



Editor

MIDWEST BREEZES

On May 28, 1977 Anthony Austin Meyer weighed in at 6 lbs. and 8 ozs. and came to live with **David and Penny Meyer**, 5826 Main, Lisle, IL 60532. Congratulations!

We are sorry to receive the news that **Cliff Behrendt**, Supt. at Turnberry C.C., is in the hospital in Rockford at this date. We all hope it is for only a short period of time. And, a speedy recovery, so we can go fishing.

It is reported that **Roy Nelson** is recovering from his illness. This is good news and we hope he will soon be walking the fairways at Ravisloe C.C.

The June 6th M.A.G.C.S. meeting at Beverly C.C. was enjoyed by eighty-six members. Although the attendance was not as large as usual, I am sure everyone enjoyed this meeting. Those that played golf reported the golf course in magnificent condition. This was made possible thru the know how and watchful eye of Supt. **Paul Frankowski**. We all congratulate you, Paul.

The old saying is one is never too old to learn and this holds true in the game of golf. I was sitting at a table with three men who had finished their eighteen holes and was enjoying hearing about their pars and birdies. This editor has chased that white ball around for over sixty years and part of these rounds had been at Beverly during the years that Bob Williams was the super. So from experience I know pars and birdies don't come on every hole, or ever other hole. After checking the score card with the names **Art Jr., Vic and Pete** on it I hesitated a little and found the total score was OK. However, they had used a ladies score card. It does make a difference what score card one has used when it comes to pars and birdies.

Nearly two years ago the **Bull Sheet** carried an article pertaining to the transition of fairway turfgrass from Kentucky blue grass, to a creeping bent strain. Nearly two years later the editor visited St. Charles C.C. and was given a tour by **Pete Leuzinger**, Supt. and retiring super **Art Benson, Sr.** I found the turfgrass in excellent condition. It would be almost impossible to get a bad lie on the fairways. Naturally, I am sure no one expected to find one hundred percent bent grass turf in this short period of time. And doing it in a way that it does not interfere with the golfer. Progress in on the way, patience is very important.

"RED LEAF SPOT CONTROL IN CREEPING BENTGRASS"

Red leaf spot (*H. erythrosphilum*) has been a disease problem since 1973, or perhaps earlier on Washington (C50) and unimproved strains of Toronto (C15) creeping bentgrass. In 1974, a cooperative study by Dr. W. A. Meyer, then research director at Warren's Turf Nursery and Dr. A. J. Turgeon, assistant professor in ornamental horticulture at the University of Illinois, gave much needed insight into the control of the disease using fungicides. Their conclusions were that weekly applications of chlorothalonil (Daconil) or alternate applications of chlorothalonil and anilazine (Dyrene) at 6 ounces per 1,000 square feet provided good control of the disease. Greatest recovery of severely diseased turf occurred where fungicides were used in conjunction with early spring fertilization; however, initiation of a fungicide - fertilization program in July on severely thinned turf did not result in satisfactory recovery during the growing season.

This past year, a new red leaf spot study was initiated by F. Berns, research director at Warren's Turf Nursery, Dr. M. C. Shurtleff, professor in plant pathology, and Dr. A. J. Turgeon, associate professor in ornamental horticulture at the University of Illinois. Chlorothalonil (Daconil) and anilazine (Dyrene) were applied at different rates with various concentrations of water. The experiment was started in early May on a severely diseased practice green with two of the treatments starting in late June and early September. The treatments were randomized and replicated three times with the grass being maintained at 1/4 inch and with water applied as needed. The plots (8 feet by 10 feet) were divided into a low fertility (5 pounds of nitrogen per year) and a high fertility area (10 pounds of nitrogen per year).

Based on the data obtained, the following combinations were made. Daconil at 3 or 6 ounces per 1,000 square feet applied on a weekly basis from early May to late September, gives excellent control of red leaf spot on 'Toronto' creeping bentgrass. Twenty gallons of water per 1,000 square feet resulted in turfgrass that had superior green color and density than where only 10 and 5 gallons were applied per 1,000 square feet with 3 or 6 ounces of Daconil. Daconil (3 or 6 ounces) and Dyrene (3 or 6 ounces) rotating on a weekly basis, starting in early May, did not give as good control as did Daconil applied alone on a weekly basis. Turfgrass recovery was consistently better when a high rate of nitrogen was applied (10 pounds per season as compared to 5 pounds) at about 4 to 6 week intervals starting in May.

Nels J. Johnson, Tree Experts, Inc.

SINCE 1930

Complete, economical tree service for Private Estates, Parks, Municipalities, Golf Courses Cemeteries, Schools, Industrial Areas.

All phases of Arboriculture, Diagnosing, Pruning, Treating, Transplanting, Fertilization, Hydraulic and Mist Spraying, Removals, Stump, Routing, Municipal Forestry.

— FULLY INSURED —

GRADUATE FORESTERS • LICENSED ARBORISTS

MAIN OFFICE: 912 Pitner Avenue, Evanston, Illinois

Phones: GR eenleaf 5-1877 — GR 5-5255

Hinsdale, Illinois — FA 5-0970