

- The public is largely oblivious to wetlands and the wetland debate. The combination of distance from the public's everyday focus and the technical nature of wetland issues contributes to confusion about the real problems that exist.

- One of the principal constraints to resolving wetland debates is agreeing on what constitutes a wetland. Science alone cannot decide for society what is and is not wetland. Wetland is as much a social construct as a topographic feature, therefore the public policy arena rather than the academic laboratory is the proper locus for defining wetland.

- Existing wetland legislation leads to confusion because many of the terms (e.g., mitigation, restoration, creation, or no-net-loss) are not defined clearly.

- Wetlands are dynamic components of the landscape and dynamic in the way society perceives them.

- Social value, an appropriate common denominator for social decisionmaking, frequently is confused with ecological value and function of wetlands. For there to be social value, wetland function must lead to some potential perceptible change in human well-being.

- There are many well informed, rational people who place higher values on alternative uses of wetland than on "natural" wetland.

- All wetland regulations affect the economic decisions of individuals, firms, and the public. Regulation also affects the distribution of income among present generations and between the present and future generations.

- Science will not, and should not, be the last word on wetland issues.

- Science has made contributions toward resolving the issues, but, despite decades of excellent wetland science, the issues remains largely

- an issue of philosophical and ethical value differences,
- a political-legal issues of explicitly assigning property rights,
- a social-technical issue of defining exactly what a *wetland* is,
- a largely regional-local issue most often discussed at the national level, and
- a matter of having to make decisions today in spite of not resolving the above four points.

## Super 'N' Site Profile

by John Gurke, CGCS  
Public Relations Committee

The host of this month's MAGCS meeting is Jim McNair of Orchard Valley Golf Club. Unlike its Superintendent, Orchard Valley is a young course (opened in July of '93) with lots of character. The Ken Kavanaugh design features 50 acres of wetlands, 10 acres of sand, and 12 acres of naturalized fescue areas (all perfect for my game). The course is currently ranked in the top five public tracks — I love saying "tracks" — in the Chicagoland area, and is a challenge from whichever tees you choose to hit from.

Jim broke into the business way back in 1965 when he worked for Wadsworth Construction, and in 1967 started at Fox Bend. From 1970 to 1993, he was Superintendent of Fox Bend (another Fox Valley Park District course). In fact, he did, for a time, carry the title of Superintendent for both courses simultaneously.

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The main challenges for Jim in making the transition from "The Bend" to "The Valley" have been learning the Network 8000's many capabilities, but don't get him started talking about it — you'll be there a long time. I have never known a person more infatuated with and in awe of an inanimate object as Jim is with his irrigation system. Another challenge is that 50 acres of wetlands means 50 acres of goose grease. Jim's control methods include moon rockets with report (I have no idea what this means — I'm just quoting), and "NO GEESE ALLOWED" signs posted throughout the course. My dog is chomping at the bit for an invitation to come over and help out ...

Jim's family (besides the irrigation system) includes his wife Joy; his sons Dan, a senior at ISU, and Matthew, 9, and his daughter Carrie, a junior at Waubonsie Valley High. We all are looking forward to playing his great course this month. See you there.



## Diseases

### VERTICILLIUM WILT

Verticillium wilt can affect a wide variety of plants, both herbaceous and woody. Symptoms on trees and shrubs often appear in mid-summer. "Flagging" of twigs and dieback of twigs and larger branches are typical symptoms. Verticillium wilt is caused by soilborne fungi, typically *Verticillium dahliae* in the Midwest.

This disease may be confused with other problems. Sudden wilting of twigs, with or without yellowing, is characteristic of Verticillium wilt. This could also be due to various stresses, cankers, insects, or other problems. Entire branches may be killed, including the entire crown of trees. Trees may appear in a state of general decline. Trees may continue to be affected the following year or they may recover. The disease may cause additional wilting and dieback years later.

One symptom which can help greatly in identifying Verticillium wilt is discoloration of the sapwood of twigs and branches that are wilting. Cut into these twigs at an angle, and examine the cross-section for streaks of brown or green. This disease invades the water conducting tissues, which is why wilting and death occur.

Verticillium wilt persists in the soil and typically invades wounds but may also directly penetrate roots. The fungus then invades the vascular tissue and can move within the plant. Wounds to the trunk or branches of trees may also serve as entry sites for spread by insects.

The best control strategy for Verticillium wilt in trees and shrubs is to increase the vigor of the plant. Fertilizing and watering are suggested. However, do not fertilize woody plants now; wait until late fall or next spring to avoid winterkill potential.

Wait until branches are dead on trees before removing, as they may recover if they are just wilting. Once dead, they should be removed. Disinfect pruning equipment between cuts with 70% rubbing alcohol. Wood known to be infected with Verticillium wilt should not be chipped and used as mulch, as it could spread the disease to other plantings.

Many woody plants are susceptible to Verticillium wilt. Among the more common trees include ash, maple, linden, viburnum, sumac, smoketree, catalpa, and boxelder.

Trees not known to be susceptible to Verticillium wilt include arborvitae, aspen, bald cypress, beech, birch, crabapple, ginkgo, hackberry, hawthorn, hickory, honeylocust, juniper, bur and white oak, pine, serviceberry, spruce, willow, and yew, among others.

Credit: Chicagoland Hort Newsletter, July '92

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