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Mike Bavier — President

### *The President's Message*

"Sure, I would be happy to consult at your club, Mr. Jones." But wait a minute—is this part of our local or national "code of Ethics"? Have you ever been approached by a member of another club? Or possibly you are a salesperson who has been asked to consult for a fee. One might consider consulting if the other club's superintendent is aware of the situation or requests assistance—this would be considered good ethics. However, anyone with his head on straight would be a little leery of a "behind the back", thus unethical, situation. For one thing, many clubs have complex problems that do not meet the eye on first glance. For example, how many times have you wanted to purchase a piece of equipment and the club board or owner said maybe next year. So there you sit with a run-down, inadequate piece of machinery. Another example might be the need for more chemicals, more fertilizer (not necessarily so anymore—with the shortage over the last 18 months, many of us realize we can do with a little less), more help and so on down the list. Also, there are often time variables that are out of our control. Yes, there are some superintendents, just as there are some engineers, clubhouse managers, and even doctors, that are not capable of doing an effective job, but on occasion this is out of their control.

What are our "ethical" guidelines? The GCSAA activated the "Code of Ethics" committee this year with the leadership falling on the capable hands of Director Gordon Witteveen. Having the good fortune of being acquainted with Gordon, he asked me to serve on the committee, which I most gratefully accepted. With this so-called "Code of Ethics", just what authority does the GCSAA Board have over the members of the Association? At the present time, little authority, if any at all. Probably most of us would question the need for rules (ones with *teeth* in them), but the fact is, there is indeed a need for rules, guidelines, or what have you. We, as a membership, must oversee the Board, and they, in turn, must oversee the work of the office staff. Only when strong controls are adhered to is there any strength in an organization.

As I see the problem, which is no little one, we must not only look at those few consultants, but also at those companies that sell inferior products at exorbitant prices. And how about the quality and quantity of work put out by the GCSAA Board and office? If you start scrutinizing your membership, you must be willing to complete the gamit and look at all levels.

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## MAGCS BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1975

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First Vice President — Fred Opperman  
Second Vice President — Clifford Behrendt  
Secretary-Treasurer — Joe Grenko

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Carl Grassl	David Meyer
Carl Hoppman	Alby Staudt
Executive Secretary — Dorothy Carey	

The following is a list of office telephone numbers for the entire Board.

Dorothy Carey	349-7766
Mike Bavier	358-7030
Carl Grassl, C.G.C.S.	823-8682
Carl Hoppman	892-3600
Ed Fischer	654-4454
Fred Opperman, C.G.C.S.	469-6220
Bruce Burchfield	799-5111
Alby Staudt, Emeritus	232-0624
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Clifford Behrendt	815-459-8570
Joe Grenko	634-0100

By now, many of you must think I am being a little unrealistic in my thoughts. However, is it not healthy to keep ourselves in check? Our day to day work is a perfect example of this in that any of us that run golf courses always have the members looking over our shoulders. Also, the salesmen know what happens when they come in with a price twice as high as quoted down the street—a perfect check and balance. Maybe a new and stronger "Code of Ethics" is in the works—if so, look at the plus side, which means it should benefit all of us. Anything worth having is worth working for and this could make a stronger Association for all.

### MIDWEST AND WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION GET TOGETHER!

During the month of September, the Midwest Association and the Wisconsin Superintendent's Association held a joint meeting at the Playboy Club in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. The weatherman cooperated very nicely, and we had one of those super Midwest fall days. The Association golfers turned out in mass to enjoy a very outstanding golf course—maybe a little humbling, but a good course in superb condition.

As many of you know, the meeting of these two associations was discontinued some years back. The Midwest and Wisconsin boards and associations both felt that possibly this year was a good time to reunite old acquaintances. As many new or renewed ventures do not always run as smooth as one might hope, and this meeting was no exception, both boards still felt that we accomplished our goal of getting the associations together and exchanging our ideas.

Jim Latham was the educational speaker for the evening and, as always, Jim did a fine job of highlighting the summer of '75. For those of you not fortunate enough to attend, you missed a nice gathering. We were over our guaranteed number of 125, which was a good turn out.

I would hope that next year the associations will meet again and enjoy a day of golf, social gathering, and a very important educational session. Next year Illinois will host this joint meeting.

Mike R. Bavier

### ACID RAIN

That acid soil of yours is getting more acidity. Two Cornell ecologists are guessing that the rain drops falling on the heads of residents in the eastern United States have increased acidity 100 to 1000 times above normal in the last twenty years—and this despite increased air pollution controls.

The acid rain is probably stunting forest growth, cutting into farm crops and speeding corrosion everywhere.

Editor's Note: Especially on fairways.

Ordinarily rain water is only slightly acidic, a level much like that of a potato. That acidity has climbed over the years, so that now it's closer to that of a tomato. Occasionally, some rains have fallen as acidic as pure lemon juice.

Nobody's sure what the ecological effects of acid rain are but they can't be good. Laboratory experiments on plant life show that acid rain will stunt and distort growth, decrease pollen germination and generally lower the quality of the material grown.

Source: *NEWS AND VIEWS*  
*The American Horticultural Society 5/75*

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A fruit tree must be healthy and mature enough to bear fruit. In addition adequate pollination is also necessary. The following are the ages (from planting time) at which fruit can be expected: apple (4-7 years); sour cherry (4-5 years); peach (3-4 years); pear (4-6 years); plum (4-6 years); and quince (5-6 years). Dwarf apple and pear tend to bear 1-2 years sooner than standard size trees.

Extreme cold weather in the winter or spring may kill fruit buds. Peaches are the most sensitive to cold, the buds may be killed by temperatures at 10° below zero. As the fruit buds open, heavy frost often kills many fruit buds. If the buds have started to open but not blossomed yet, the buds can tolerate temperatures of 25° or above. Once open, blossoms of most fruit trees will die if temperatures drop below 28°.

An abundance of blossoms does not necessarily mean there will be a lot of fruit. The flowers still have to be pollinated.

Many fruit trees need two different varieties to pollinate each other. In other words, one fruit tree or two fruit trees of the same varieties will usually not "self pollinate" therefore, no fruit. However, Golden Delicious is an exception. Winesap, Stayman, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening and Gravenstein need to be planted with at least two other varieties to insure pollination.

Plums, sour cherries and pear also need two different varieties, however, Seckel and Bartlett pears will not cross pollinate each other.

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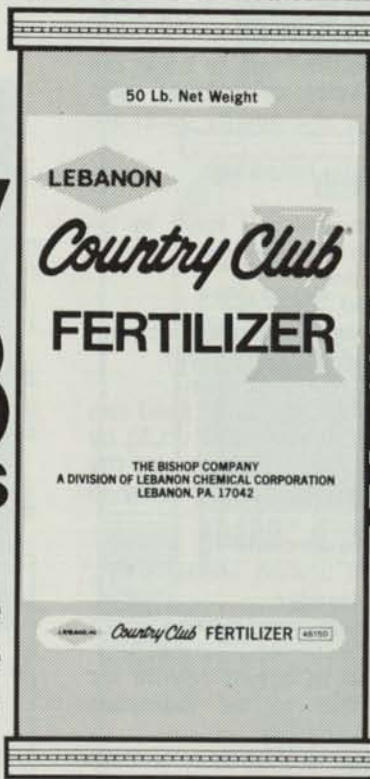
  
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## WHAT DOES THE SEED TAG TELL?

By F. B. Ledebauer, Ph.D.

The seed tag as we know it today is there to protect the consumer against fraudulent producers or marketers of all types of seed. It is also there on each and every seed container to monitor quality standards as required by law. To avoid confusion comments made here pertain primarily to turf seeds even though many regulations are also applicable to other types of seed.

Prior to our modern technological sophistication even in agricultural production, grass seed was a by-product of pasture and forage agriculture and seeds originating out of this harvesting program were of highly doubtful quality at best. Modern specialization in production, harvesting and cleaning techniques have vastly improved seed quality, but were it not for constant supervision and monitoring by state and federal officials, low quality seed could easily be sold fraudulently at falsely elevated prices.

The seed tag is the ID tag for quality of seed which must be clearly exhibited on every shipping container.

Various colored tags will be observed primarily on large bags. These coded colors refer to specific quality standards for individual varieties only and are not applicable to mixtures. If a variety meets certain quality standards in the production field as well as in the seed bag it can be "certified" and is allowed to carry a blue certification tag. The states of Washington and Idaho also issue gold tags for seed lots with exceptional purity and complete lack of weeds. Seed of this quality also carries a higher price tag, of course.

While other tag colors will appear, they are not officially designating quality standards but are rather used to identify brands or mixtures of various merchandisers. Seed of regular quality that meets the regulations of the Federal Seed Act generally carries a white or manila tag.

At least one tag on each container has to show the official analysis made at a state or federal seed laboratory. Certification (blue or sod-quality gold) are attached in addition.

The analysis tag should show the following:

1. Kind of seed contained.
  - if it is a mixture of several, all have to be indicated by percent of each.
2. Purity of seed given in percent.
  - this is normal looking seed
  - in a mixture the percentages of other components also have to be stated. (See 1 above)
3. Germination of pure seed given in percent.
  - from 2 and 3 the real quality factor of seed can easily be determined as pure live seed (PLS) by multiplying Purity X Germination. This gives the amount of seed per 100 lbs. that is expected to grow.
4. Inert Matter content given in percent.
  - This portion contains all broken seeds, chaff, sand, and other non-living matter.
5. Weed Content in percent as determined by a representative sample.
  - noxious weeds are given in actual counts for each species and each has to be identified separately.
  - no certified seed (blue tag) is allowed to contain noxious weed seeds.
6. Other Crop content in percent.
  - this is seed of a different crop species that is not considered a weed.
  - the percentage of the other crop has to be below 5% to be listed here.

—if the percentage is greater the seed has to be shipped as a mixture.

7. Origin.
  - this will indicate in which state the seed was grown but does not identify the shipper.
8. Lot Number.
  - each farm field receives a different lot number.
  - this identifies the grower and his field in case of reclamations.
  - all seed of a lot is generally shipped as a whole until it gets to the retail trade.
9. Test Date.
  - this date indicates when all the determinations listed above were made.
  - in particular it refers to the date of germination determination.
  - in some instances even the laboratory where the analyses were made is given or is identified by a test number.
10. Net Weight.
  - the net weight of each shipping container has to be stated on the tag (for bags) or label (for boxes).
11. The Shipping Firm.
  - the shipping firm who holds the official test results has to be identified.

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The *Seed Tag* really gives the seed you buy a full I.D. and you should fully understand it to be able to buy wisely based on the purposes for which you intend to use it.

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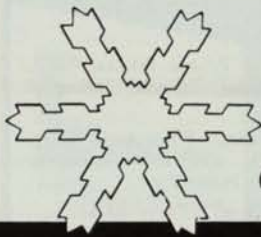


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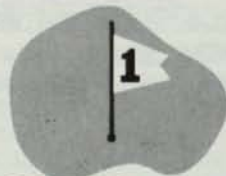
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Would you please convey my heart felt Thank You to all the Midwest members for the beautiful flowers sent to me during my recent encounter at Sherman hospital. The flowers served double duty as I left all the flowers I got with other patients when I was discharged.

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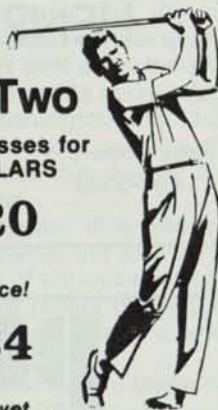
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Editor

## MIDWEST BREEZES

Jerry Mach, Supt. Thorngate C.C. is busy renovating his fairways to a more desirable fairway turfgrass. Jerry has also completed an intensive tiling program the past few years.

Our annual M.A.G.C.S. Membership Meeting will be held on November 12 at Cyprus Inn, Hinsdale, Ill. We will elect our Officers and Directors for 1976 at this meeting. Candidates to be voted on are:

President—Fred Opperman

1st Vice President—Carl Hopphan, Francis Kruger

2nd Vice President—Carl J. Grassl, Dave Meyer

Secretary-Treasurer—Joseph J. Grenko

Directors—Three to be elected.

Clifford Behrendt, Edward Smith, Peter Voykin, Bruce Sering, Keith R. Fuchs, Arthur G. Benson Jr., Lester Mach, Robert E. Siebert.

Charles W. Jones retired Supt. from Champaign, Ill. continues to play golf and plays to his age of eighty. This proves what clean living does.

Tim Miles, Supt. manager Sugar Creek G.C., reports on the building of a new golf course. This is a joint project between the Village of Villa Park and the Elmhurst Park District. Tim says they will be planting 260 3" Caliper trees and approximately 700 shrubs this fall.

The golf course was designed by William Rose and Associates, Hinsdale, Ill. and constructed by the Wadsworth Company.

The nine hole executive golf course is nearing completion of the construction phase, with grass presently germinating on greens, fairways, tees and portion of the rough. Irrigation consists of automatic on greens and tees and manual on fairways.

The course will be open to the public late in the summer of 1976 or spring of 1977.

### FOR SALE

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F133 5 Gang, 2 years old used 525 hrs.—\$3,400.00

Contact, John Berarducci, Ravinia Green C.C., Phone 945-6200.

The M.A.G.C.S. Annual Golf Tournament and our October meeting held at Glendale G.C. was enjoyed by 91 members and guests. 72 played golf on a well maintained golf course. Thanks to host Supt., Clarence Mueller.

Bob Kronn and Peter Voykin tied with a gross score of 74 for 18 holes. A play-off of four extra holes was necessary to determine the champion. Bob Kronn as usual carried home the trophy. Albert Staudt won low gross in the senior class with a score of 84. Ben Kronn second low gross senior at 85.

### SPECIAL NOTICE

The official 1976 Golf Course Superintendents Association of America golf tournament will be held in conjunction with the Association's 50th Anniversary celebration at the Sylvania Country Club, Sylvania, Ohio, on or about Sept. 13, 1976.

Complete information and registration materials for the 1976 Golf Tournament will be sent to all GCSAA members along with an announcement of the Golden Anniversary activities.



The above picture shows work going on to give Gerber's Pond a new look at Glen Oak C.C.



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## MOTHS

By Stanley Rachesky  
Entomologist - University of Illinois

It's that awful time of the year once again when we all have to say good-bye to the warm weather and prepare for old man winter.

Packing and unpacking clothes makes for a few busy days. Let's all store our summer clothes properly so we won't have to worry about holes chewed by insects when we unpack the clothes next spring.

Both clothes moth larvae and carpet beetle larvae and adults are often carried into homes on clothing and furnishings.

The larvae of clothes moths prefer the dark to light, but do not move about readily. Adult carpet beetles are attracted to sunlight and often are found around windows and outdoors feeding on the pollen of plants.

Moths and carpet beetles cause widespread damage to clothing and house furnishings, causing an estimated 200 million to 500 million dollar annual loss in the United States.

The most highly destructive fabric-consuming pest known is the black carpet beetle. Most people know that this little beetle's menu includes all types of woolens such as your favorite coat, new pair of pants, skirts, shirts, scarves, sweaters, wigs, belts, pocket-books, etc. What is really amazing, these little guys also enjoy all types of wool-synthetic blends.

Recently, feeding tests using nine fabric samples revealed that the most attractive fabric was one containing 50 percent wool, 20 percent polyester fiber, 19 percent nylon and 11 percent cotton. Damage to the test samples varied depending upon the type of blend. The

larvae of the black carpet beetle, which is the stage of the insect that feeds and consequently damages fabrics, displayed interesting preferences.

When the warp yarns were made of wool and the woof (filling) yarns of a synthetic fiber, or vice versa, the larvae ate the wool and left the man-made fibers alone.

When the fabrics contained yarns made of a blend of wool and synthetic fibers, the larvae bit off pieces of the yarn and swallowed both the wool and synthetic fibers. However, upon examination of the excrement of the insect, it showed that only the wool had been digested and the synthetic fibers passed out of the digestive tract unchanged. The beetle larva will eat synthetic fibers whether they are "good for it" or not.

Don't get a false sense of security just because you buy a wool-synthetic blend but take the same precautions in protecting all of your clothes as you would in protecting all-wool fabrics.

Good housekeeping practices will reduce materially the numbers of these insects. Clean frequently to prevent lint and hair from accumulating, especially around radiators and heating vents, in closets, and beneath large furniture, and other hard-to-get-at-places. Do not leave clothing or materials unprotected for long periods. Dry cleaning or washing woolens will kill all stages of these fabric pests.

Dry cleaning or washing woolens and storing them in plastic bags or other insect-tight containers will protect woolens from fabric pests for long periods. Thorough brushing and airing in strong sunlight for a full day will usually rid woolens of insects. Pay particular attention to pocket interiors, cuffs, and folds when brushing. This is the best way to treat furs and non-washable woolens.