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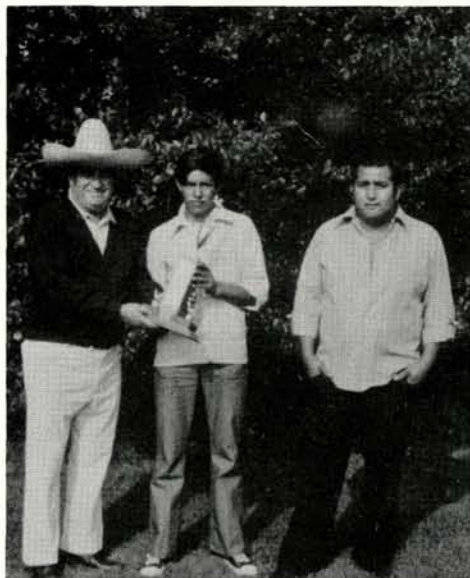
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BRIARWOOD'S MEXICAN OPEN



Adolph Bertucci presenting Martin Arrendondo, winner of Briarwood's Mexican Open, Oct. 18. The burly, mad looking guy on the right is Arturo Cordova (last year's champ) who lost in a three man sudden death 2 hole playoff. The third guy, Modeito Sanchez, not in the picture, and the two in the picture came in with 51 (we only play 9 holes). The guy with the hat is not mexican, but is a good friend of theirs.

Paul Voykin

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**HOW TO MEASURE THE WATER CONTENT
OF RAIN AND SNOW**

Water from rain and snow play an important part in recharging our ground water supplies. The following was prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey, Dept. of Interior, to answer the most frequently asked questions about water equivalent of both rain and snow.

RAIN: One inch of rain over an acre (43560 square feet) amounts to 27,154 gallons of water. What happens to this water depends on several factors, amongst them: topography, rate of rainfall, soil condition, humidity, vegetation density, extent of urbanization, etc. Of the total amount of water, USGS estimates that about 25% would run off immediately, about 15% would evaporate, about 40% would be taken up by surface soils and the other 20% would finally filter down into the aquifers. These figures of course can vary greatly, for example, the direct runoff would be excessive in a highly urbanized area because of the density of pavements and roads and other impervious areas.

SNOW: An inch of snow falling evenly on one acre of ground is equivalent to about 2,700 gallons of water, say USGS hydrologists. This figure, however, is based on a rule of thumb that 10 inches of snow is equal to one inch of water and this figure can vary greatly depending upon whether it is heavy wet snow or powdery dry snow. Wet snow has a very high water content, four or five inches of this type of snow contains about one inch of water. The dry powdery snow may require 15, or more, inches to equal one inch of water. Thus, an inch of very wet snow over an acre might amount to more than 5,300 gallons of water while an inch of powdery snow might yield only about 1,300 gallons of water. Not all snow is converted to liquid either, some of it "sublimates", going from a solid directly into a vapor thus skipping the liquid state.

MEASURING SNOW: The do-it-yourselfer can measure the water content of snow. Collect a sample in a straight sided container having one end open. Don't spoon or pack the sample into the container, rather press the container into the snow filling it to its full length. After the snow is melted, measure the depth of the liquid and compare this to the depth of the snow originally in the container. By measuring the total snow-fall and applying the ratio of water content, the total water content of the snowfall in a limited area can be estimated.

C. E. (Scotty) Stewart

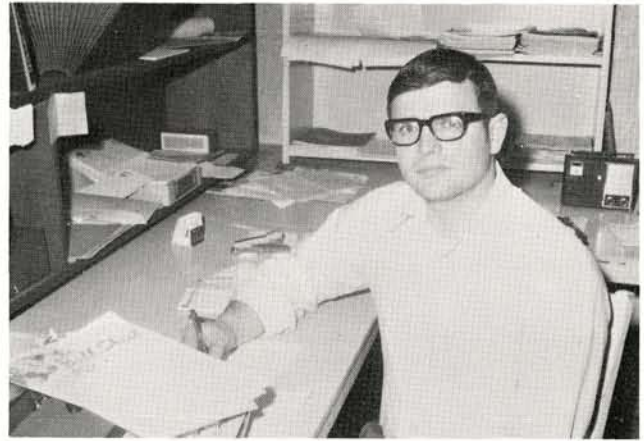


PRESIDENT'S LAST MESSAGE FOR 1971

Time to step down. I would like to thank the board of directors, committees and all the country clubs where we held our meetings and golf outings, especially the Medinah Country Club where we held our Turf Conference.

I am proud of the attendance at our monthly meetings. I also feel that the association cannot let a month go by without a business meeting. This way, you can keep your members up to date on all communication and events. Lengthy meetings sometimes get a little tiresome. It has been a good and exciting year serving you as president. All I ask of you now is to give my successor the cooperation extended to me.

Thanks
Joseph M. Canale



EDITORIAL

I wish to express my deep appreciation to all who contributed to the BULL SHEET. I would like to point out for special thanks one individual who has supported this publication for many years. In nearly every issue, including this one, you are likely to find one or more timely topics by Scotty Stewart. Again, thanks Scotty, I hope others will follow your example.

On December 2 and 3, the Illinois Turfgrass Foundation presented their annual turf conference. We were happy to see the efforts being made to provide a first class turf school by Dr. Al Turgeon and Dr. Tom Hughes. Our support is needed to encourage this enthusiasm.

One extremely important notice was given by Dr. Gartner. Illinois has a law now in effect requiring all persons who apply pesticides or operate machinery applying pesticides to be tested and licensed by the State.

Persons working on privately owned grounds, golf courses, cemeteries, etc. need not be licensed at this time; however, a new Federal law in the works will require a license for everyone—public or private who applies pesticides.

Educational sessions have already been set up around the state to provide materials and instruction necessary to pass the test. There are two sessions in the Chicago area.

- I. North—March 7, Elgin, Illinois; Blue Moon Restaurant, Business Rt. 20 West.
- II. South—March 13, Homewood, Illinois; Dixie Governor Motel, Dixie Hy. & Governors Hy.

Administrator of the new law is Jewett Hoggancamp. You may write to him at the Emerson Building, State Fairgrounds, Springfield, Illinois.

The times for these meetings have not been set although it was indicated that they will be in the evening.

You will find a statement concerning the University of Illinois turf program on page 6.

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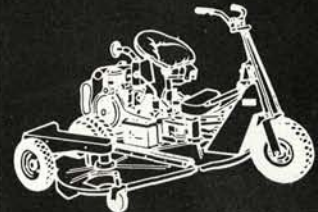
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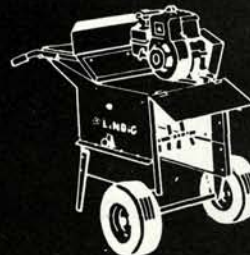
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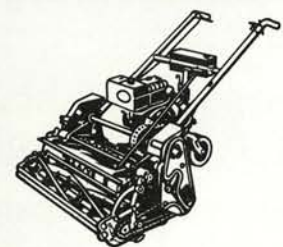
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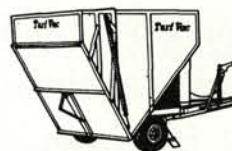
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Guest speaker Patty Berg with our good friend Ralph Peterson.



The "Thinking Man" panel: Len Schnepf, Phil Bersin, Tim Miles, and Dave Meyer.

The Midwest Association wishes to express its appreciation to John Jackman and the Medinah Country Club.

Thanks to the work of co-chairmen Mike Bavier and Paul Voykin, our association has again presented a fine turf conference. Topics ranged from lowly drainage to lofty irrigation. It was nice to see a panel on the "Thinking Superintendent".

The education committee wishes to thank all the speakers for their fine efforts and to all others who made the program possible. Anyone missing this year's clinic would be well advised to put these two days on his "must" list for next year.



Our Fungicide Experts Marv Gruening, Art Benson, Dick Lamkey and Julius Albaugh.

The Future of Our Turf Program

A. J. Turgeon and T. D. Hughes
University of Illinois

Although the total acreage under turf in Illinois has not been determined, one can quickly appreciate the magnitude of our turfgrass industry by examining some known facts—there are over 750 golf courses, 40 sod-production farms, thousands of miles of roadside turf adjoining our highways, and countless acres in parks and recreational grounds, school grounds, athletic sites, cemeteries, and commercial and home lawns. It would be difficult to estimate the total yearly expenditures on seeds, sod, equipment, fertilizers, pesticides, water, labor, and other factors for turfgrass establishment and maintenance. These figures, if available, would certainly characterize the turfgrass industry as an important component of our state economy. Since the role of the University is to serve society in the realm of science, economics and culture, it is only fitting that the turfgrass program at the University of Illinois be of sufficient size and quality to properly respond to the challenges of our industry.

A university program encompasses three principal components—research, teaching and extension. Theoretically, each component is distinct and staff appointments are generally based on specific percentages of time allocated to each function. In actual practice, there is considerable overlapping among staff functions. Turfgrass research involves activities designed to expand the scope and depth of our current understanding of turfgrasses and their management. This will include evaluations of new turfgrass varieties, fertilizers, pesticides and other materials. In addition, the basic problems associated with annual bluegrass infestations, thatch, soil compaction, salt toxicity and other factors will be investigated through both fundamental and applied studies. Research facilities include approximately 7¼ acres of turfgrass plots in Urbana. Plans are currently being made for a permanent, automatic irrigation system covering the entire plot area. It is hoped that installation of this system will be completed by mid-spring of 1972. Satellite locations for field studies are currently being investigated in both the northern and southern parts of the state. Field plots in the Chicago area and near Carbondale will hopefully provide more specific data as to the effects of climate on the results of major studies. Laboratory and greenhouse space is considered adequate at present; however, specific items of equipment will soon be required for planned laboratory and field studies.

Teaching functions include the provision of basic, advanced and special-problem courses in turfgrass management at Urbana and other locations within the state. In addition, special schools are conducted in which turf is an important part. Beginning with the Turfgrass Conference in 1972, a "Turfgrass Workshop" will be offered on the afternoon prior to the Conference. The attendants will participate in two of four classes in such areas as: turfgrass identification, identification and control of turf diseases, insects and weeds, cultural practices, fertilizers, equipment, etc.

Extension activities include conferences, field days, professional meetings, preparation of circulars and other publications, and various forms of correspondence. The Turfgrass Conference of 1972 will be divided into three sessions; the first session (1st morn-

ing) will be made up of short reports on current research by staff members from the University of Illinois and visitors from other universities; the second session (afternoon) will be conducted in three or four separate rooms and will include programs for golf course superintendents, sod growers, and other special interest groups; the third session (2nd morning) will include subjects of contemporary and general interest. Although the conference speakers will be university personnel in the first session, professional turf managers and industry personnel will be well represented in the second and third sessions.

The turfgrass field day for 1972 is scheduled for mid-August. The participants will be divided into groups and will visit each of approximately twelve sites to view current research. As other research stations are established in the northern and southern parts of the state, additional field days will be planned on an annual or biennial schedule.

Currently available extension publications cover such areas as lawn care, lawn establishment, and weed and disease identification and control. These will be updated during the next year and additional circulars are planned covering sod production, athletic field construction and maintenance, and other specialized subjects.

The success of our turf program depends largely upon the support and participation of the professional turf managers of Illinois. Your suggestions and criticisms will help us to develop a program that is relevant and responsive to the needs of the turf industry.

UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL

A. J. Turgeon — Horticulture
T. D. Hughes — Horticulture
M. C. Shurtleff — Plant Pathology
R. Randell — Entomology

TOUGH

Suppose that you and your wife, some 10 years ago, joined a golf and country club and paid \$1,500.00 for capital stock. Additional assessments over the years have brought the cost of your **capital stock-membership** to \$3,025.00. For a time you and your wife played at the club, also your children used the swimming pool and bought clothes at the pro-shop. Then you sell your stock for \$1,900.00 which resulted in a loss of \$1,125.00. The Internal Revenue Service says that this loss is **nondeductible** for Federal income tax purposes. The reason being that the purchase of the capital stock was a personal transaction rather than one entered into for profit.

An accountant played golf several times a week at his country club—usually with a few other club members. After the game they would relax with a meal and a drink and one of them would pick up the tab. The accountant tried to deduct the dues and other club expenses as **ordinary and necessary business expenses** on his Federal income tax return and stated that his reason for doing so was that he was a professional and not allowed to advertise and he felt his country club contacts were necessary in order to obtain clients. The Internal Revenue Service turned down his claim for the deduction.

C. E. (Scotty) Stewart



Moderator Roy Nelson (center) with Joe Grenko and Roger LaRoche.



Cliff Behrendt, Jerry Dinelli, Lee Record and Walter Wilkie, speakers on irrigation.

Bob Breen, chairman of the Annual Dinner Dance, reports that the event was a huge success. Over 90 were in attendance, many staying late into the night. Music was provided by our own Rollin Clifford who also entertained at the Medinah Clinic. The following list of suppliers donated the pile of door prizes awarded. Many gave more than one prize.

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The following was contributed by Oliver Miles.

"Putting the House In Order"

As we travel from one golf course to another indelible first impressions are usually formed in the visitor's mind by the condition around and within the maintenance headquarters.

It makes no difference whether it's a barn, a shed or the latest in maintenance buildings too many are a disgraceful shambles to the profession.

There should be no excuses for a tenure Superintendent taking a new job. The first order of business should be a recognition of the need for good housekeeping followed by **action**.

How can we expect to be recognized as professional turf managers unless we start immediately to correct this true or false impression by:

a. **Cleanup and organize** the office, shop, garage, storage rooms and general maintenance area while visualizing and implementing plans to utilize available space to the best advantage.

b. **Inventory** operational materials by counting and listing all fertilizers, chemicals, equipment, tools, golf accessories, etc.

c. **Specific Area Analysis**—measure and record the area of greens, tees, fairways, aprons, tee banks, rough, etc.

d. **Jobs Pending Outline**—walk the course and list the obvious maintenance improvement jobs for future assignment to the crew.

e. **Maintenance Scheduling**—develop a routine maintenance schedule on a seasonal, weekly, and daily basis.

f. **Management Review**—study past maintenance methods, techniques, and agronomic practices.

The information acquired in this preliminary and periodic procedure will be invaluable to you whether on a new job or an established one.

The cleanup and organizational phase will instill better working habits, improve the morale of the crew and minimize lost time in searching for hidden treasures.

By inventorying operational materials more efficient methods of purchasing and application can be utilized to overcome surpluses, also aid in promoting rectification of deficiencies.

The analysis of specific areas will tabulate facts so vital in; ordering fertilizers, chemicals, equipment, and establishing maintenance programs.

A jobs pending outline and maintenance schedule establishes priorities, defines the main-

tenance objectives, increases productivity and improves labor management skills.

In reviewing past management ideals, deficiencies can be pinpointed and revised for more proficient management.

Organization is the key to successful professional turf management.

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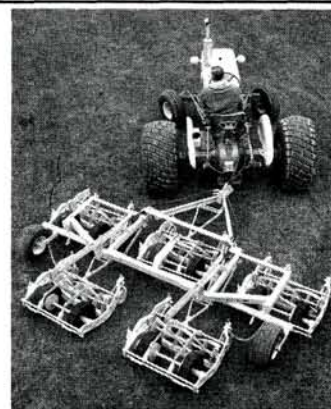
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STORING FIREPLACE WOOD

by Stanley Rachesky
Entomologist, University of Illinois

DON'T DO IT! Don't stockpile firewood in the garage, next to your house or buildings this winter. Fireplace wood can be a Trojan Horse for bugs. This will only cause headaches as the cold weather approaches. Cockroaches, carpenter ants, wood borers, sowbugs, spiders and millipedes are the common pests you'll be fighting off. Not to mention mice!

Probably the most unwanted guest is the mouse. Keep that wood up off the ground and away from the house to prevent these little rodents from nesting.

Using a 1 or 2 gallon compressed air sprayer and either Diazinon (Spectracide) or Chlordane insecticide, treat the fireplace logs. It's relatively easy to obtain control. Follow label directions on the container for dilution rates. The sprayer and insecticide can be easily obtained at a garden center, hardware store or farm supply store.

Stockpile wood outside where it isn't near a building. Keep it up off the ground at least a foot. Cover the woodpile with plastic to keep it dry. Many people carry the wood indoors and let it sit next to the fireplace. The insects feel the warmth and think it's springtime. The next morning you might awake to find your den or livingroom crawling with unwelcome guests.

Cockroaches, once in the building, are difficult to get rid of. Some people would like to sell their building and let the cockroaches stay. Carpenter ants can really present a problem. They are bad enough when they come in on their own. Once they become established they really produce gray hairs.

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Sowbugs and millipedes are found underneath woodpiles and between the separating bark. They cause no damage in the house and can be classified strictly as a plain nuisance.

Spiders are, without a doubt, the second most unwanted guest a housewife wants. They breed well in woodpiles and multiply quickly.