(Activity of Cutless® & Rubigan® cont'd.)

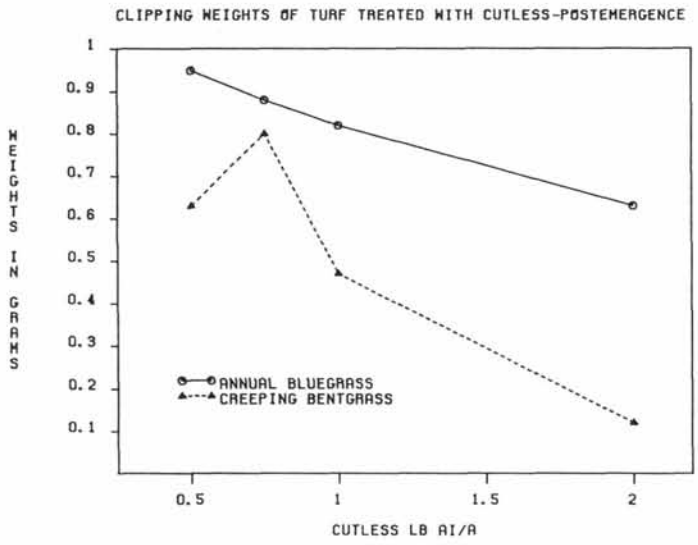


Table 3. The evaluation of Cutless® and Rubigan® applied to creeping bentgrass prior to seed germination.[1]

Material	Rate lb ai/A	Phytotoxicity[2]	Percent Cover[3]	Height[4] (cm)	Clipping Weights[5]
Cutless®	0.5	9.0a	42.5b	1.6c	12.0b
Cutless®	0.75	9.0a	17.5c	1.1c	5.4cd
Cutless®	1.0	9.0a	11.7cd	1.0c	9.2bc
Cutless®	2.0	9.0a	4.0d	0.8c	2.2d
Rubigan®	2.5	2.8b	1.7d	3.7b	3.3d
Control	---	9.0a	100.0a	9.4a	40.8a
$LSD_{0.05}$		0.5	13.3	0.9	5.4

Table 4. The evaluation of Cutless® and Rubigan® applied to creeping bentgrass when seedlings are 1 inch in height.[1]

Material	Rate lb ai/A	Phytotoxicity[2]	Percent Cover[3]	Height[4] (cm)	Clipping Weights[5]
Cutless®	0.5	8.8a	93.3a	2.2c	34.3bc
Cutless®	0.75	8.3a	90.8a	1.8cd	44.1b
Cutless®	1.0	7.2b	51.7b	1.5cd	25.0c
Cutless®	2.0	1.8d	7.3c	0.8d	6.5d
Rubigan®	2.5	3.3c	39.2b	7.4b	35.4bc
Control	---	8.7a	100.0a	10.4a	58.2a
$LSD_{0.05}$		0.6	13.3	1.1	13.1

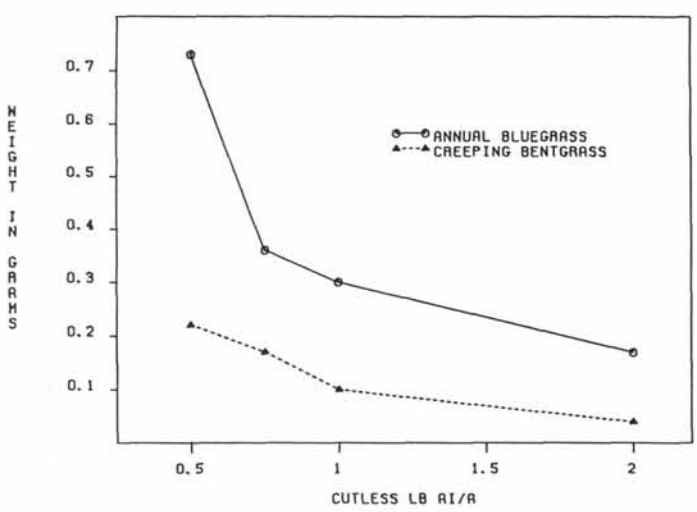
[1]All values represent the mean of 6 replications. Means in the same column with the same letter are not significantly different at the 0.05 level as determined by Fisher's Least Significant Difference test.

[2]Phytotoxicity evaluations are made on a 1 to 9 scale, where 9 = no visible damage to the turf and 1 = complete necrosis.

[3]Percent cover indicates the percent of the pot area covered by turfgrass plants.

[4]Height measurements represent the average height in cm of the turf canopy.

[5]Clipping weights represent the dried weight in grams/m^2 of the turf plants harvested at soil level.



ASGCA President Cites Reasons Behind Demand for Golf Courses

Why is the demand for municipal golf courses so strong?

Ken Killian, president of the American Society of Golf Course Architects, pinpointed several reasons why more communities are building new golf courses and predicted that this boom will continue for the next decade.

He noted that there is a pentup demand for golf facilities generally, since high interest rates choked development for several years and that "we now are playing catchup during this period of lower interest and bond rates."

Even more importantly, is the fact that about one-third of the nation's golfers are now women, according to the National Golf Foundation. "We certainly haven't lost the men, but with the influx of women, existing facilities are hard-pressed to accommodate the demand. In areas without a municipal course, municipalities are finding that new facilities are an immediate profit generator that can be used to fund a second course or other recreational programs," Killian stated.

The ASGCA president also feels that the general trend toward better conditioning and more exercise has helped contribute to the demand for more high-quality golfing facilities. "Also", Killian added, "there are more people in retirement than ever before, and many of them are avid golfers."

As communities compete for new industry, they often find that the amenities of the area may well be the deciding factor in a company's decision to relocate. "Studies show," Killian pointed out, "that a good golf course is very important to executives who must relocate a substantial number of managers into a new area."

The ASGCA president said that golf courses can serve as a catalyst for community improvement in addition to providing an aesthetically-pleasing green belt.

- A residential developer donating land for a park site adjacent to another parcel owned by the community could provide enough additional land for a golf course. Or, a developer might be granted a variation for higher-than-normal density housing in return for donating land for a community golf course.
- A landfill, rather than being used for a non-revenue park, can be transformed into a profitable municipal golf course, as has been done in many communities across the country.
- In a similar vein, if a golf course is located adjacent to the water treatment plant, it not only will put that land to profitable use, but serve as an outlet for effluent that does not require expensive treatment.
- Some developers are planning to incorporate a municipal golf course into a combination office park and residential community.

Killian noted that communities considering a municipal golf course may obtain a free planning brochure by writing the American Society of Golf Course Architects, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, IL, 60601.

He added that municipal golf courses no longer are "second class citizens in the world of golf. Some of the best new courses being designed are municipal layouts and that trend will continue as city and recreation department personnel recognize that courses are appreciated by the general public and generate substantial income."

(cont'd. page 18)

"Operating Figures for a Typical Municipal Golf Course"

	Revenue	Expenses	Profit
MIDWEST (18 Holes).	$1,003,541	$894,758	$108,783

Based on:

3,629 Associate Rounds (18-hole weekday fee: $10)
27,294 Non-Associate Rounds (18-hole weekday fee: $15)
32,453 Season Rounds (Unlimited play season ticket: $320)
63,376 Total Rounds

Operating Revenues

Green Fees	$511,879
Reservation Fees	10,480
Pro Shop Sales	80,877
Food Service	286,083
Instruction Services	22,332
Rental Services	106, 672
Club Repairs	3,218
Total Operating Revenues	$1,003,541

Operating Expenses

Salaries & Wages	$218,300
Contractual Services	92,621
Commodities	48,499
Fixed Charges & Obligations	51,086
Overhead Debt	154,937
Pro Shop	61,287
Food Service	206,335
Instruction Service	18,295
Rental Service	12,221
Club Repair	2,135
Miscellaneous	29,042
Total Operating Expenses	$894,758
Net Income for Year (Profit)	$108,783

Proper Care and Planting of Trees

The Real Cause of Many Tree Problems

Insects and microorganisms are not the real cause or starting point of many tree problems. These organisms are often secondary agents that attack weakened, wounded, improperly treated, neglected, and generally unhealthy trees. Poor tree health is a major worldwide problem. Fighting the secondary agents that are often very obvious, or the symptoms of poor health, will not solve the basic problem. We must start now to attack the real causes: the starting points of poor health. The major organisms responsible are PEOPLE!

Once we recognize that we are often the problem, we can do much to solve it. Here are some brief guidelines for you, the homeowner, that will help you keep your trees beautiful, safe, and healthy.

Give Trees a Good Start

Plant the right tree in the right place.

Do not plant:
- pin oaks in alkaline soils
- trees in old alkaline building rubble
- willows in dry soils, pines in wet soils
- birches in shade, dogwoods in unprotected open sites

Learn the biological requirements of your trees.
Do not plant unless you plan to maintain.

Plant properly

Do not:
- crowd trees in small holes with compacted soil
- over-amend the soil with humus
- fertilize at planting time

Do prune dead and dying branches and roots.

Keep grass away

Do not:
- water grass heavily near trees that normally grow on dry sites
- lime grass heavily near trees that grow best in acid soils
- wound trees with lawnmowers and other machines

Heavy use of herbicides may harm trees.

Brace, but not too tightly.

Do not:
- tie young trees so tightly that they do not move
- leave braces on after tree is established
- kill bark with cords, wires, bands, etc.

Prevent wounds

Do not:
- allow anyone to climb your tree with spikes
- allow heavy construction machines near your tree
- park cars near trees

Prune correctly

Correct pruning is the best thing you can do for your tree. Here are the guidelines:

Natural target pruning

1. Locate the branck bark ridge (BBR). (see Figure 1.)
2. Find target A — outside BBR.
3. Find target B — where branch meets collar.
4. If B cannot be found, drop an imaginary line at AX. Angle XAC equals XAB.
5. Stub cut the branch.
6. Make final cut at line AB (with powersaws make final cut on upstroke).