

## LANDSCAPE PUBLICATION

L. T. Whitlock, Research Assistant at the University of Illinois reports that a landscaping publication for golf courses will be available around February, 1968. The Publication, by Mr. Whitlock and Mr. Wm. Nelson\* will be the first known text directly for golf courses.

Mr. Whitlock recommends the following as some of the better species of trees suitable for golf course plantings:

Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Green Ash, Thornless Honey Suckle, Pin Oak, American Linden, Wild Black Cherry.

Faster-growing species are: White Birch, Sycamore, Weeping Willow, European Larch.

\* Mr. Wm. Nelson—author of a publication "Home Landscaping"—available at the University of Illinois.



Picture: front row l. to r. Fred Opperman, Elmhurst C. C.; Bob Williams, Bob O'Link G. C.; Tom Gillmon, Riverside G. C.; Gerald Dearie, Jr., Medinah C. C.; Art Benson, Jr., Butterfield C. C.; back row: Jerry Dinelli, Northmoor C. C.; Marv Gruening, Midwest C. C.; Vic St. Aubin, St. Aubin & Bro. Nurseries; Ray Schei, Acacia C. C.; Pete Wagner, Butterfield C. C.

## HELICOPTER SPRAYING

Good Friday 1967 marked a first in the Chicago area in the use of a helicopter to be used for the spraying of trees and turf on a golf course. Clarke Outdoor Spraying Company, a firm from La Grange has started to use a helicopter for the control of Dutch Elm disease.

Elmhurst C. C. has contracted the outfit to spray their Elms this coming year. On Friday, March 24, the firm was to start the program but "Mother Nature" provided the rain that cancelled the actual spraying of the Elms. Some of the surrounding Superintendents from the area were present to observe this new attack to combat the Elm disease. Since a group was at the club, Mr. Clarke agreed to go ahead and give a demonstration but just use water and green dye.

The spraying of the Elm trees looked good and would have been better if the weather hadn't been so lousy with the constant drizzling and wind. The advantages to such a program, whether it be for trees or turf, would be the flexibility, cost, time and the ease of application. Spraying my 275 Elms the job would require about two hours compared to the 28 to 30 hours by a mist blower or hydraulic sprayer. The trees could be sprayed at any time the wind was under 10 mph and with no rain in sight. It could be done with the ground flooded (the way I am at this time of the year) or too wet to get the equipment out at the time it needs to be sprayed. Another good point, the spray is coming from above and covering the young growth and the crotches where the beetles seem to favor. Plus the cost factor is cut in half, at least in my case it proved to be.

The disadvantages and dangers of spraying by helicopters would be the drift of the material on to sensitive trees such as hard maples, evergreens, and say Mountain Ash. The pilot would have to be very careful in his application. This procedure may not be perfected yet, but at any rate I feel it is a step in the right direction.

The thing that impressed everyone the most was the way a helicopter could be used to spray the turf. We staked white paper plates across a thirty foot area and the helicopter made a pass over it. The spray pattern showed up quite well and had very good coverage. The helicopter was 3 - 4 feet above the ground, traveling at 35 mph and the drift was negligible. Can you imagine having your fairways sprayed in about an hour's time? It can be done. This is what we need to help combat the labor shortage.

Fred Opperman  
Superintendent  
Elmhurst Country Club

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