

G.C.S.A.A. SURVEY

If you are a member of GCSAA, please take some time to complete this survey. This is your opportunity to express your feelings about your association.

1. Do you support relocation of GCSAA Headquarters?
 Yes No
2. Do you support allocating additional efforts and time in reviewing the possibility of relocating out of Lawrence, Kansas?
 Yes No
3. GCSAA Headquarters should stay in Lawrence, Kansas.
 Yes No
4. I will always be a member of GCSAA because of educational opportunities and personal gain.
 Yes No
5. Would you attend four (4) consecutive Monday workshop sessions to review and complete the Golf Course Superintendent's CERTIFICATION EXAM?
 Yes No
6. Do you support the CERTIFICATION PROGRAM, whether you become certified or not?
 Yes No
7. Are you aware of and do you use the many services provided by GCSAA?
 Yes No
8. Would you support hosting the G.C.S.A.A. International Conference and Show in the Chicago area?
 Yes No
9. I support the 1983 dues increase because of GCSAA involvement and leadership role in today's golf industry, plus the benefits I receive as an active member.
 Yes No
10. Without any questions, Penn State and its Alumni are far more advanced than those groups known as the Cornhuskies, Tarheels, Razorbacks, Soonies, Spartans, Hoosiers, Boilermakers, and the many more Turf Schools.
 Yes This is a true statement All of the above

Please complete this survey and return it to:

Len Berg, Village Greens of Woodridge
1575 W. 75th Street
Woodridge, Illinois 60517

Thank you for your concern and interest. The results of this survey will be published in a forthcoming **Bull Sheet**.

IN YOUR GARDEN MEET THE CARROTS

Carrots appear to have originated either in middle Asia, including India, Afghanistan and Eastern Russia; or the near East. Our common weed carrot, Queen Anne's Lace, is in this family, but its relationship to Asiatic and European carrot varieties has never been determined.

Carrots were first grown by early Greeks and Romans who used the roots and seeds for medicinal purposes. The roots were not considered an important food crop until much later, perhaps Medieval times.

The early carrots were described as being red, purple or yellow. It was not until the eighteenth century that our present-day orange-yellow or red-orange types were in evidence. Today there are many good carrot varieties, such as Nantes, Royal Chantenay, Short 'n' Sweet, Gold Pak, Waltham Bicolor and Spartan Sweet, to name a few.

**James A. Fizzell, Sr. Extension Adviser
Horticulture**

Dear Ray,

After the mild Winter, a early Spring is almost too much to expect.

"MAGNIFICENT SPRING"

When the Sleeping Beauties awaken the Violets to say,
Farewell Winter, Spring's here to stay.
Buds and Bulbs, fulfilling their urge,
Burst forth, with April's Springtime surge.
Flowering Forsythia, showing the way,
Lilac and Honeysuckle, awaiting their day.
What a delight, each year as we see,
Leaves unfolding from Buds, filling each Tree.
All over the ground, grows that blanket of green,
Grass doing it's part, setting the scene.
While we marvel as we watch each Spring appear,
It tells us, most beautifully, Our Maker is near.

Superintendently, **Kenneth R. Zanzig
Green Garden C.C.**

LAWNS NEED ATTENTION NOW

Now that the snow is melting from most lawns we can begin to assess the effects of winter according to James A. Fizzell, University of Illinois Horticulturist. In shaded and wet areas where the snow is slow to melt, snow mold has damaged many lawns. Snow mold appears as roughly circular, dead, bleached-brown areas up to a foot or more in diameter. Several spots may merge, forming large, irregular areas. This fungus disease attacks old leaves covering them with a fluffy white mold (mycelial) growth that soon turns bluish-gray to almost black. At times a silvery membranous crust develops over the infected turf.

Snow mold may take place under the snow, as the snow is melting, or during cold drizzly periods when the snow is absent. Snow mold damage frequently conforms to footprints, paths, ski tracks, etc., because compaction of snow favors the disease. Attack by snow mold fungi ceases when the grass surface dries out; however infection tends to reappear in the same areas year after year.

As soon as the soil has dried enough so that you can walk without sinking in, rake the lawn with a broom rake, not a heavy garden rake, to remove the matted grass, then mow at about 1 1/2 inches and collect the clippings. This will remove most of the affected leaves, aerate the ground, and give the crowns a chance to begin growing. Be sure to immediately raise the cutting height of your mower back to 2 or 2 1/2 inches.

Fungicide treatment for snow mold is ineffective when applied in the spring. Areas with a history of snow mold infection should be treated with recommended fungicides **before** the first heavy snow or cold, drizzly weather is forecast in November. Fungicides for snow mold control include: Ortho Lawn and Turf Fungicide and Tersan SP. These materials may be applied dry, as sprays, or mixed with a granular fertilizer.

Fizzell suggest several ways to inhibit snow molds. The first is to follow the recommended fertilizer program for the grass. Avoid late fall fertilization and do not allow the lawns to go into winter in a lush, succulent condition.

Keep the grass cut to recommended heights. Those include 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches for bluegrasses, red fescues and ryegrasses and a half-inch or less for bentgrasses. Mow frequently and mow throughout the autumn season, until grass growth stops. Use a "vertical mower" or "power rake" to reduce mat or thatch of dead grass more than a quarter inch thick.

**James A. Fizzell, Sr. Extension Adviser
Horticulture**