THE BULL SHEET, official publication of the MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS.

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Bull Sheet printed by Ever-Redi Printing, La Grange, Illinois 60525. Phone: 312-352-4378.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S LAMENT

O give me a course Where no patches of brown Mark the grave of changeover grass.

O give me a course Where no golfers frown On greens "as slick as glass"

O give me fairways evergreen, Let my Eden grow, One bad lie on all eighteen Can make a temper blow.

O let my course so verdant be, So manicured and trouble-free That someday some great sport will say, ''It's not your fault I shot a hundred and three.''

Carl G. Hopphan

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Although many good chemical controls for crabgrass are known, the search goes on. The herbicide arsenal is not likely to face overstocking with remedies for so prevalent and invasive a nemesis as is crabgrass. Now slated to join bensulide, benefin, DCPA and siduron, are butralin and oxadiazon.

Such preventers are for spreading over the lawn ahead of crabgrass sprouting, - i.e. they are pre-emergence herbicides that blanket the lawn to kill crabgrass as it germinates. Crabgrass sprouts when soil warms to around 60°F.

Of course the best cure for crabgrass is still a hardy turf - one of topflight turfgrasses adequately fertilized. Crabgrass can't fight that kind of competition. You probably have noticed that crabgrass doesn't stand shade, whether of tree or of a thick turf mowed tall.

LAWNGRASS REPRISAL

Do our highly touted lawngrasses react to attack? A study of prairie species suggests this. When grass-hoppers consumed the turf, regrowth was notably stimulated. Stimulation did not occur when the same quantity of foliage was simply cut off. Saliva of grazing cattle is known to excite similar stimulation.

In the fight for survival, this may enable grasses to compensate for attack. The saliva of grazers, be they insects or mammals, seems to set in motion a below-ground response that triggers regrowth. Man accomplishes much the same with some of his growth-regulation hormonal sprays!

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MIDWEST COUNTRY CLUB NOVEMBER 9, 1977

Annual Meeting of the Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents

The Selection of Officers and Directors submitted by the Nominating Committee for consideration by the members at the annual meeting for 1977 is as follows: President Joseph Grenko

1st Vice President 2nd Vice President Edward Fischer & Robert Breen Secretary-Treasurer David Meyer

Directors (Three to be elected for a two year term and possibly two to be elected for a one year term. One of the one year terms will be serving out Robert Siebert's term who submitted a resignation and the other one year term may have to be elected to serve out Ed Fischer's term if he is elected 2nd Vice President)

Candidates for Directors:

John Berarducci
Dennis Fulton
Don Hoffman
Richard Kensinger
Robert Kronn
James Mitteer
John Potthoff
Thomas Vieweg

Respectfully submitted,

Nominating Committee
Fred Opperman, CGCS, Chairman
Mike Bavier
Alby Staudt
Paul Voykin
Dick Trevarthan

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It's that time of the year when most of you are preparing for the long winter ahead. Your major concern at this time is to insure that your turf survives the long winter months. Winterkilling of turf grasses presents an important problem in the maintenance of fine turf, particularly in the northern states. Winterkilling is a general term that has been used in referring to injuries to turf caused by poor drainage, drying of grass by cold, dry winds, late freezes after the grass has begun to grow in the spring, and to fungus disease.

TABLE 1. FUNGICIDES RECOMMENDED FOR THE CONTROL OF SNOW MOLDS

Disease* Fungicide* Benomyl (Tersan 1991) Thiabendazole (Mertect 140-F) Fusarium Patch or Pink Snow Mold Thiophanate methyl (Fungo, Spot Kleen)

Thiophanate ethyl (CI 3336) Acti-dione Thiram

Cadmium fungicides (Cadminate, Caddy, Kromad) Mercury compounds

Chloroneb (Tersan SP)

Typhula Blight Dyrene or Gray Snow Mold **Actidione Thiram** Cadmium fungicides (Cadminate, Caddy, Kromad) Mercury compounds

*Fungicides are listed by common names and some examples of trade names are given in parentheses. Where trade names are used, no discrimination or endorsement by the author or the University of New Hampshire is implied.

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EXPERIMENT

It's that time again for that tedious job of aerification for those who have the time, the equipment and the man power!

The mechanical method of aerification is a fine practice, but it is still only a temporary measure that must be done over and over again. It can disturb the critical structure of a green but in some cases it may be necessary. Over all it is still a time consuming process.

This summer in 90 degree plus temperatures I tried something a bit different. Vern Rasher cam out to the club with a Ford 531 Tractor with a Dedoes 3 pt. hitch aerifier and gave me a demonstration on the fairways. I was impressed with the job the machine did. "Now" I said to Vern, "let's see what it will do on a GREEN". He looked at me as if I was out of my mind. Reluctantly, he agreed to comply with my request on a green that had a good watering the night before. Well, gentlemen, it works with no TRACE of DAMAGE, not only forward, but backward, and it is FAST. Yes, I'm crazy, but so are a few others. By trying unorthadox methods you may be able to save time and still do a good job.

As you all know there are many clubs that have bent and poa annua fairways that are aerified with a tractor unit. So why not a green!?! Believe me, it works. I have requested purchase for this unit for 1978 equipment requisition.

You all remember Norm Kramer who was at Silver Lake. Well, he pulled this same shot with an old West Point and the greens are still there and he was there after it was done.

Being a little crazy helps in this business; otherwise there is no progress.

Leonard Schnepf, Supt. Brookwood C.C.

The oldtimers were talking, "The old woman ain't speaking to me," said one, "and I ain't in no mood to interrupt her.'

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Editor

MIDWEST BREEZES

The third annual Illinois Turfgrass Foundation Golf Day, held at the Indian Lakes C.C., August 22, 1977 was a great success. 147 golfers enjoyed a day of golf on a magnificently conditioned course. Approximately 200 people enjoyed the cocktail hour. The buffet style dinner was generous in its portions and everyone filled themselves to the brim. The Toro Distributing Inc. at Itasca, III. furnished the generous supply of hors d'oeuvres that we all enjoyed during the cocktail hour.

The golf prizes were numerous; almost everyone that played golf received a prize.

The money raised was given to the University of Illinois Turfgrass Foundation for research projects.

It takes many people to make a day such as this one a success. We want to thank all of you, a special thanks to the manufacturers and suppliers who purchased special ads and raffle tickets. Also, appreciation is extended to the Indian Lakes C.C. who donated the green fees to the I.T.F. Many thanks to Bill Nadler, of Nadler Harley-Davidson, for purchasing \$1,000 worth of raffle tickets, and to Nita Lamkey, Bonnie Fuchs, and Candy Oltman who tried to collect some money on a couple betting holes on the golf course.

Dave Meyer and Jose Gonzales should be commended for the fine condition of the golf course.

The editor personally wants to thank the twentynine golf course supts. who attended this golf day. This is a small percentage of the golf course supts. we have in the Chicago area. It appears to me that it would not be asking too much of those not present this year to plan their schedule next year so they can attend a fund raising day for an organization that operates for their benefit.

The golfing season in the Chicago area is drawing toward the busy end. Most of the supts. are looking into the sky for the migration of birds heading in a southerly direction. This season has had its ups and downs; usually, with a little patience, and the help of mother nature, everything returns to its natural condition.

MIDWEST MEETING DATES

October 17 - Wisconsin Joint Meeting
November 9 - Annual Meeting Midwest C.C.
November 19 - Dinner Dance - River Forest C. C.
November 30 - M.A.G.C.S. Clinic Medinah C. C.

ANONYMOUS AGAIN

Dear Mr. Gerber:

I want to thank Paul N. Voykin for showing me the light. Last year I criticized this newsletter when his ridiculous chicken soup recipe appeared in your Midwest publication. My contention then was we should devote articles to turf only and not to silly soup recipes. However, now I have changed my mind. Recently when Voykin's second epicurean recipe appeared, this time on how to make borscht soup I finally saw the light and I now realize what he was trying to do and I want to thank him and the Bullsheet for guiding and showing me the way, (and perhaps other young supts. as well). In short I have quit greenkeeping and have enrolled in a CHEF'S SCHOOL. Let me explain why I have suddenly changed professions.

This summer my golf course had dry wilt, wet wilt, pythium, anthracnose, drought in July, floods in August, mower turf damage during eight straight days of rain and dollarspot that wouldn't quit. Besides this I had to contend with three teenage children who claimed they were misunderstood, a new greenchairman, a newly liberated wife who is taking up Russian (and smokes those stupid thin cigarettes), and a sick manager who wants to become a G.M. THE HELL WITH IT! Who needs it! I've had it! To further stengthen my reasons for changing professions I have found out these solid culinary facts. Chefs make more money than golf course superintendents. Chefs only work about seven months. They are always in demand - and who is more pampered?

I am young, I have time on my hands and besides I am French on my wife's side. In a few years I will make more money than I ever will as a "greenakeep". So, so-long and thanks for enlightment or should I say au revoir.

Happy Again

Editor's note: Good riddence.

The October meeting of the Midwest Golf Course Superintendents Association is a joint meeting with the Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents and will be held at the Meadow Brook C. C., Racine, Wisconsin on October 17, 1977.

THIS IS ONE DAY ALL M.A.G.C.S. SHOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENJOY A DAY WITH OUR SU-PERINTENDENT NEIGHBORS ON OUR NORTH-SIDE. MARK YOUR CALENDAR.

The Midwest Golf Course Superintendent's Association annual clinic will be held at Medinah C. C. on November 30, 1977. John Jackman, Supt. will be our host

GCSAA MATH MANUAL - The GCSAA math manual is now available. Entitled **The Mathematics of Turfgrass Maintenance** and compiled by Palmer Maples, Jr., GCSAA director of education, the 58-page soft-cover book explains the mathematical calculations important to the operation of a golf course. It contains examples and sample problems of mathematics superintendents use every day.

The manual will be sent free of charge to GCSAA members who request it. Members should write GCSAA Membership Services, 1617 St. Andrews Drive, Lawrence, Kansas 66044, to request a copy.

Copies will soon be available to non-members at a price to be determined at a later date.

We are still waiting for word from Washington as to whether the ban on red dye will affect government red tape.

IN YOUR GARDEN

"Seldom have we seen a season with so many trees showing signs of distress". This was the comment of James A. Fizzell, Horticulturist, University of Illinois in Cook County. This week, throughout Northeastern Illinois, trees are suffering from an assortment of maladies, he said.

Dutch elm disease is still with us. Verticillium wilt is affecting maples and redbuds. Ash are losing leaves from an apparent virus disease, and the inch worms and maple scale have made their annual appearance.

Most distressing is the condition of our oak trees, Fizzell continued. Oaks throughout the area are looking unthrifty. Leaves of many old established plants are yellow, a condition known as chlorosis, caused by a lack of iron in the plant, and leaves are smaller than normal this year. Some trees are even developing dead branches throughout the crown. While there is some oak wilt in the area, the majority of these trees are not infected with that disease.

Extensive investigation has revealed no disease organisms to be associated with the problem. Excavations of the root zones of these trees has shown that in spite of some rainfall in recent weeks, soils six inches down under many trees are powder dry and the small fibre roots dead.

Even under irrigated trees, where the soils are moist, small roots are often decayed and ineffective.

Since there is no disease present, we can only speculate as to the cause of the problem.

Most experts agree, said Fizzell, that the damage is

not due to one single cause, but to a combination of factors. For several springs, rainfall was above normal, saturating the soils at the time the trees should have been making new root growth. Last summer, drought set in, further damaging the delicate roots. Winter added its punch with the coldest weather accompanied by little, if any, snow cover to insulate the shallow root systems.

This spring, the roots were unable to provide the push necessary to develop an abundance of normal, healthy, green leaves.

For some of these trees, the unusually hot, dry summer may be the death knell.

Fizzell suggests that owners of trees investigate the soil condition and the condition of the roots by doing some careful digging beneath the trees. The most active roots should be under the outermost 1/3 of the branches of the tree. If the soil is dry, provide water through deep, slow irrigation.

In fall, after the leaves have fallen, fertilize with a complete fertilizer containing soluble phosphorus and with some chelated iron. Tree experts can pressure inject fertilizer under large trees and provide needed moisture too.

Try to provide the best environment you can for those roots, Fizzell concludes, and then let the tree alone so that the wonderous curative powers of nature can take over.

James A. Fizzell
Extension Adviser, Horticulture
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Rolling Meadows, IL





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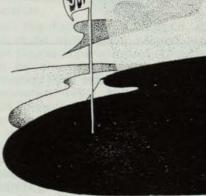
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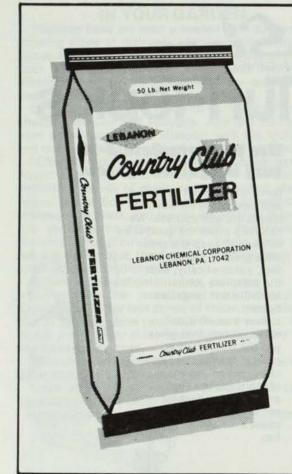
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Mr. Alexander M. Radko USGA Green Section Golf House Far Hills, NJ

Dear Al.

I read with great interest your article "Green is not Great" in the August, 1977 issue of Golf Journal. Your observations of color vrs. playing surface was probably the most unbiased discussion on this topic that I have ever read. Both sides of this argument were presented fairly. However, please allow me to relate some of my observations to possible present another angle to this important topic:

Sadly, golf has changed considerably since the first hole was set into the ground in the British Isles during the 1400's. It began to mature in 1744 when the "Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers" formulated the first authenicated golf organization. This organization created 13 articles which became the

original rules of golf.

In 1764, St. Andrews reduced its golf course from 22 holes to 18 holes. This reduction set the ''standard'' for subsequent golf courses. These events, I feel, were the birth of the game that we know as ''golf'' today. The rules were simple and needed no other interpretation. In those days there were no ''special rulings'' because one happened to be located behind an immovable obstruction or some other condition to warrant outside explanation. There were no provisions for ''embedded balls'' or ''lift, clean and place''; there was no marking of ''Ground Under Repair'' to allow a player to drop his ball elsewhere. In fact, originally, only two rules needed to be followed. The golfer was

required to: "Play the course as you find it, and play the ball as it lies" and: "You touch your ball when you tee it up and don't touch it again until you take it out of the hole".

What happened, AI? Why did golf make the changes of today? Today's golfer has his hands on the ball more often than not. He wants, and is allowed relief from nearly every unsatisfactory situation he confronts. I believe that changes were made because of pressure. You mention in your fine article that too many Golf Course Superintendents follow the path of least resistance "rather than stand up and say, "You are wrong! My program is the best long-range direction for the club, we'll do it my way completely and totally!" Well, I contend that the Golf Course Superintendent is not yielding to the pressure of his membership at all. He is merely following the dictates of the United States Golf Association itself, through the rules of golf!

Today, the United States Golf Association publishes large, yearly volumes of "Decision on the Rules of Golf by the U.S.G.A." At the very onset, why did they follow the path of least resistance rather than to rule as follows: "Play the course as you find it, and play the ball as it lies"? Today's golfer is not only allowed relief, but he can move his ball over 14 feet to secure designed relief (two club lengths for the drop and two more that the ball may roll after the drop). Why? The reason is simple. As golf processed into the United States, we Americans found the original rules of golf much too inequitable. "Rub of the Green" was more than we could endure. Today, "Rub of the Green" has been reduced to such items as hitting the ball further than anticipated and rolling into a hazard.