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### DR. BUTLER LEAVES FOR COLORADO

Dr. Jack Butler, a good friend to all of us in this area, has announced plans to leave the University of Illinois to take a position at Colorado State University. We are very sorry to see a good man like Dr. Butler go and wish him the very best in Colorado.

The Illinois Turfgrass Foundation is working very hard to see that the fine program at Illinois is continued. It has been suggested that possibly two men might be hired in this capacity, each working half on research and half on extension. These two men could "split" the state to cover it more effectively. The powers to be must be made aware of the tremendous economic importance to the state which is involved in turfgrass. Home lawns, golf courses, schools and highways make this an important industry.

The "powers to be" are:

Dean Orville G. Bentley  
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### PRESS RELEASE FROM

O. J. Noer Research Foundation, Inc.

January 15, 1971

Two time winner, D. W. "Bill" Adams, Topeka Country Club's Golf Course Superintendent will defend the O. J. Noer Senior Trophy at the G.C.S.A.A. Tournament in Phoenix in early February, 1971. The Sewerage Commission of the City of Milwaukee donates the trophy (a beautiful sterling silver tray) to honor the memory of O. J. Noer.

At the Noer Foundation annual meeting, President Orville Clapper stepped down in favor of new Prexy G. E. "Tex" Champion of Kansas City, Missouri. Re-elected to three year terms as directors were C. O. Borgmeier, Joe Graffis, Sr. and Anthony Grasso. New members recently elected were James M. Latham, Jr. and Dr. James R. Watson. Other officers are C. E. Daugherty, Vice President, C. O. Borgmeier, Treasurer, Joe Graffis, Sr., Assistant Treasurer, Frank I. Shuman, Secretary and Charlie Wilson, Research Director.

Dr. James B. Beard indicates significant progress on some phases of the Winter Injury studies at Michigan State University. The work is supported by the Noer Foundation. Soon to be reported will be (1) the effect of arsenical treatments on winter survival (2) use of protective covers (3) time of fertilizer application in relation to snowmold disease incidence and (4) nutrient levels in relation to cold tolerance. Mr. Robert Shearman is the graduate student pursuing these studies under Noer Foundation sponsorship.

The O. J. Noer Memorial Collection is progressing nicely at the Michigan State University Library. A recently received "gem" from Howard L. "Pop" Beckett of Atlanta, Georgia was the original Piper and Oakley book on turf culture. Lancaster Country Club's Bill Mellon and Kernwood Country Club's Albert Allen recently donated their entire collections. U.S.G.A. Green Section Director, Al Radko has been especially helpful in furnishing missing issues of the old Green Section Bulletins.

A fund of \$10,000.00 has been allotted to the Noer Memorial Collection for purposes of binding, indexing and assembling a complete bibliography. This should be ready in 12 to 18 months according to Dr. Beard.

Other library donations are earnestly solicited. Early books on golf architecture as well as turf maintenance problems are needed to make



the collection complete. The individual donor is honored by name on the inside cover of each publication received. The real benefactors will be turf students of the future who will finally have access to all the published information on turfgrasses at one central location.

Charles G. Wilson, Research Director

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### *The President's Message*

As I sit here contemplating my first message for 1971 as your president, I would like to wish all the members and their families a happy and prosperous new year. At this time of year most of the members are getting themselves and their workshops in order so they can take off to attend the convention or take a vacation with their family. I would like to let you know what is taking place in my area.

The State of Illinois Conservation Department at the present time has 5634 acres of land. This includes 2120 acres in Starved Rock State Park, 1523 acres in Matthiessen State Park and previous purchase in 1970 of 1991 acres. They still want 1037 acres in eleven parcels of land so that Starved Rock and Matthiessen State Park will be one big state park complex.

The reason I am writing about this land purchase is that Deer Park Country Club is included. The State has said that they will acquire Deer Park CC either by negotiation or condemnation. It will be a sad day for me after twenty-six years as superintendent and ten years as a caddy to see the state park take over. The State has a fight on its hands. Will keep smiling till then.

Joe Canale



### EDITORIAL

The educational committee has once again provided the members with a very interesting program. At the January meeting we were able to question Norm Kramer and Dr. Alexander on the subject of certification. There is considerable member interest witnessed by a new record attendance for a winter meeting. I have made comments in previous editorials about certification so I was particularly anxious to hear what they had to say.

For an hour and a half there was a battle for the floor and when the smoke cleared, I think our members had a much greater understanding and feeling for acceptance of the program. The speakers convinced me that they (Norm, Paul and the rest of the committee members for ? years) have thought this program out carefully. Their presentation was excellent!

I had heard of the certification effort for several years before the annual meeting at Houston and was very disappointed at the report given at this meeting. I was uncertain before, but after hearing the report, I was against certification. I don't like being compared to a CPA (Certified Public Accountant) which is, if I am not mistaken a legal distinction, nor to a CPS (Certified Professional Secretary). The fact that the Club Managers and Golf Professionals both have certification programs is important and wasn't even mentioned.

Since the annual meeting, several articles have appeared in the National magazine which answered questions about certification. Although many were answered, some remained unanswered, also, the program presented in the Superintendent was not the same as was outlined in Houston. I now think that the reason for the difference is that since Houston, Dr. Alexander has been retained to head the program. This seems to be one of the more "heads up" moves the GCSAA has made recently.

As indicated, many questions were thrown at our guests (actually Norm is a member of the Midwest) and their answers were to the point and informative. There were some questions, however, that they could not answer. Before getting to the questions, let me relate what I understand to be the program.

There are only three requirements for certification.

1. You must be actively employed as a golf superintendent.



2. You must be a GCSAA member for 3 years.
3. You must pass a written test.

The first two are self-explanatory. The test needs some.

It will be an "open book" type with five parts. I am not sure of all the parts but they will include such subjects as: the game of golf, the GCSAA, agronomy, mathematics, labor management, records and public relations. One section will be on pesticide application. The committee is working with the Dept. of Agriculture in trying to make this section recognized by the state and federal governments in their licensing programs.

**Questions:**

Q — If certification is realized, will it make any difference to the "employers"?

A — Possibly not at first, however a program will be started to stress the importance of certification to clubs.

Q — If it takes 6 years as a superintendent to qualify for certification, where will one acquire the experience needed if clubs hire only certified superintendents?

A — There are nearly 10,000 golf courses in the U.S. and by 1974, there will be only 2300 superintendents eligible for certification.

Q — Is there planned, any apprenticeship program?

A — No!

Q — Will any credit be given for completing a college course in turf management?

A — Not at present, it is generally considered that 6 years of experience is necessary.

Q — May someone take only the pesticide section of the test if it means being licensed by the state?

A — Yes!

Q — Must the pesticide test be administered by the state?

A — No, and in fact, the pesticide section for certification will probably be tougher than the state's versions.

Q — May someone take the pesticide section before the 6 year limit?

A — Yes!

Q — Won't anyone be able to pass the test since it is "open book"?

A — Not all of the test is open book, and besides, "open book" tests are not necessarily easy. We want the applicant to be able to know much information as well as being able to know where to find information and how to apply it.

Q — Why do we need certification in the first place?

A — We are getting more and more pressure to begin a certification program. The pressure is coming from several local associations as well as from "employers". We also feel that it is time that we show our professionalism such as the club managers and golf professionals have.

I again wish to express my thanks to the educational committee and to Norm and Paul for the fine program. I am now firmly convinced that under Dr. Alexander's leadership the GCSAA will provide an effective and meaningful certification program.



**NORMAN W. KRAMER, President  
Golf Course Superintendents Association of America**

Governor John A. Love will extend the State's official greetings at the opening session of the 42nd International Turfgrass conference & Show, February 7-12, at the Denver Auditorium Theatre of the Currihan Convention Center in Denver, Colo.

Sponsored by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, the Conference will feature over 40 outstanding speakers, including research scientists, agronomists, golf course superintendents, and officials of other golf agencies, Norman W. Kramer, GCSAA president said.

In addition to attending the educational program, registrants will view the latest equipment, supplies and services offered by some 150 leading firms of the golf industry.

Based in Des Plaines, Illinois, GCSAA has nearly 3,000 members, including the nation's top golf course superintendents who are the pace setters in the production and maintenance of the world's finest golf turf.

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## MANICURING COURSE OR COST

A. J. Powell, Jr., Turf Specialist

Year after year continuous pressure is placed upon the golf course superintendent to better manicure the golf course. Certainly this is good. We like to have beautiful surroundings instead of a ghetto-type atmosphere when playing golf. Trash, tall weeds, uncut and uneven grass, ill-defined fairways and green collars, tracks in sandtraps, bare ground under the ball washer, etc., all tend to discredit the beauty of a golf course. Professional superintendents would like to make the course as beautiful as possible with the amount of money that is allotted. Of course, money is the problem. Budgeted maintenance costs for golf courses increase year after year and much of this increase is due to the additional manicuring that is demanded.

What happens if the budgeted maintenance costs cannot be increased because of extremely tight money or other extenuating circumstances? Can the superintendent get by cheaper with his maintenance costs? That is unlikely since the labor costs always increase year after year. A possible solution is to show course officials specific cost items. If records are maintained on labor, equipment, and material costs, certainly the superintendent can point the finger at the grooming costs. For instance, labor is the major cost item. If a superintendent can show how many hours during the year were spent on raking sandtraps, on his men walking from green to green, on mowing around trees and hard-to-get-to areas, then he can show the club officials some possible avenues of cost reductions. Putting the final touch on a golf course just prior to tournaments costs money. Let them know it!

New and better equipment is continuously being developed to help cut labor costs. It is not too difficult to figure on paper the amount of labor that can be reduced if additional or appropriate equipment is purchased. It does not require a statistician or an engineer to figure the cost and depreciation value of a piece of equipment for one year. It does take time, but always remember that labor cost is the big factor in your maintenance budget.

Consider some additional possibilities to cut costs, even though they may infringe upon the players' joy of the game. Sandtraps are beautiful and useful but they must continuously be raked. The golfer does not always seem to want to act like a gentleman or observe the rules of etiquette. Sandtraps may have to be redesigned in order that tractor rakes can be used and a heavier, less playable sand may be feasible. It is nice to have white or colored sand, but is the cost worth it? You might suggest to the club officials that money could be saved if the golfer did rake his own tracks, thereby suggesting much stricter rules and possible fines. Concerning this forced etiquette, tell the officials what the club members can do to help you.

At least some herbicide, water and seed costs could be reduced if the superintendent was allowed to mow the fairways  $\frac{1}{4}$ " higher than usual. The fairways within 100 yards of the tees could be mowed once a week at a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " height rather than twice per week at  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch. Although the game might be slower, the roughs could be maintained at a height of 3 or 4 inches as they were likely designed. Also, the members might be willing to sacrifice some color on the fairways and allow you to spend less money for water. Certainly water is not a cure-all on fairways. The golfer would even get more distance on his shots.

If the course is really interested in cutting costs,



they could enforce rules to confine golf carts to cart paths and roughs. They could use less annuals and high maintenance plant materials around the clubhouse. They could let the swimming pools and tennis courts take care of themselves or at least remove their maintenance costs from your course budget. This would help you budget your costs.

Consider decreasing the size of the greens. A tremendous increase in budgeted requirements has been due to increased green size. Sometimes smaller greens with less so-called "character" will provide just as many pin placements as a much larger green. Because of the possible compaction and wear problems, it would certainly be your decision and not the club's. Another possibility is to use a control fungicide program instead of a preventative program. Especially after having been at a course for several years, you can pretty well determine when most diseases are going to appear.

Additional attention to the crew during the fertilization task, might be all that is needed to help reduce costs. Properly selected contact herbicides or soil sterilants around trees will certainly help cut mowing costs. These could even be applied during the winter when labor is more available. Throughout the year you can maintain a list of jobs to be accomplished during the winter. You can write very strict specifications for purchases. In this case, when several suppliers realize that they have an equal bidding basis, you will pay the lowest price possible. With proper budget planning, many of your supplies can possibly be purchased during the winter or prior to the winter when discount prices are available. **Looking ahead is the solution.** Always consider job economics, and buy the right mower for the job and the right rake for the trap.

In any case, if cuts in costs are necessary, be sure and maintain your benefits and rights to continually improve yourself. Fight for your goal to become better educated. Turf conferences are not expensive and can be very helpful to you and your club toward better purchasing, management and overall supervision on your course.



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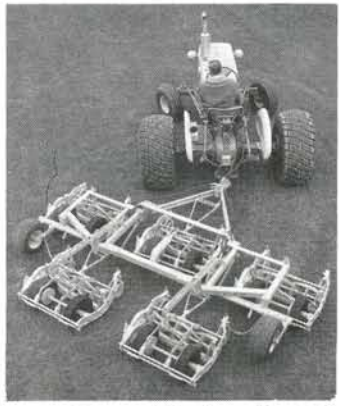
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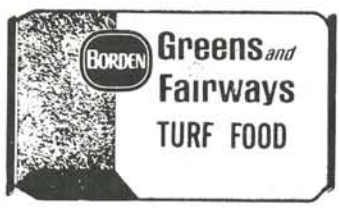
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Southern Golf Course Operations	Turf-Grass Publications, Inc. P.O. Box 51088 Jacksonville Beach, Fla. 32250	4	\$ 3	Emphasis on bermudass and other warm season grasses.
Turf Grass Times	Turf-Grass Publications, Inc. P.O. Box 51088 Jacksonville Beach, Fla. 32250	8	\$ 5	General turf grass industry.
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## USES OF PESTICIDES

by Stanley Rachesky  
Entomologist, University of Illinois

What are pesticides? This term is misused more often than it is used correctly. Speaking before many types of groups very few people can define the word "pesticide" and explain its meaning.

As used today the terms pesticide or pesticide chemicals are the same as an "economic poison" as defined under the USDA Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Pesticides, therefore, are defined as any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, weeds, or other pests. It also includes substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant.

Following is a list of Pesticide Types and their uses:

### 1. Insecticides

Insects (beetles, caterpillars, bees, flies, Cockroaches, spiders, mites, ticks, etc., etc.). Broadly used insecticides also include: miticides, insect repellents, insect attractants, activators and mothproofers.

### 2. Invertebrate animal poisons and repellents (animals without backbones)

1. substances used for jellyfish control
2. shipworms attacking docks
3. barnacles and mollusks on piers and ship bottoms
4. snail and slug control.
5. etc.

### 3. Rodenticides

rats, mice, moles, skunks, fish, bird and snake poisons and/or repellents. Fish poisons are commonly used in management operations, skunk poisons or repellents and controlling sea lamprey.

### 4. Fungicides

mildew, molds, slime, etc.

### 5. Nematocides

eelworms, etc.

### 6. Growth regulators

fruit set speed up or reducing plant growth (not to include fertilizers).

### 7. Herbicides

weed killers

### 8. Defoliants

leaf drop materials

### 9. Desiccants

artificial drying agents

### 10. Fumigants

vapor producing (mothballs, etc.)

So you see it's not just DDT that is considered a pesticide. It's hundreds of types of products.

How can you as a homeowner tell which is a pesticide and which isn't. First and always -- read the label. If the label on the product claims to control molds, mildews, viruses, bacteria, germs, or any of the better known pests, you can almost be 100 per cent sure it is a pesticide.

If the product is legally registered and manufactured for use in interstate commerce since 1965, you can positively identify it as a pesticide product. Public Law 305, a 1964 amendment to FIFRA, requires all pesticides that are approved and registered by

the U. S. Department of Agriculture to carry a registration number on the label. This information would appear as "USDA Registration No. 4822-94" or some similar combination of numbers. In this example, the number 4822 identifies the manufacturer, and 94 refers to the particular pesticide product in the manufacturer's line.

See how many pesticide products you can locate even in your home: A hint: Start in the kitchen or bath rather than where you normally would think to look for pesticides.

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