

REFUSE IRRIGATION WELL PERMIT

An issue has arisen in DuPage County, Illinois over the drilling of an irrigation well according to the Illinois Water Well Association.

A company within the county has approximately 25 acres of property which they want to sprinkle using an irrigation well for that purpose. When application for a permit to drill the irrigation well was made it was denied by DuPage County.

A class action suit to test the legality of the county's refusal to allow irrigation wells is now being prepared by the Illinois Water Well Association, until this matter is finally settled anyone contemplating the building of a new golf course, or extensions to an existing course, would be well advised to first of all make sure that the well permit is obtained.

C. E. [Scotty] Stewart

GOLF IN THE LATER YEARS

My muscles are flabby;
I can't hit a drive.
My mind often doubts if
I'm really alive.
My chipping is lousy,
I never could putt,
I guess I'll stay home and
just sit on my butt.
My iron plays awful,
my woods are as bad,
I'm describing my game as a
shade short of sad.
So the outlook today is for
grief and for sorrow.
Say! who can we get for a
fourth tomorrow?

A COURSE IN GOLF HISTORY

Although such modern-day terms as "fore", "handicap" and "sand trap" are wildly used, few golfers can tell you where the words originated.

Dave Thomas of San Bernardino not only has one of the world's greatest private golf collections but is also one of the foremost golf historians. Thomas, who is also a PGA pro, explained the origin of the above terms during a golf match recently.

"The terms 'fore', 'handicap' and 'sand trap' actually originated at St. Andrews in Scotland," explained Thomas.

"In the 1770s, all golfers were required to wear red and before each shot had to yell, 'thou are forewarned'. Over the years, the expression was shortened to 'fore'.

"Surprisingly enough, sand traps, a nightmare for even today's finest golfers, came about because of sheep. In the early days and even today, sheep were allowed to graze over the St. Andrews course. The herdsmen, however, discovered that a number of their flock were dying off because of the strong, cold north wind that swept across the course. To protect the sheep, the shepherders dug giant ditches to shelter the animals from the wind.

"Most of today's golfers have handicaps when they play but few could tell you where the word originated. It seems that in the early days at the private golf clubs when a less skilled golfer played another he had to wear a cap with a colored ribbon around it to signify that he had been given so many strokes by his playing partner. Different color ribbons meant different

strokes. The caps were kept at the clubhouse and placed in a long row so that they would be handy for the golfers. They became known as 'handy caps'.

"Some strange orders have also been handed down over the period of centuries to golfers to stop playing the game and practice archery. It seems their skill as archers were more in demand then their skill as golfers. They were needed to defend the country."

Dave Kohl

Credit - Divots, Calif. 1977

TUCO ISSUES GRUB CONTROL REPORT

Grub Control in Turf is the title of a new Situation Report just published by TUCO, Division of The Upjohn Company. The report discusses the problems caused by soil-inhabiting insects such as white grub, billbug, Japanese beetle, European chafer, May beetle and others, and the means to control them.

Increased population of white grubs in golf courses, home lawns and other turf prompted TUCO to define the preventive measures that can eliminate infestations and develop a program of grub control.

Consulting entomologists for the book point out that knowledge of life cycles is extremely important in the control of these pests. The life cycle depicts times when the insect is most vulnerable to treatment. Since the residual of today's insecticides is short, proper timing of application is more important for successful control.

Focus throughout the report is on recognition of life cycles, detection of insect problems, diagnosis, prevention and control procedures.

The book points out that observation and examination are the two prime requisites for successful diagnosis of problems caused by soil-inhabiting insects. Examination of the turf root areas showing signs of injury is the only way to determine if grubs are a problem.

Certain preventive measures can minimize the potential for damage from soil-inhabiting insect pests. These methods include sanitary practices, preventive insecticide treatments and maintaining vigorous turf.

Copies of the TUCO Situation Report may be obtained by writing "Grub Control in Turf", TUCO Agricultural Chemicals, Division of The Upjohn Company, Department 9823-190-1, Kalamazoo, MI 49001.

Golf courses that have automatic irrigation systems are frequently accused of indiscriminate use of water. I believe a well-designed automatic irrigation system, set up properly actually conserves water.

We have used approximately 25 per cent less water since converting a manual hoseless quick-coupling system to automatic with individual head control. A Superintendent will spend much more of his time with an automatic system than he did with a quick-coupling system and a night waterman. An automatic system has to be checked daily, especially during heat and drought periods. You will probably realize better control of water but you will be doing more than pushing buttons and pulling pins.

Depending on the course, soil conditions and drainage each Superintendent has to adjust and program irrigation for each situation. A Superintendent should design or help design his automatic system, especially if he has been using a manual system, since only he knows where the trouble spots are and how he can program applications.

Credit - Wisc. G.C. Supts.