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HUMUS — BLACK SOIL

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HOLMES CORNER — Continued

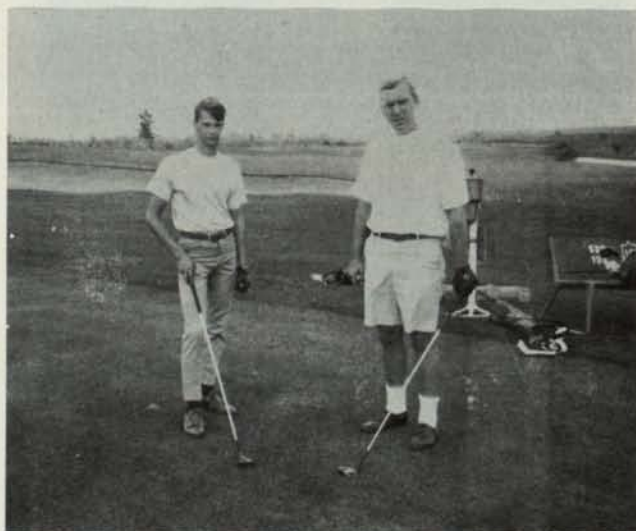
which contains nutrition for fungi. It would seem as a result of numerous observations that the vast majority of surface moisture on putting greens results from this guttated water phenomenon and not dew formation. Most moisture is extruded during cool nights following hot days.

Even though a number of fungi can subsist and get started in guttated water, Dr. Howard said the most active or damaging fungus in this regard is the one which causes dollar spot or *Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*. This is quite interesting as at the time of my visit in Kentucky, dollar spot was definitely a problem and had been for some time.

There seems to be little or no doubt whatever that removal of guttated water whenever it forms, but specifically in early morning hours, gives a significant assist in retarding disease conditions and especially the disease condition brought about by dollar spot fungus. This might be of interest to Gordon Leishman, pro-superintendent at Idle Hour in Lexington, and also the superintendent at Louisville Country Club, as these two men are attempting to grow bentgrass fairways. This grass is especially susceptible to dollar spot. The removal of guttated water from fairway areas, especially when dollar spot is a visible and known problem, is likely to be of highly significant importance to them. In early morning hours when dew, dew drops or guttated water are visibly apparent on bentgrass

fairway turf (or greens for that matter), inspect cut end tips closely and you will note that hyphae of dollar spot fungus is bridging from one guttated water drop to the next.

Even though I referred to removal of dew or guttated water by poling, there are a number of methods which can be followed. All such methods seem to be successful. As well as poling, many golf course superintendents remove dew when greens are mowed in the morning with the mower itself. Others use such things as hoses, dragging them over greens, or watering greens lightly. For removal of morning moisture from fairway turf, a hose drag between tractors seems to be the most accepted method and one of greatest celerity. As far as that's concerned, any method for removing guttated water from grass would be o.k.



Left to right — Mike Redmond, Art Hall

WHY INSIST THE ENGINEERS SEAL PLANS

The Illinois Professional Engineering Act requires all plans, drawings and specifications prepared by a Professional Engineer, or prepared under his supervision, to bear his seal which shows his name and registration number.

The following are some of the reasons for the above requirement:

An engineer's seal on plans —

1. is a symbol of competency, for to use such a seal a man must be qualified through examination and registration.
2. pinpoints responsibility and tells the client who actually was responsible for the design.
3. gives stability, quality and authority to plans and drawings.
4. seeks to protect public health, safety and welfare.
5. provides legal record, long after the project is completed one can look back at original plans and determine the person responsible.
6. makes it difficult for unregistered persons to falsely claim engineering ability.
7. establishes a criteria, for persons without seals have probably not passed their registration examinations.
8. lends dignity to the engineering profession.

C. E. Stewart