SUMMARIZATION OF 11th ANNUAL TURF CLINIC

(Continued from last month)

3. "Root Pruning" – Bernard A. Kazich, Golf Course Superintendent, Riverside Golf Club.

Bernie reported that he has had truly amazing results through tree root pruning. Many tree root infested areas on the course, including fairways which are tree lined, failed to respond to water or fertilization. After pruning with the Haynes pruner, response was immediate. Turf improved constantly and responded to treatment. He said it would appear that pruning every three or four years is necessary. A discussion followed with regard to various types of tree root barriers which may be placed in trenches. The concensus of opinion was that sheet metal was proving to be the most economically permanent.

4. "Teeing Grounds" – Ken C. Lapp, Golf Course Superintendent, Fresh Meadows Country Club.

Mr. Lapp operates an 18 hole, public fee golf course which receives an average of 250 players during the week and 350 players on weekends. Teeing surfaces average 4,000 square feet. He has tried both Merion bluegrass and seeded bentgrass. After three years of experience with this program, he has arrived at the conclusion that bentgrass cut at 1/2 inch will perform satisfactorily on wood shot holes if teeing areas are in excess of 4,000 square feet. Merion bluegrass cut at 3/4 to 7/8 inch is the most satisfactory on iron shot or par 3 holes. Here again, adequate size is vital. Divots are overseeded with corresponding grasses at least 4 times a season. Mr. Lapp said that much of the over-seeding was lost but in his opinion, sufficient amounts persisted to make this program beneficial. Ken summarized by saying that at the present time he has no intention of changing his program because players prefer the 1/2 inch cut on bent tees and he has been unable to keep satisfactory bentgrass on an iron shot tee. When asked what he did for turf on deeply shaded tees, he commented that he was satisfied with Poa annua and asked if anyone else had a better suggestion. Someone commented that Poa trivialis might be considered for overseeding in shaded areas.

Dr. Nutter commented on the excellent talks given during the morning session and adjourned the conference for lunch. During the afternoon session, Dr. Jack Butler, University of Illinois, presided. The afternoon program consisted of two panel presentations.

"The Herbicides I Used"

1. Al Johnson, Golf Course Superintendent, Park Ridge Country Club

Mr. Johnson said that they had a severe weed problem at Park Ridge Country Club as a result of two factors. (1) Water logged soil for a number of years and (2) Installation of drainage tile during the 1960 - 61 seasons. Knotweed developed to an extremely severe problem this season. Al said that he tried repeated applications of sodium arsenite and



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Our Turf Specialists Are At Your Service! INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORP. Skokie, Illinois -:- Phone YO 6-3000 one application of 2,4,5T with only moderate results. On June 29th, Banvil-D at the rate of 1 pint per acre commercial product, was tried on two test areas. On July 1, no damage to desirable turf was noted. However, knotweed was beginning to fade out. Within a month Mr. Johnson had applied Banvil-D to all knotweed infested areas at a rate of 1 1/3 pints per acre. Knotweed control was satisfactory. Mr. Johnson has aerotilled all fairways this fall and overseeded. Seed germination was excellent and no visible ill effects are noticeable from the use of the Banvil-D Al said that yarrow, clover and other weeds were also killed through the use of this material. At the present time no harmful effects of any kind have been observed.

2. Richard Trevarthan, Golf Course Superintendent, Prestwick Golf Club.

Prestwick was seeded in the spring of 1962. A vigorous stand of weeds developed. Two pounds acid equivalent of a 2,4D,2,4,5T mixture were applied per acre. Satisfactory control of broad-leaf weeds with no damage to desirable turf resulted. The following June, a vigorous stand of knotweed, clover and chickweed appeared. A solution of endothal at the rate of 1 ounce technical material per 1 gallon of water was applied by hand pump. In 7 to 10 days, only spotty control was noticeable. Mr. Trevarthan said that method of application was probably the reason for poor weed control. The golf course became re-infested with broad-leaf in the fall. 2,4,5TP at the rate of 1 pound technical chemical per acre was applied and control was satisfactory. Clover and chickweed remained around greens or in the collar and apron areas. MCPP at the rate of 3 pints commercial material per acre were applied. Control was excellent and no damage to collars or putting surfaces was noticeabe. Dick also treated large knotweed areas with Banvil-D and reported that 100% control resulted. It is Mr. Trevarthan's contention that all weeds can be adequately controlled if existing herbicides are properly used.

3. Ed Wallenberg, Golf Course Superintendent, Gary Country Club, Gary, Indiana.

Ed has been following a classical 2,4D - 2,4,5T weed control program for a number of years. During the past couple of seasons he has also used 2,4,5TP. He reported that at times results were only partially satisfactory on clover and other broad leaf weeds and control of knotweed has not been good. He obtained Banvil-D and applied on a trial basis at the rate of 1 pint and 1 1/2 pints commercial material per acre. **JACOBSEN**

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Bob Johnson







A complete recording of temperatures and moisture relationships were taken. Banvil-D gave excellent control of chickweed, clover and especially knotweed. Only fair control of dandelion was noted. Ed then decided he would see how little of this material could be used. Test plots were treated at rates of 1/4, 1/2 and 3/4 pints per acre, commercial material. Only the plot receiving the 3/4 pint rate showed promise. Therefore, he treated weed-infested areas of his golf course with the 1 pint per acre rate. Results were excellent. To further test the effective range and usage of this chemical, it was applied to a measured and tilled area at a rate of 1 pint per acre. In two weeks, Penncross bentgrass was seeded on this area at the rate of 1 pound per 1000 square feet. The Penncross germinated and to date has shown no ill effects. Mr. Wallenberg reported that he is impressed with results obtained with Banvil-D and planned to test this material further.

"The Fungicides I Used"

1. Howard Baerwald, Golf Course Superintendent, La Grange Country Club.

Howard presented a complete run-down on the times of application, chemicals used and the results obtained with turf fungicides. During the 1963 season, greens were treated 23 times and tees were treated 6 times. Snow mold treatments have been fungicide program for 1963 was \$1,135. Howard applied to greens. The total chemical cost of the said that he treats a total of 105,000 square feet of greens and 55,000 square feet of tees. It would appear from this talk that Mr. Baerwald is following an excellent fungicide program.

The next panel, Our Products and Service to you for 1964, was an excellent opportunity for the turf supply industry to present information about their products, and service and what can be expected from them in the future. Paul Burdett, Sr. appeared for the Paul Burdett Company; Charles E. Daugherty represented George A. Davis, Inc.; Bob Johnson gave a report on Illnois Lawn and Equipment Company; Hugh Kahn spoke for Kahn Brothers Company; and Vernon Rascher represented the Roseman Mower Corporation. It was interesting, educational and enlightening to hear these men discuss their roles in the golf picture and to become more fully aware of the very important service they perform. It could be derived from these talks that the turf grower can expect better equipment and chemicals in the near future. Of special note was the keen interest that all manufacturers are showing in the grooving or slitting type aerification machines now being developed.

The above summary was presented by James L. Holmes, USGA Green Section, and the first day's session was brought to a close.







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