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Bromosan Turf Fungicide The newest broad spectrum systemic fungicide for those persistent trouble areas.

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W-A-CLEARY CHEMICAL
CORPORATION

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HOW'S YOUR TURF IQ?

1. True or False. The net result of an irrigation frequency in excess of that required to maintain a positive plant water balance is an overall reduction in turfgrass vigor and quality.
 2. Syringing is the application of light amounts of water to: _____, _____, _____, _____.
 3. What are the three main methods of applying irrigation water to turfgrass? _____, _____, _____.
 4. An acre inch of water equals how many gallons? _____.
 5. How much does one gallon of water weight? _____, how much does a cubic foot weigh? _____, how many gallons of water in a cubic foot? _____.
- Answers to the above questions will be found on another page.

Dear Mr. Bavier:

On behalf of the Society and all of us connected with the Show I wish to extend our sincere appreciation for the Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents' contribution to the success of the 1977 Chicago Flower and Garden Show.

We were pleased with your efforts to produce such an interesting and informative exhibit which was enjoyed by the many thousands of people who viewed it.

Stephanie H. Vetter, Coordinator
Educational and Amateur Exhibits

Ray:

Thanks should go to the many people that helped man this booth. Those that made the effort to contribute to the success of this second annual event should walk a little taller.

Mike

Nutrient deficiencies, weeds, diseases, thin turf, insects.

For the superintendent who has everything . . . or anything . . . or who just wants to make a good thing better . . . ProTurf offers research tested, golf course proven professional turf products.

Just give me a call.

Scotts
ProTurf

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After our man has repaired the ball marks and removed the flagstick, he now proceeds to make his initial cut across the green in the direction appropriate for that particular day. This first cut is also taken somewhere near the center of the green, relative to the direction for that day. This helps him to keep his lines straighter.

In the mechanics of the actual mowing, several points are important to stress. First, we teach our men to make a circular turn at the end of each strip rather than a quick twist of the mower. Twisting or turning the mower on-a-dime so to speak, ends up with damage to the turf on the collar and eventually bare ground as the summer heat and stress arrives.

Another most important aspect of mowing is the cutting of the final edge around the perimeter of the putting area. We have our men make two cuts around the green's outer edge to complete the mowing of the putting surface proper. Here is where some operators have a problem in maintaining the exact outside edgeline. They are inclined to either come in a little bit each day or to go out a little farther each day. By coming in, you soon lose the shape of the green and the greens get smaller and smaller. By going out, you bite into longer grass on the collar which will kill out in the hot weather and look very unsightly. We reshape our greens outlines every spring and this sometimes means resodding with putting green turf rather than to try to lower the height of the collar or bank turf.

Another consideration for high quality greens mowing, is to teach the operators to walk at a moderate to slow speed and to hold onto the mower handle with a palms-up light grip. The operator who goes at high speed with heavy arms tends to bounce the mower with the result of a very undesirable "washboard" affect on the putting surface. This slowing down is difficult where early morning play is heavy, particularly for the public courses.

In our mowing process, we have to establish a procedure for the disposal of the clippings. At Bob O'Link, we spread the clippings in the rough a short distance from the green, trying to change the spot from day to day. Some supers are providing bags or other containers for the grass, which is then picked up as a separate operation. Still others provide each mower with a small vehicle and he collects his clippings as he mows from green to green. The nutrient value derived from the decay and breakdown of the clippings is most beneficial if the operator can learn to properly spread them out so as not to interfere with the lie of a golf ball.

Height of cut for putting greens? This is a subject that can bring about some pretty lively discussions between superintendents. Part of this is true because of the variations in the different makes and types of mowers. They do not all cut alike even though the bed knife setting may be the same. Also, different strains of grass under different management practices will respond differently. Height of cut might also be dictated to a great extent by traffic, budget, labor, climate as a few examples. Consequently, there are so many variables in determining a proper height for mowing that it is hard to find two courses with exactly the same putting surfaces for speed, resilience and general puttability.

Our height of cut remains the same throughout the season. We use a single unit power mower set at 13/64ths of an inch (half way between 3/16ths & 7/32nds). Our membership prefers the greens to be moderately fast without being slippery. This height gives us this response. Combs are left on our mowers

during the entire season, set 3/32nds below the cutting height.

We mow our greens by the sectional system with four men each mowing 5 greens (includes practice and nursery). Each greensman also rakes the footprints from the green traps on days when we are not power raking. Our normal time for mowing and trap care combined runs about 3 hours per man for a total of 12 labor hours, per day.

The current trend towards multiple triplex mowing units for greens opens up a whole new approach. Some courses are using them exclusively, others are using them in part, and still others are watching attentively to see how successful they prove out. At any rate, regardless of the type of machine used, most all of the principles we noted earlier, must still be observed, such as:

- Change of direction of cut.
- Care to maintain the outer edge.
- Ball mark repair before mowing.
- Flag stick removal.
- Brushing or combing.
- Moderate to slow speed.
- Daily mowing.
- Careful attention to gasoline, grease, oil, no spills.

While we are still using the single units for our greens, we are gaining experience with the triplex on our tees and collars. Thus far we are very happy with the results of the triplex as we are using it. The reduction of labor costs with the triplex units will undoubtedly force the use of the multiple units for greens mowing in the future. At the same time the manufacturers seem to be steadily improving the mechanical efficiency of their machines. Personally, I doubt if you will find single unit mowers on greens within five years, and I don't think we will lose any quality in the process. If anything, we will not only save manhours, we will be doing a better job with a better tool for management.

HOW'S YOUR TURF IQ? *ANSWERS*

1. True. The results will be decreased root and shoot growth, reduced chlorophyll content, and reduced succulence.
2. Syringing helps to: Prevent wilt, cools the turf, reduces transpiration, and removes dew, frost, or exudations.
3. The main methods of irrigating are: Overhead irrigation which is the use of sprinklers; Surface irrigation, which is flooding; and Subsurface irrigation which supplies water to the plants beneath the soil without wetting the surface.
4. An acre inch of water equals 27,154 gallons of water.
5. One gallon of water weights 8.33 pounds, there are 7½ gallons in a cubic foot and a cubic foot of water weights 62½ pounds.

On June 16, 1977 Berkeley Chemical is holding a seminar and demonstration spraying of a new plant growth regulator and turf suppressant:

EMBARK®

which is manufactured by the 3M Company. For location and information please call Mr. Patrick Halperin, Mid-West Regional Distributor, at (312) 666-1422.