.

Urea-forms with 38 per cent N contains No filler. The other 62 per cent is carbon, hydrogen, oxygen without which the nitrogen would be usefull.

Urea-form have been on the market for 10 years. No one knows how to improve them, so don't look for any great changes in urea-form for turf.

Urea-forms reduce chances of error — release labor for other jobs, reduce cost per 1,000 sq. ft. of supplying N according to needs of plants.

Urea-form users say that they do not have the turf troubles they used to have. They say that less water is needed and at wider intervals. Turf is firmer with less disease. They get about the same amount of clippings each time they mow.

Burton reported interesting findings on nematodes with urea-forms.

Urea-forms are being used under roses, in flower and vegetable gardens and in horticultural work for trees and shrubs. Now it is being tested on farm crops -- cotton, lettuce, celery, and sugar beets -- results to date are very favorable.

Urea-forms are tailored to turf - -

This discussion has been on the basis of broader education with respect to urea-forms. Missing has been information on points of difference between materials produced by different methods of manufacture. It is

important that these differences be recognized even though they shall not be discussed here. Users are encouraged to make side by side tests to determine suitability to conditions.

— EDITORIAL —

This past summer many of our Superintendents in the Chicago area have started the use of increased amounts of Potash K₂O. The theory in their thinking has been that it helps to fight disease as well as strengthen the plant structure. Additional applications are being made in conjunction with fungicide treatments at the rate of one pound of Potassium Sulfate or Muriate of Potash per green. This doesn't sound like much but if you figure that most golf courses spray their greens with fungicides at an average of 17 times per year this would mean about 8½ pounds of actual K₂O per green per year, or 1½ pounds per 1000 sq. ft. per year. This in conjunction with the normal applications of Potash in the regular fertilizer program will bring the annual amount to about five pounds.

This is fine for greens and tees where the clippings are removed but in most cases it would be an excessive amount for the fairways and only promote the clover population. Of course if soil samples indicate the

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