

## Director's Column

by Timothy Kelly  
Village Links of Glen Ellyn

The new decade is upon all of us and the game of golf continues to expand at a very healthy rate of growth. Superintendents will have increased opportunities and very important roles to play in the future. All golfers today are very demanding!

Our counterparts Golf Professionals, and Club Managers have also strived to provide the services and amenities that golfers and club members desire. In the 1990's how do: Superintendents, Professionals, and Managers enhance their opportunities to succeed? COOPERATION!

A total quality experience, for all golfers depends on each of the individual staff efforts being coordinated and directed to a common goal. A cooperative effort will improve the golf course, or golf club's ability to provide its clientele with an enhanced golfing experience on any day.

In my own experience, I have been fortunate to be working together with Roger Warren. Roger is the Director of Golf at the Village Links. Since 1986 when Roger came to the Village Links we have been able to forge a successful cooperative working relationship. We have tried to work on mutual and individual operational problems, by working together. We both have respect for the other person's efforts, ideas, and opinions. Roger has been a true professional, and I really enjoy working with him.

In my opinion, this type of working relationship is much more workable and productive than an indifferent, or adversarial relationship. Our main focus at the Village Links is to provide our golfing customers the best golf experience every day. We do not spend time trying to out maneuver or "best" each other. We do try to provide each other with constructive criticism, and helpful feedback. We easily coordinate activities and work together as a team. This helps our staff members to also cooperate and work together. We each have a good understanding of the other's needs, goals, and problems. We are able to adapt or adjust as needed.

If you have not tried COOPERATION at your golf course, or club yet, give it a try, I highly recommend it!

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**He is the happiest,  
be he king or peasant,  
who finds peace in his home.**

### Prediction

Dr. Roscoe Randall at our last MAGCS meeting in March predicted that the return of the Cicadas would happen on June 12 at 3 a.m. There were 84 in attendance to verify this prediction that occurs every 17 years. The following article goes into greater detail.

## Periodical Cicadas Due in 1990

by Philip L. Nixon, Ext. Entomologist  
University of Ill. Cooperative Ext. Service

Periodical cicadas will emerge during the last few days of May and continue to emerge in early June in downstate Illinois, spreading to the Chicago metropolitan area and most of the northern half of the state. Emergences are expected to be spotty, with large numbers in areas that experienced large numbers at the last emergence of this 17-year brood in 1973. By the end of June, most of the eggs will have been laid and most of the cicadas will have died.

### What to look for

Periodical cicadas (incorrectly called locusts by many people) are black with red eyes and orange wing veins. Their total length is about 1 1/4". Periodical cicadas emerge from the soil during May and June as one-inch-long brown nymphs that have spent the last 13 or 17 years feeding on the sap of tree roots. Annual, or "dogday," cicadas are larger (over 1 1/2" long), green or brown and black, and appear each year from July to September. Their nymphs are also brown, but are over an inch long and usually feed on the sap of tree roots for two years.

### How they behave

After 13 or 17 years, the inch-long brown nymphs emerge from the soil and climb up the sides of houses, trees or other plants, where they stay until their skin splits down the back and the winged adult emerges.

After drying for awhile, the adult climbs or flies up into the trees. The males then begin singing to attract females for mating. The brown shell of the nymph remains for several days before falling to the ground, where it eventually breaks apart.

The mated females lay their eggs in neat rows inside pockets they have cut into small branches and twigs. The eggs hatch in six or seven weeks. The newly hatched nymphs fall to the ground, where they burrow down to suck sap from plant roots for the next 13 or 17 years.

### Damage they cause

Cicadas feed by sucking juices out of plants, but this is not the cause of damage. The adult periodical cicada feeds very little, if at all. And the root-feeding nymphs rarely cause harm. But it is the egg-laying the adults do into the twigs and small branches of trees that causes the damage. Twigs are weakened from the egg laying and are more likely to die later in the summer, and break during storms. Very young trees, with trunk and major branches yet very small, may be severely damaged or killed.

To avoid damage by periodical cicadas, do not plant trees just before emergence if all of the following conditions exist:

- The trees to be planted have a trunk diameter of less than 1 1/2".
- The planting site has trees and shrubs that have been there at least 13 or 17 years.
- The planting site was heavily infested with cicadas during the last emergence.

Larger trees are not likely to be damaged enough to warrant postponing planting because the cicadas do not emerge in large enough numbers in many areas to be a problem.

Very small trees can be protected from injury by enclosing them in screening, cheesecloth or mesh bags like those used to ship onions. Tie the mesh around the base of the trunk to

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