

The M.A.G.C.S. April 3rd meeting held at Silver Lake C.C. was attended by 56 members, several members gave the racquetball courts a try. Who won, the courts or the player, is debatable.

Stanley Rachesky, entomologist from the University of Ill. was the afternoon speaker. His talk and pictures were very educational. I am sure we all learned a lot from his presentation and we hope he will visit our meetings more often.



Stanley Rachesky

The Illinois Field and Golf day in conjunction with the Midwest Golf Course Supts. Association will be held at Indian Lake C.C. on August 21st, 1978.

TIPS ON INTERPRETING A RYEGRASS SEED TAG

In accordance with state and federal regulations, lots of grass seed must be labeled prior to shipment. Below is a typical seed tag of Oregon Grown Perennial Ryegrass and an explanation of each item on the tag:

- (1) XYZ Perennial Ryegrass
- (1a) Pure Seed - 96.85%
- (2) Lot No. H-3-7-410
- (3) Oregon Grown
- (4) Crop Seed - 0.08%
- (5) Weed Seed - 0.00%
- (5a) Free of Noxious Weed Seed
- (6) Inert Matter - 3.07%
- (7) Germination - 93%
- (8) Fluorescent Seedlings - 2%
- Test Date - 7/77
- (9) Net Weight 50 Pounds
- (10) C & MS Number
- (10) ABC Grass Seed Company
111 Anywhere Lane
Woodway, NY 03707

1. & 1a.) The name, weight and percentage of the kind or kinds and variety for each seed component present in excess of 5 percent of the whole must be on the tag. Mixtures are those lots having more than one component consisting of 5% of the lot. The pure seed percentage consists of pure whole seed plus pieces of broken or damaged seed that are larger than one-half of the original size, plus seeds that have started to germinate and multiple florets containing viable seed.
- 2.) The lot number is that number given to a lot in the warehouse where the seed was originally cleaned or where it was last blended.

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

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3.) The origin must be stated for each agricultural variety present in excess of 5 percent.

4.) Crop seed would be the percent by weight of agricultural seeds other than those stated in #1 that are considered crop seeds unless recognized as weed seeds by applicable laws. The crop seed involved could be for example, Kentucky bluegrass or fine fescue.

5. & 5a.) Weed seeds are those seeds, bulbets, sporocarps or tubers of plants recognized as weed seeds by laws or regulations. Kinds of noxious weed seeds and rate of occurrence per pound must be expressed in accordance with, and not to exceed, the rate allowed by laws and regulations of the state in which the seed is offered for sale. The seeds considered noxious varies from state to state. This particular lot has 0.05% rattail fescue so that no noxious weed would be stated on the tag because rattail is not considered as an objectionable weed in any state.

6.) Percent by weight of inert matter would include pieces of broken or damaged seed one half or less the original size of seed of the other crop or variety, straw pieces, soil particles, or any other foreign matter.

7.) For all agricultural seeds in excess of 5% of the whole a germination percentage must be stated along with the calendar month and year of the test. Usually 400 seeds of perennial or annual ryegrass are used for the germination test.

8.) A fluorescence percentage should be included in perennial and annual ryegrass lots. The fluorescence test was discovered by Gentner, 1929. He found that typical annual or Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*) when germinated on white filter paper secreted a substance which showed fluorescence or glow under ultraviolet light. Most of the improved turf type ryegrasses were released as varieties with 0% fluorescence by their breeders. When a lot of a ryegrass variety, which was released as 0% fluorescent, shows a fluorescence percentage this is an indication of annual ryegrass contamination or the result of hybridization or outcrossing. The two percent on this label would indicate that 2% of the stated 96% of perennial ryegrass is actually annual ryegrass or a hybrid of annual and perennial. The present laws don't require the stating of this 2% as other crop, nor do they require that the percentage of fluorescence be shown on the tag.

9.) The net weight of the seed package must also be stated.

10.) A name and address of the person to whom the seed is sold or shipped for resale must also be stated along with the name or Consumer and Marketing Service number of the shipper.

Dr. W. A. Meyer
Turf-Seed Inc., Hubbard, OR

Dear David:

The Midwest Association has been more than kind to honor me by making me an Honorary Member again in 1978.

My association with your fine group goes back to 1955. I believe I first became an Honorary Member in 1956. If so, I am rapidly approaching a quarter century of affiliation with the M.A.G.C.S.

Yours truly,

Charles G. Wilson, Director
Agronomy & Marketing

Sewerage Commission of the City of Milwaukee



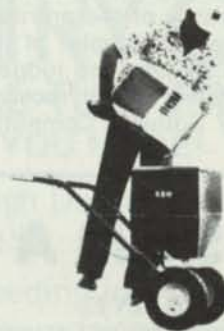
It's not just
the W.I.N.
you use,
it's how you
say the name
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All water insoluble nitrogen (W.I.N.) fertilizers are not alike. Some are activated by soil bacteria. Others by temperature. But IBDU (31-0-0) and PAR EX fertilizer mixes with IBDU are activated very slowly by soil moisture. Nitrogen is released at a controlled, even rate that can't be hurried by high temperatures or excessive moisture.

It's important on high maintenance turfgrass to control the level of nitrogen feeding. Excessive bursts of nitrogen can be a greater problem than a nitrogen deficiency.

Custom formulated to exacting specifications of the professional turfgrass manager, IBDU and PAR EX fertilizer mixes with IBDU provide a controlled level of nitrogen nutrition that stimulates root growth, shoot density, rich green color and improves overall plant hardiness.

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