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M. A. G. C. S. MONTHLY MEETINGS 1974

 July, 1974 — Host Carl Hopphan Aurora Country Club Prairie and Western, Aurora, III. 60507
August, 1974 — Host: Leonard Berg

Village Greens of Woodridge Country Club 1575 W. 75th Street, Woodridge, Ill. 60515

16 September, 1074 – Host: David Meyer Indian Lake Country Club 232 W. Schick Rd., Bloomingdale III. 60108

October, 1974 – Host: Robert Siebert Naperville Country Club

25 W. 570 Chicago Ave., Naperville, III. 2 November, 1974 – FALL DINNER DANCE

Host: Dudley Smith Silver Lake Country Club 147th St. & 82nd Ave., Orland Park, III.

3 December, 1974 — Host: John Jackman Medinah Country Club (Fall Clinic) Medinah, III.

Watch where you store paraquat. The Environmental Protection Agency is cautioning herbicide users to pay special attention to the label precautions on weed killers containing the compound paraquat. The EPA warning came in light of several reported poisonings, apparently involving accidental ingestion of the chemical. In Hawaii, one of the poisonings allegedly resulted in the death of a teenage boy. In California, another teenage boy is currently hospitalized in critical condition, the cause tentatively listed as paraquat. Both incidents apparently resulted from the boys drinking the paraquat herbicide from unmarked beverage containers.



Their Use in Combating Summer Diseases by Houston B. Couch

In basic concept, the systemic fungicide represents the ideal in the chemical control of plant diseases. It is a material that can be applied to the plant in low concentration. Immediately after application it is absorbed by the plant and translocated to all tissueswhere it not only eliminates any existing fungus infection, but also protects against any new infections that might occur from external sources of inoculum. This is in contrast with the classic contact fungicide, which must eliminate the invading fungus prior to its successful infection of the plant. An additional side effect from the use of systemic fungicides has been noted in recent reports from Europe in which it has been observed that benomyl, thiophanate, and thiobendazole are highly toxic to surface feeding earthworms inhabiting grass sod.

There have been recent reports of resistance to benomyl on the part of both powdery mildew organisms and the fungus that incites Sclerotinia Dollar Spot.

Studies revealed an interaction of side effects of benomyl and thiobendazole with respect to air temperature, turfgrass species and variety, and level of plant nutrition. Also, thiobendazole—induced leaf chlorosis, developed earlier, and the total damage was greater, in the plants grown at 95 degrees F.

With the benomyl treated plants, phytotoxicity was observed earlier and was most severe in the plants grown under low nitrogen nutrition. Also, plants grown at the higher air temperature showed symptoms of injury earliest and were most severely affected by the material than those grown at 75 degrees F.

In the field trial studies, benomyl and the ethyl and methyl formulations of thiophanate were tested as 50% wettable powders in 5 gal. water/1000 sq. ft. In these trials, a single application of either benomyl or the thiophanates at 6 oz. 50% wettable powders per 1000 sq. ft. induced visible signs of phytotoxicity. The first symptoms appeared in 36 - 72 hours from the time of fungicide application and lasted approximately 21 days. The individual leaves were characterized by a tip die-back-beginning as a yellow discoloration and finally becoming brown in color. In overall view, the turf assumed a mottled light yellow appearance, with light yellow ring 1 - 2 ft. in diameter. From the foregoing however, it can be seen that in using systemic fungicides for turfgrass disease control it is extremely important that dosage rates and prescribed intervals of application be followed without variation. If the often used practice, employed with contact fungicides, of increasing dosage rates and closing up the interval between dates of application is applied to systemic fungicides programs, it could result in undesirable side effect problems, including fungus resistance to the materials. As a general rule in developing the total program, no more than 6-8 ozs. of formulated 50% wettable powder of either benomyl or thiophanates (or combinations thereof) should be applied annually to 1000 sq ft. of turfgrass.

Suggested Program for Sclerotinia Dollar Spot: 0.5 oz. 50% wettable powder/1000 sq. ft. at 2-week intervals, or 1 oz./1000 sq. ft. at 3-week intervals, beginning in mid-spring and continuing through the fourth week of August. If this program does not hold Dollar Spot, then additional systemic fungicides should not be applied. Rather, a good contact fungicide should be used. He also stressed the point that systemic fungicides should not be watered into the soil after application.

Reprint from - Manitoba G. C. Supt. Assn. Bulletin



STUTTGART GOLF & SKI CLUB ECN 1682 HQ US FORCES SUP DIST BADEN-WUERTT APO NEW YORK 09154

May 3, 1974

Mr. Mike Bavier, Secretary-Treasurer 2108 N. Elizabeth Dr. Arlington Heights, III. 60004 Dear Mike:

I have finally had a few minutes to sit down and write. In your last letter you advised me to write the association and tell them about the way things are in Germany. Maybe it would be a good piece of information for the "Bull Sheet".

I never received any of the letters or Bull Sheets, so I wish you could pass on my address to the proper people.

I have sent a letter to Russ Reed to inform him of my possible return to Chicago in June for 3-5 days for business. I will be returning with one of the Generals or the club manager to check on some equipment, chemicals and automatic sprinkler system. If possible, maybe you could send me some date of the next meeting of the association. We will be there in June and if there is a meeting, I would love to attend.

Our golf course here is in excellent condition for this time of year and when we receive some of the proper equipment here, it should be the best in Europe. Many people, Germans and Americans, feel we already have some of the finest greens. I think they need a lot of work, but they are in great shape now, especially this early in the year.

We have done some construction on tees and traps and the work is moving along quickly.

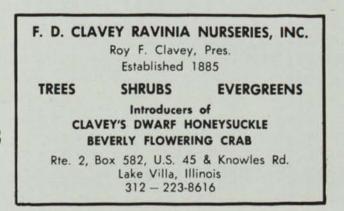
I hope to receive the news letters and Bull Sheets in the future. I am sure that if we return in June, we will meet. I would like to take whoever returns with me around to some of the clubs.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Bob Malpede, Pro & Superintendent

Forecasts call for continued belt-tightening, around our gas tanks that is. Standard Oil Company prognosticators are predicting that, for some time to come, fuel conservation is going to be essential for the United States and the entire world. In '73, one barrel of every three came from foreign sources; dependency of the U. S. on foreign crude and refined products could rise to the 50 percent level by the early 80's, even with continued conservation, officials say. Standard has scheduled about \$954 million for exploration and development this year. Some 70 per cent is slated for the U. S. and Canada.





WHERE IS THE CHICAGO BENCH MARK?

The Chicago bench mark is on the corner stone of the Northern Trust Bank, La Salle and Monroe Streets. The mark is a quatre sized red spot and is the point of reference, or datum, for Chicago's height above sea level, which is 579.88 feet. It was placed on the bank because the building is on bedrock and thus cannot settle. The height of all other points (ground level points that is) is gauged in relation to it. For instance the highest point within the confines of Chicago's borders is at 92nd St. and Western Ave. where the elevation is 672.38 feet above sea level. The term sea-level refers to the height of the mean tide in New York harbor.

C. E. (Scotty) Stewart

MIDWEST ASSN. NEW MEMBERS

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