

THE BULL SHEET, official publication of THE MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS.

DICK TREVARTHAN, Editor  
122 Evergreen Drive  
Frankfort, Illinois 60423

---

#### OFFICERS

President — Ed Wollenberg  
First Vice-President — Dick Trevarthan  
Second Vice-President — Joseph Canale  
Secretary-Treasurer — Oscar Miles

#### DIRECTORS

Alfred Bertucci	Theodore Sokolis
Harold Frederickson	G. Thomas Gilman
Bertram Jannes	John West

#### CDGA GREENS COMMITTEE

**Second Annual CDGA Greens Committee Seminar at River Forest Country Club was a success.** Don Johnson (Greens Chairman Medinah Country Club) led a panel on Golf Course Conservation. A big question put forth was "Should Dues Paying members be given periodical use of their golf course." Bruce Sering, Evanston Country Club, Ray Gerber, Glen Oak Country Club and Oscar Miles, Olympia Fields Country Club, did an excellent job on discussing the closing of greens for frost and for winter play. Public relation with the members on what is happening with frost and other conditions that close a course, the use of temporary greens, and their make up, such as top-dressing, 8 inch cups over the regular 4 inch for putting, dying of these temporary greens and the size of them.

The use of the new Greens King and International Harvester Sand Trap Rake was explained.

Lee Record, USGA Mid-Continent Agronomist, showed slides on adverse golf course conditions throughout the country.

The afternoon was enjoyed by all who stayed to play golf at the beautiful River Forest Country Club.

Many thanks to Mr. Ralph Peterson and the CDGA for a very fine day.

---

**PATRONIZE  
OUR  
ADVERTISERS**

---



### *The President's Message*

How well are you and I communicating. Particularly, with the people we work for and with. I am sure we have all felt it difficult at times, if not frustrating, to communicate with our fellowmen. Many of us are only interested in expressing our viewpoints without any regards as to what the other person may have to say. And you can't expect people to hear you, if you are not willing to listen.

If we find it difficult to create a desirable relationship with someone, I feel that if we take the initiative and try to understand their interests in life we have bridged the first gap. Almost everyone is willing to talk about the things that interest them most in life, whether it is their vocation, hobby, or favorite pastime. This attitude will do much to generate a feeling to communicate.

If we were all on the same level as to education, talents, human backgrounds and environment, and profession, then communication wouldn't be a problem. But these differences, along with wide differences in age have caused many failures in communication. Many of us resent youth and their "mod" ways of thinking, and then you have the opposite who feel the old "codgers" are senile and outdated. Communication in these situations are trying if not impossible. But I am sure we are all intelligent enough to find an area of mutuality, or at least should try to.

Recall, if you can, of instances in your life when you really wanted to get to know someone better. Maybe it was the young lady who now is your wife. Were you not in a comprehensive mood, open and approachable? You wanted to know her likes and dislikes. And whether you ever received the answers, didn't seem to matter too much — you had been successful in communicating, because you were interested.

I have always envied a person who has the ability to fit into any crowd or gathering, and talk about any subject that may come up. We would probably agree that he is well read and educated. But the chances are that he has an insatiable interest in people. He likes all people, and listens to them and becomes involved with them. And the knowledge and information he acquires, enables him to almost converse with the "devil" himself.



So the real secret to communication is not how much we know, but how much do we care and how interested and sincere are we with our club members, employees, and fellow superintendents. To communicate is to talk I know, but to make it work, someone has to listen.

How well are you and I communicating.  
Ed Wollenberg, President

From "The Agronomist" U. of Md.

## FERTILIZER-PESTICIDE COMBINATIONS?

A. J. Powell, Turf Specialist

When purchasing fertilizer combinations with insecticides, fungicides and herbicides, there are several questions to be answered to determine if the purchase is feasible. If there is any reason to doubt the necessity of either component of a combination, buy the straight materials. Timing of application many times renders the material useless or even detrimental. Listed below are questions concerning the components of a combination material which must be answered or understood before consideration of purchase.

### Fertilizer Component:

1. Is it the right time of year to fertilize? Summer applications to cool-season grasses may be detrimental.
2. Is the P and K needed (results of soil test important) and in correct ratio? For instance, an extremely high level of soil P may result in a nutrient imbalance and poor growth.
3. Is the recommended coverage (rate) appropriate for time of year and turf species? High N rates are not recommended during the spring when rapid growth normally occurs with cool-season turf grasses.
4. Is lime needed in addition to this fertilizer? Normal weathering and continued use of fertilizer may increase acidity beyond the range of tolerance for desired turf species.

### Insecticide Components:

1. Is insecticide specific for the insect problem? For example, chlordane would not be particularly effective against chinch bug.
2. Is rate (recommended coverage) appropriate for control selected? Low insecticide rates may not kill insect populations. High rates may cause accumulation in soil.
3. Are special precautions required because of toxicity to pets or humans? Consider safety first.
4. For best results, should this insecticide be watered in as is the fertilizer component? Without irrigation the fertilizer may be ineffective for such insects as sod webworm, chinch bug, etc.
5. To insure proper kill of insect, will insects be active (present) at time of application? Spring applications to kill or prevent sod webworm would be ineffective.
6. If insect is present, will the fertilizer component be detrimental to turf? For instance, summer fertilizer application may be more damaging than the insects.

### Fungicide Component:

1. Has the disease been identified? Fungicide selection differs with specific diseases.

2. Will the fungicide be used to eradicate or prevent disease? To prevent a disease from occurring usually requires application of fungicides at 7 to 10 day intervals. To control a disease already present will also require a number of fungicide applications. In either case, you would likely end up with an excessive amount of fertilizer.
3. Is the rate used (recommended coverage) sufficient to achieve control? Higher rates are needed when disease causing fungi are active.
4. Are special precautions required because of fungicidal toxicity to turf, children, pets or humans applying the material? High temperatures can increase toxicity of some fungicides to turf and extreme care must be taken by the applicator when applying all fungicides.
5. Since only a small portion of the fungicide will remain on the leaf surface, will the fungicide be effective? Unless the fungicide becomes systemic in the plant the only disease causing fungi that will be controlled are those present in the thatch.
6. Being unable to irrigate after application, will the fertilizer component cause burn of turf? During hot weather, fertilizer burn from soluble nitrogen sources can be severe if not irrigated immediately after application.
7. Could the added fertilizer counteract the effect of the fungicide? Research has shown that turf grown under high nitrogen levels is more susceptible to attack by the leaf spot fungi.
8. Is a fungicide necessary? Diseases such as Fusarium blight are very difficult to control with fungicides. Furthermore the lack of irrigation after application could increase severity of this disease.

### Herbicide Component:

1. Will the herbicide control the specific weed(s) problem? Certain weeds are very hard to kill and require special herbicides.
2. Is recommended rate higher than it would be if the herbicide was applied as a spray? The higher the herbicide rate, the greater the possibility of ornamental damage due to herbicides.
3. Are the special precautions concerning the danger to ornamentals understood? Certain herbicides such as dicamba move readily in the soil, and an overdose can mean death to trees and shrubs.
4. Is the herbicide being applied when the weeds are most susceptible? Generally weeds are easiest killed when in seedling stage of growth.
5. Will existing turf be injured if material is applied during hot weather? Many herbicides will burn turf if applied on a hot day.
6. Will the granular herbicide be as effective as a spray formulation? The effectiveness of materials such as 2,4-D and dicamba is greatly reduced when applied as a granular material, thus higher rates must be used.

These questions which have been asked and briefly qualified will help one decide on the feasibility of using any fertilizer or pesticide and specifically relates to the fertilizer-pesticide combination materials. If these questions seem too numerous, try asking yourself the necessary questions when the **third** ingredient of a combination material is added.