

RESULTS OF G.C.S.A.A. GOLF TOURNAMENT JAN. 28-29, 1982 IN FLORIDA

On January 28 and 29, while Chicagoland was battling frigid, below-zero weather, 23 of our members were fighting 80 degree temperatures, sand and water, as well as an alligator or two, at the Disney World Golf Complex in the annual GCSAA Golf Tournament.

Even though we did not bring home any first place awards, we all had a grand and glorious time.

WINNING CHAPTER TEAMS

Gross		Net	
Florida	449	New Jersey	425
Carolinas	457	Palm Beach	432
Central Florida	469	North Texas	435

MIDWEST TEAMS

Pete Leuzinger, Joe Williamson, Ed Fischer, Carl Landgrebe — Gross 507 Net 437

Tom Radar, Tom Robinson, Randy Wahler, Bob Kronn — Gross 469 Net 444

Ken Goodman, John Berarducci, Tom Rodems, Adolph Bertucci — Gross 530 Net 459

Don Pakkala, Mike Bavier, John Stephenson, Paul Voykin — Gross 533 Net 450

Charles Rack, Bill Kraft, Bob Williams, Bill Saielli — Gross 539 Net 483

Craig Macia, Brad Johnson, Art Weiler

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS

Seniors	5th Net	Bob Williams
Blue Flight	1st Gross	Brad Johnson
	4th Gross	Mike Bavier
	9th Gross	John Stephenson
Black Flight	7th Gross	Ken Goodman
	4th Net	Craig Macia
Red Flight	5th Net	Bob Kronn
	2nd Gross	Ed Fischer
	5th Gross	Carl Landgrebe
	4th Net	Don Pakkala
	5th Net	Joe Williamson

On behalf of the participants and myself, I would like to offer our thanks and gratitude to Disney Golf and to the Florida Superintendents for a job well done.

See you all in Myrtle Beach, S.C., February 17 & 18, 1983.

John Stephenson

GRO-PLAN NEWS

LONG-TIME SULFUR SOURCE GOES UP IN SMOKE

Even a cleaner environment has some drawbacks.

One "consequence" of reduced air pollution, for example, is a decrease in the amount of sulfur in the atmosphere, say some plant nutrition specialists.

Sulfur is a highly essential element for plant growth and since smoke from burning fuels has been a chief source of the nutrient for soils, the trend toward use of cleaner fuels and the general decrease in air contamination has lessened the amount available from the atmosphere. The spread of sulfur has come thru rainfall and windblown particles. Soils near industrial areas and those medium or high in organic matter have usually contained adequate sulfur. Those removed from industry or low in organic matter have shown a shortage.

Sulfur is vital to feed quality in grains and forages and is secondary only to nitrogen in the formation of amino acids, the components of protein.

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BETTER CROPS WITH PLANT FOOD

DOES YOUR TURF NEED SULFUR? Turfgrass Needs for potash seem to be closely associated with the quantity of nitrogen. Dr. Grau cites some advantages of potassium sulfate as a source of potash ... reporting how the sulfur component helps maintain healthy turf. Sulfur is the ADDED ingredient.

The natural presence of sulfur in potassium sulfate makes this material a logical choice to supply potash to turfgrass. One big advantage of potassium sulfate is that the potash has less tendency to burn turf. It is somewhat less soluble, releasing more slowly and lasting longer. The big PLUS is the SULPHUR, a major plant food element frequently neglected. Without sulfur, no living plant can thrive.

WHY IS SULFUR IMPORTANT? Without sulfur, turfgrasses exhibit a chlorosis that frequently occurs as an intense yellow color -- in mild cases resembling nitrogen deficiency or even iron deficiency.

We know sulfur enhances color, density, and growth. There seems to be a direct relationship with nitrogen, because turfgrass fertilized with higher nitrogen quantities responded more to sulfur. It has been reported 12 lbs. of nitrogen required 8 lbs. of potassium oxide and 3.45 pounds of sulfur -- remarkably close to the proportions of potassium and sulfur in potassium sulfate!

There are several advantages in having sulfur built into a potash system which is used in balance with nitrogen and phosphorus:

1. Sulfur helps produce chlorophyll (green color), though it does not occur in this substance.
2. Sulfur helps form several amino acids that are components of protein.
3. Sulfur activates several important enzymes.
4. Sulfur helps produce Vitamin B1 (thiamin), biotin, coenzyme A, and glutathione.
5. Sulfur helps build protoplasm, helps increase cold and drought resistance in some plants.
6. Sulfur is involved with an enzyme that is necessary to nitrogen fixation by microorganisms.

It's important to remember the need for sulfur fertilization is closely related to the amount of nitrogen fertilizer being applied. Combined with NPK, sulfur ...

1. Helps decompose residues better.
2. Helps stimulate soil microorganisms.
3. Helps improve color, density, and composition of turfgrass.
4. Helps build greater drought tolerance.
5. Helps improve winter hardiness.
6. Helps reduce diseases significantly.

WELL-DOCUMENTED STUDIES by Goss, Gould and others in the Pacific Northwest reveal some very convincing reasons for applying sulfur along with N, P, and K.

Adequate sulfur reduced Fusarium patch in turfgrass by 86%! The rates varied between 50 and 150 pounds of sulfur per acre. **Fifty pounds of sulfur can be supplied with 300 pounds of potassium sulfate which would yield** also about 150 pounds of K₂O which usually is sufficient to balance 7 to 8 pounds of N to 1,000 sq. ft.

This property of controlling disease really should cause no great surprise because we have known this about sulfur for a long time. The surprising thing is that so many of us have forgotten it or have not put the knowledge to use.