

QUESTIONS

1. What three elements make up a complete fertilizer?
2. What is meant by a 10-6-4 analysis?
3. What is the percentage of Phosphate expressed as P₂O₅ that is found in Super Phosphate?
4. How many lbs. of Potash in a ton of 5-10-5? In 15-5-10?
5. What is the percentage of Nitrogen in Ammonium Nitrate?
6. What is the percentage of Nitrogen in Ammonium Sulphate?
7. What does P.M.A.S stand for?
8. What is the percentage of Potash in Super Phosphate?
9. In order to apply one pound of actual Nitrogen per 1,000 square feet, how many pounds of Urea are required per acre?
10. Approximately what percent of actual Potash is in Muriate of Potash?
11. What is the average percent of Nitrogen in the Ureaform fertilizers?
12. How many yards of topdressing material are required to apply 1/4 inch to a 5,000 square foot green?
13. If a truck carries 10 yards of soil, how many truckloads would be required to cover a 5,000 square foot green with one foot of topsoil?
14. Approximately how many pounds in a yard of dry sand?
15. Would you get more sand in a yard of sand, or in a ton of sand?
16. If your spray boom is 20 feet wide - how many yards would you have to travel to cover one square acre?
17. Approximately how many square feet in an acre?
18. Approximately how many acres in a fairway 400 yards long and 50 yards wide?
19. How many gallons (American) of water in a cubic foot?
20. Approximately how many gallons in an acre inch of water? (American)
21. In warm weather - which will expand more, plastic or steel piping?
22. How much greater is the expansion of plastic pipe as compared to steel pipe. 10 times - 5 times - or 2 times?
23. How many times more water will a 2" pipe hold, as compared to a 1" pipe?
24. How many pounds pressure per square inch will be exerted at the base of a water tower 100 feet high?
25. What is the friction loss of 100 feet of 1" hose at 30 gallons per minute - 5 lbs. - 15 lbs. - or 30 lbs.?
26. Which holds more water - a 5 gallon can, or a cubic foot?

Turn the pages for the correct answers.

IN YOUR GARDEN

Thin Bark Trees Need Winter Protection

Winter is hard on newly planted young trees. Last year even established plants of varieties with thin bark were severely injured. Maples, lindens and locusts were particularly hard hit.

Winter injury is caused during bright winter days when the sun stimulates the inner bark to grow. This usually happens on the south or southwest side of the tree. When the sun sets, the temperature inside the trunk suddenly drops to that of the outside air which may be well below freezing. The newly formed tissues are killed, causing the bark to loosen.

Prevent winter injury by wrapping the trunk of newly planted trees or trees winter-injured last year.

To wrap the trees, use forty pound kraft paper or a tough crepe-type asphalt impregnated paper. Using three to four inch widths, start at the base and spirally wrap the tree trunk, tying with a soft cord to hold the paper in place. The paper should overlap perhaps 1/2 to 1 inch for more complete protection.

Another good practice is mulching the soil around the base of the plants. This prevents the bad effects of freezing and thawing which can heave and tilt the tree. Soil moisture relations are also favorable through the winter on mulched soil.

Ground corn cobs, bark, dried grass clippings, or shredded leaves are some recommended winter mulch materials.

The mulch should be six inches deep and extend one foot past the edge of the hole. Most of these materials can be left in place as a summer mulch for the next season.

James A. Fizzell
Senior Extension Adviser, Horticulture
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

MUMS NEED LITTLE CARE TO LIVE THROUGH WINTER

Q—Our garden mums were beautiful this fall. Is there any way to preserve them for next year's garden?

A—Most garden mums are quite hardy and will live thru the winter with a little care. When frost withers their blooms and foliage, cut the tops of the plants back to just above ground level. After the ground freezes, cover the plants with a light, airy mulch to keep the shallow roots from heaving out of the soil during temperature fluctuations. In early spring, lift the plants out of the ground and divide them. Each basal shoot taken from a clump will develop into a new plant.

Q—What causes leaves of a vigorous trumpet vine to curl at this time?

A—Aphids undoubtedly are finding the vine attractive. You can spray the vine with a contact insecticide to get rid of them, but it is so late in the season this hardly seems worth while since leaves will die off anyway.

Q—Can you advise me how to save some fibrous begonias over the winter?

A—If dug and potted before frost, begonias will thrive indoors by a sunny window. Cuttings from these plants will root easily in moist vermiculite.

Q—Would you advise cutting back a silver lace vine this fall?

A—I always prefer to wait until spring to cut back these strong growing vines. The reason for this is that if the winter is mild, die-back will be less severe and you can cut back accordingly. Pruning now may result in loss of portions of the vine that have lived thru the winter.

Q—When is a good time to fertilize some large shade trees on our property?

A—Fall or early spring are equally good times to feed the trees.

Q—Why do new leaves on my philodendron become progressively smaller? They look healthy and green.

A—When a plant produces smaller leaves than usual, it usually indicates the plant is being grown in too dark or too cool an environment. Altho philodendrons do not require sunlight, they do need good light and a temperature range of 60 to 70 degrees for best growing conditions.

Art Kozelka
Garden editor

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BRIARWOOD MEXICAN OPEN

The Briarwood C.C. Grounds and Green Dept. Annual Mexican Golf Open & Gala Fiesta on October 24 was enjoyed by everyone that attended. This was made possible by the efforts of Supt. **Paul Voykin**. The food and refreshments were more than ample. Too bad Paul has only one of these events in each year. This is a long time for this editor to wait for barbecued ribs.



Briarwood Country Club - Winner of Mexican 1977 Open, left to right: Moe Sanchez, The Champ; Charlie Rack, 2nd; and Martin Anendondo, 3rd. In one of the closest Mexican Open battles ever fought Moe Sanchez beat out Charlie Rack in extra holes.



Mr. Jerry Weissman [member Briarwood C.C.] presenting Moe Sanchez the "Jerry Weissman Mexican Open" trophy. Standing next to Moe Sanchez is Charlie Rack, 2nd place and Martin Anendondo [former champ] who came in third. In the background is the "Boss" Voykin.

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RHODIA INC. MAKES PROGRESS REPORT ON NEW FUNGICIDE FOR TURF GRASS

MONMOUTH JUNCTION, N.J. — A new type of fungicide for turf grass diseases is being tested by Rhodia Inc. Agricultural Division. The product, Chipco 26019, belongs to a family of fungicides known as "hydantoin". They were discovered in the research laboratories of Rhone-Poulenc, S.A., Rhodia's parent company.

Chipco 26019 is a broad-spectrum fungicide which is effective against summer turf grass diseases and which also shows promise against winter diseases, Rhodia reports.

In addition, common turf grasses exhibit a tolerance to Chipco 26019. To date, no appreciable injury has been indicated in the testing conducted by Rhodia since it began in 1974.

According to the Company, it expects to obtain an experimental label from EPA for summer type diseases and will apply for an experimental label for winter diseases.

Rhodia says it has found that Chipco 26019 provides broader control than other fungicides currently used for turf diseases.

As a result of testing by Company R & D personnel and universities utilizing golf courses and sod farms, Rhodia reports that the new fungicide is particularly effective against three summer turf diseases, dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homocarpa*), large brown patch [*Rhizoctonia solani*], and Helminthosporium diseases with a dosage level of 2 oz./1,000 sq. ft.

As for application times, those for summer diseases are in the normal range, 7-14 day schedule. Toxicity is reported to be low.

Rhodia foresees wide applications for the hydantoin fungicides. While the first registration with EPA will be for use on turf grasses, the Company says it is already working toward registration for stone fruits.

Robert Hosford

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ANSWERS

1. Nitrogen - Phosphorus - Potassium.
2. 10% Nitrogen - 6% Phosphoric Acid - 4% Potash.
3. 20%.
4. 100 pounds, 200 pounds.
5. 33½%.
6. 20%.
7. Phenyl - Mercuric - Acetate Solution.
8. None.
9. 100 pounds.
10. 60%.
11. 38%.
12. Four (4) yards.
13. 18½ Truckloads (between 18 or 19).
14. 2,800 pounds.
15. More sand in a yard of sand.
16. 730 yards.
17. 43,560 square feet (or 44,000 sq. ft.).
18. 3½ to 4 acres.
19. 7.48 (or 7½ gallons).
20. 27,000 gallons, to cover an acre one inch deep.
21. Plastic piping.
22. 10 times.
23. Four (4) times more water.
24. Approximately 43 lbs. per sq. in.
25. 30 lbs.
26. One cubic foot holds 7½ gallons.

WINTER CARE FOR ROSES

Our modern day roses are sensitive to winter cold, but according to James A. Fizzell, University of Illinois Horticulturist, rapid temperature changes, especially in late fall and early spring cause most of the damage to roses in Northeastern Illinois. For this reason, winter protection is usually necessary.

Hilling the plants with soil mounds of 10 to 12 inches is the most commonly used protection. If the roses are closely spaced and this method is used, soil should be brought in from outside the rose bed. If soil is scraped up from surrounding plants, injury can occur to the shallow roots of the roses.

In addition to the soil mounds, you can put bushel baskets over the roses. All leaves should be stripped off and the plants sprayed with a fungicide before covering with the baskets. The baskets protect the plants from drying winds and help level off sudden temperature changes. Since they are not air tight, they allow for ventilation and reduce the possibilities of fungus disease.

When roses are hilled with soil, the soil mound should be allowed to freeze solid and then a layer of mulch put on top to keep the soil frozen and prevent injury from freezing and thawing. Climbing roses can be over wintered pretty successfully by removing the plants from their trellis, laying it along the ground and mounding soil over the whole plants. Don't forget the layer of mulch after the soil is frozen.

Rose cones are becoming increasingly popular. Buy cones with a vent in the top or punch some holes near the top to let out hot air. Mulching inside the cone will increase the insulating value. Keep the cone in place with a brick on top.

For those who have tree roses, a bit more care and expertise is needed. One method is to drive three stakes around the plant, mound soil at the bottom, wrap the whole plant with insulating material, such as straw, and then put tar paper around the outside with a cover on top. Or, lift one side of the root system with a shovel, lay the entire plant on the ground and cover with soil.

Light pruning can be done in the fall, but only to reduce the size of the plant if using bushel baskets or rose cones. In spring remove all dead cones and weak branches.

James A. Fizzell
Senior Extension Advisor, Horticulture

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TURFGRASS WORKSHOP

Tuesday, December 13, 1977

FIRST SESSION -- 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

- A. _____ TREE CARE PROBLEMS
Dr. David Williams, Department of Horticulture, U. of I.
- B. _____ THE PHYSIOLOGY OF TURFGRASS FERTILIZERS
Dr. Roger Funk, Davey Tree Expert Co., Kent, Ohio

SECOND SESSION -- 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

- A. _____ HYDRAULIC MAINTENANCE - WHAT CAN RESULT IF NOT PERFORMED
Toro Co. Staff
- B. _____ DIAGNOSING TURFGRASS FIELD PROBLEMS
Dr. A. J. Turgeon, Department of Horticulture, U. of I.

THIRD SESSION -- 3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

- A. _____ THEORY AND OPERATION OF HYDROSTATIC TRANSMISSIONS AS APPLIED TO THE TURF INDUSTRY
Toro Co. Staff
- B. _____ HERBICIDE DAMAGE AND RELATED PROBLEMS ON WOODY ORNAMENTALS
Dr. Robert Partyka, Chem-Lawn Corp., Columbus, Ohio

GENERAL RESEARCH SESSION

Wednesday AM, December 14, 1977

Moderator: Charles Meaker, Superintendent and Owner, Rogala Public Links, Mattoon, IL
Assistant: Gary Clayton, Graduate Research Assistant, Department of Horticulture, U. of I.

8:30 - 8:55 a.m.

SOIL FUMIGATION FOR TURFGRASS SOILS
Mr. Stewart Calkins, Dow Chemical U.S.A., Midland, Michigan

8:55 - 9:20 a.m.

AN INTENSIVE LOOK AT COLD WEATHER PYTHIUM

Dr. John Saladini, E.I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware

9:20 - 9:45 a.m.

COMPATABILITY OF PESTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS AND TANK MIXTURE PROBLEMS

Dr. Robert W. Miller, Vice-President, Chem-Lawn Corp., Atlanta, Georgia

9:45 - 10:00 a.m.

WELCOME ADDRESS

Dr. William George, Chairman, Department of Horticulture, U. of I.

10:00 - 10:15 a.m. - Break

10:15 - 10:40 a.m.

METHODS FOR IMPROVING WATER EFFICIENCY ON TURFGRASS SITES

Dr. J. R. Watson, The Toro Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota

10:40 - 11:05 a.m.

CONTEMPORARY USE OF PERENNIAL RYEGRASSES

Mr. Howard Kaewer, Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota

11:05 - 11:30 a.m.

A CONTEMPORARY VIEW OF TURFGRASS THATCH

Dr. Kirk Hurto, Department of Horticulture, U. of I.

11:30 - 12:00 p.m.

ILLINOIS TURFGRASS FOUNDATION BUSINESS MEETING

GOLF TURF SESSION

Wednesday P.M., December 14, 1977

Moderator: Ray Harris, Superintendent, Illini Country Club, Springfield, Illinois

Assistant: Margaret Stephan, Graduate Research Assistant, Department of Horticulture, U. of I.

1:30 - 1:55 p.m.

DEW IS NOT DEW

Mr. T.C. Mascaro, Pres., Turfgrass Products Corp., North Miami, Florida

1:55 - 2:20 p.m.

BENTGRASS BREEDING

Dr. J.M. Duich, Department of Agronomy, Pennsylvania State University

2:20 - 2:45 p.m.

MANAGING BENTGRASS GREENS DURING A SUMMER CRISIS

Mr. A.M. Radko, USGA Green Section, Highland Park, New Jersey

2:45 - 3:00 p.m. - Break

3:00 - 3:25 p.m.

CHARACTERIZATION OF A NEW GOLF COURSE PEST AND OTHER INSECT UPDATES

Dr. Roscos Randell, Ag. Entomology, U. of I.

3:25 - 3:50 p.m.

SOIL LAYERING PROBLEMS AND ITS IMPACT ON TURFGRASS QUALITY

Dr. L.A. Spomer, Department of Horticulture, U. of I.

3:50 - 4:15 p.m.

TOPDRESSING YOUR WAY TO BETTER GREENS

Dr. Roy L. Goss, Department of Agronomy, Washington State University

4:15 - PANEL DISCUSSION ON TOPDRESSING

FERTILIZERS FOR THE LAWN CARE INDUSTRY -
PRO AND CON

Mr. Roger Brown, the Andersons, Maumee, Ohio

4:00 - 4:20 p.m.

WARM SEASON GRASSES - SELECTION AND
ESTABLISHMENT

Dr. Herb Portz, Department of Plant and Soil
Sciences, S.I.U.

4:20 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON LAWN CARE PROBLEMS

6:30 p.m. - Banquet

Moderator: Richard Lamkey, President, Illinois Turf-
grass Foundation, Superintendent, Moon
Lake Golf Course, and Pres., Northern
Illinois Landscape Co., Hoffman Estates,
Illinois

Entertainment by the U. of I. Men's Glee Club

Speaker: Mr. T.C. Mascaro, Pres., Turfgrass Pro-
ducts Corp., North Miami, Florida.

'GROWING GRASS THE HARD WAY'

SYMPOSIUM

'Poa Annuua - Offense or Defense'

Thursday AM, December 15, 1977

Moderator: Alexander Radko, USGA Green Section,
Highland Park, New Jersey

Assistant: Kirk Hurto, Graduate Research Assistant,
Department of Horticulture, U. of I.

8:30 - 8:55 a.m.

METHODS OF CONTROLLING ANNUAL BLUE-
GRASS

Dr. A.J. Turgeon, Department of Horticulture, U. of I.

8:55 - 9:20 a.m.

CHEMICAL CONTROL OF ANNUAL BLUEGRASS

Dr. J.M. Duich, Department of Agronomy, Penn-
sylvania State University

9:20 - 9:45 a.m.

USE OF SULFUR AND OTHER NUTRIENTS IN AN
ANNUAL BLUEGRASS CONTROL PROGRAM

Dr. Roy L. Goss, Department of Agronomy, Washing-
ton State University

9:45 - 10:00 a.m. - Break

10:00 - 10:25 a.m.

A CULTURAL PROGRAM FOR SUSTAINING AN-
NUAL BLUEGRASS TURF

Dr. J.M. Vargas, Jr., Department of Botany and Plant
Pathology, Michigan State University

10:25 - 10:40 a.m.

LIVING WITH ANNUAL BLUEGRASS

Mr. Robert Williams, Superintendent, Bob O'Link
Golf Club

10:40 - 10:55 a.m.

COMBATTING ANNUAL BLUEGRASS WITH KEN-
TUCKY BLUEGRASS

Mr. Ted Mochel, Superintendent, Joliet Country Club

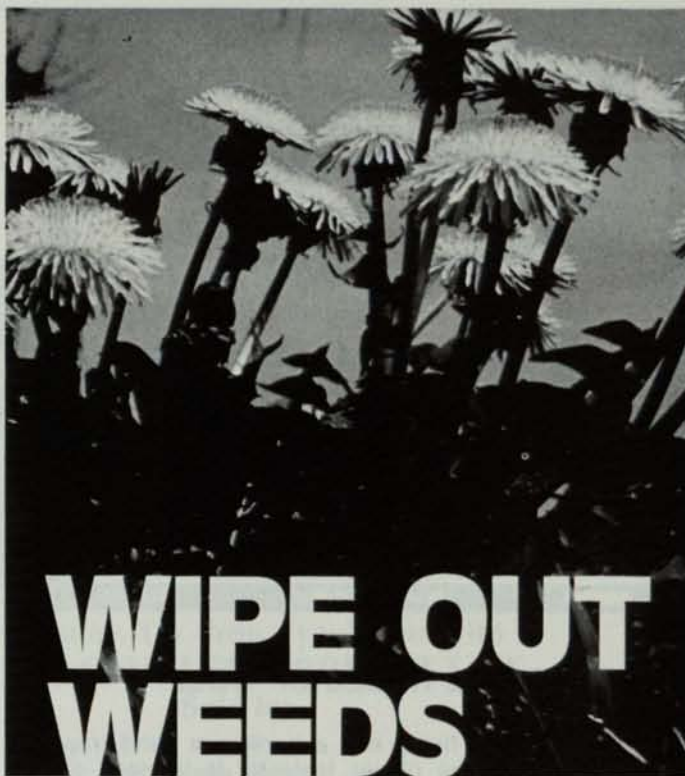
10:55 - 11:10 a.m.

COMBATTING ANNUAL BLUEGRASS WITH
CREEPING BENTGRASS

Mr. Wolfgang Mueller, Superintendent, Onwentsia
Country Club

11:10 a.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON ANNUAL BLUEGRASS



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SPECIAL RULES OF GOLF

1. A ball rolling or flying into a bunker or sand trap may be played if the player feels he is in need of practice. If the player elects to practice, no strokes other than the first one made in the bunker shall be counted against said player. Should the ball fail to emerge after making this first stroke, the faulty design of the bunker is deemed aptly demonstrated, and the skill of the player should not be penalized for a defect in construction over which he has no control.

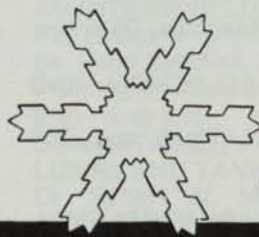
2. In order to spare the valuable turf of the course and to protect club property, a player must hereafter employ small wooded pegs or tees on the fairways. Should the stroke played from one of these wooded pegs result in the player finding himself in difficulties, he shall have the right to examine both the peg and the ground into which it was thrust. Should a defect be apparent in either one, he may play the stroke again since the purpose of the game is to eliminate all mechanical and extraneous factors in order that the beauty of the sport shall be permitted to flourish.

3. All shots that curve into the right or left rough shall be returned to the fairway at the farthest point of light or roll. Since this right or left curvature is frequently an uncontrollable mechanical phenomenon resulting from friction between the face of the club and the cover of the ball, the player shall not be penalized.

4. A ball striking a tree while in flight shall be deemed not to have struck a tree unless the player making the stroke declares that it was deliberately aimed for. In this case, play shall be ceased momentarily while his partners congratulate him on his marksmanship. But, if the player attests in good faith that it was in no sense his intention to strike the tree, then it is obviously a piece of bad luck that has no place in a scientific game. No penalty shall accrue to the player, who is, therefore, permitted to estimate the distance his ball would have traveled, and to play the ball from that position.

5. In arriving at a judgement whether or not ground is under repair for the purpose of lifting a ball unpleasantly situated without penalty, the player shall toss a coin. If it falls, the ground may be deemed as under repair.

Credit - The Bonnie Greensward



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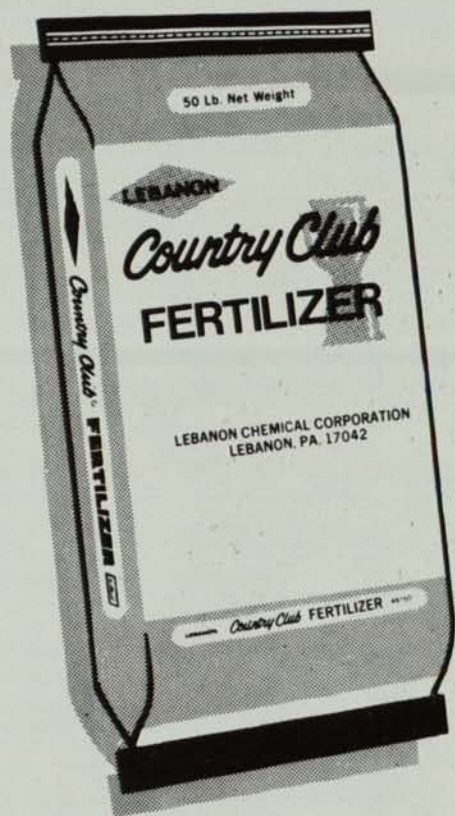
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



DOUBLE TALK—Dear John:

I hope you're not still angry. I want to explain that I was really joking when I told you I didn't mean what I said about reconsidering my decision not to change my mind. Please believe. I really mean this.

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