3.) The origin must be stated for each agricultural variety present in excess of 5 percent.

4.) Crop seed would be the percent by weight of agricultural seeds other than those stated in #1 that are considered crop seeds unless recognized as weed seeds by applicable laws. The crop seed involved could be for example, Kentucky bluegrass or fine fescue.

5. & 5a.) Weed seeds are those seeds, bulbets, sporocarps or tubers of plants recognized as weed seeds by laws or regulations. Kinds of noxious weed seeds and rate of occurence per pound must be expressed in accordance with, and not to exceed, the rate allowed by laws and regulations of the state in which the seed is offered for sale. The seeds considered noxious varies from state to state. This particular lot has 0.05% rattail fescue so that no noxious weed would be stated on the tag because rattail is not considered as an objectionable weed in any state.

6.) Percent by weight of inert matter would include pieces of broken or damaged seed one half or less the original size of seed of the other crop or variety, straw pieces, soil particles, or any other foreign matter.

7.) For all agricultural seeds in excess of 5% of the whole a germination percentage must be stated along with the calendar month and year of the test. Usually 400 seeds of perennial or annual ryegrass are used for

the germination test.

- 8.) A fluorescence percentage should be included in perennial and annual ryegrass lots. The fluorescence test was discovered by Gentner, 1929. He found that typical annual or Italian ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum) when germinated on white filter paper secreted a substance which showed fluorescence or glow under ultraviolet light. Most of the improved turf type ryegrasses were released as varieties with 0% fluorescence by their breeders. When a lot of a ryegrass variety, which was released as 0% fluorescent, shows a fluorescence percentage this is an indication of annual ryegrass contamination or the result of hybridization or outcrossing. The two percent on this label would indicate that 2% of the stated 96% of perennial ryegrass is actually annual ryegrass or a hybrid of annual and perennial. The present laws don't require the stating of this 2% as other crop, nor do they require that the percentage of fluorescence be shown on the tag.
- 9.) The net weight of the seed package must also be stated.
- 10.) A name and address of the person to whom the seed is sold or shipped for resale must also be stated along with the name or Consumer and Marketing Service number of the shipper.

Dr. W. A. Meyer Turf-Seed Inc., Hubbard, OR

Dear David:

The Midwest Association has been more than kind to honor me by making me an Honorary Member again in 1978.

My association with your fine group goes back to 1955. I believe I first became an Honorary Member in 1956. If so, I am rapidly approaching a quarter century of affiliation with the M.A.G.C.S.

Yours truly,
Charles G. Wilson, Director
Agronomy & Marketing
Sewerage Commission of the City of Milwaukee



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AN EXPLANATION

It has been brought to our attention that part of the paragraph on page 11 of the March '78 issue could be taken as "sour grapes". That was the farthest from our intent and now we will be more specific. First of all, let us state that we GCSAA members of FWC-CGSA are truly proud that "South Florida Green" was chosen the '77 GCSAA newsletter contest winner. Dan Jones, his staff, and south Florida GCSA turn out an attractive and informative publication. They should have won; they deserved to win.

It truly is, from ALL points of view, the best issue that your editors receive. The south Florida GCSA can be justifiably proud of its newsletter and those responsible for its being. We know the fact that a southern as well as a Florida publication was chosen above all those that entered made us just as pleased as was Dan Jones. "South Florida Green" is a feather in the cap of every Florida GCSAA member. Now for the explanation that we hope clarifies our situation:

One of the contest judges was specifically questioned after the editors' luncheon as to how he selected his choice as winner. From here on, we quote as truthfully as a two-month memory allows us: "I got this carton of entries the Saturday after New Years with a letter stating we had until February 1 to select a winner, if not sooner. There were some issues that had two copies, some four, some six, and most twelve copies of monthly entries. I just dumped them all on the floor and selected the best looking three or four from the group. I then took all the entries of these three or four and over the next two weekends. between Pro and College basketball, T.V., golf, the Super Bowl playoffs, and a couple of six-packs, read these publications and made my decision which was "South Florida Green".

Our gripe wasn't who won or lost, but the fact that both judges were very lackadaisical over the task they had and the fact that their first method of selection was based on appearance of the entries chosen to be further perused over a couple of six-packs and between T.V. shows. Maybe the judges aren't to be blamed, as they possibly didn't receive any specifications from the 1977 Editorial Committee concerning the contest.

I stated at the Editorial Committee meeting in San Antonio, that with all of the experts on "The Golf Superintendent" staff, it's a shame they couldn't come up with some sort of criteria or grading outline. How do schools of journalism grade? When the committee finally agreed to the contest in Portland in 1977, most editors thought their newsletters would be graded/critiqued on each issue and the grades totaled for the year and then a winner chosen from all classes of publications. Editors participating would receive copies of the grading/critique so that each issue they produced might improve. THIS was the contest's purpose from the beginning — better newsletters.

Had I been placed in the judge's position, I, too, might have approached the responsibility as they appeared to have. The editors we spoke to thought this was why we were to send four copies of each issue to GCSAA headquarters. The judging was to be as outlined in the previous paragraph. Instead, each judge got all twelve issues of our newsletter plus all the issues of the other 23 contest entries all at the same time with approximately three weeks to make a decision. No wonder he dumped 'em on the floor and picked the **best looking three or four**. The others were never read, much less judged. This was the reason for our statement, 'if GCSAA wants to use glamour instead of content as its forte of presentation, we'll get out. (of the GCSAA newsletter contest)''

It was not our intention to cast any doubt as to the qualification of the very deserving winner, "The South Florida Green" and its editor, Dan Jones. If this publication is again in 1978's contest, we are sure that it will again win, hands down; and none will be more happy or supportive than your FWCGCSA Newsletter and its editors.

We are truly sorry if any editor took our March statement wrongly and do sincerely hope that any offended accept our apology in the sincere way we offer it.

> Lee Todd The editors

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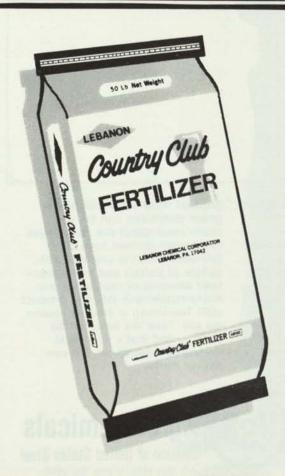


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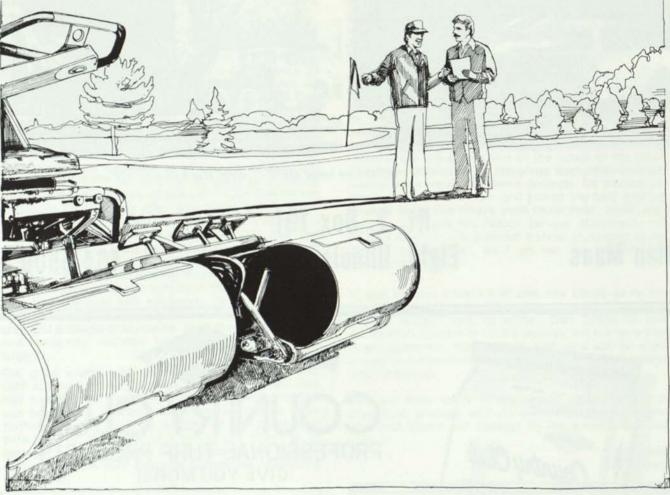
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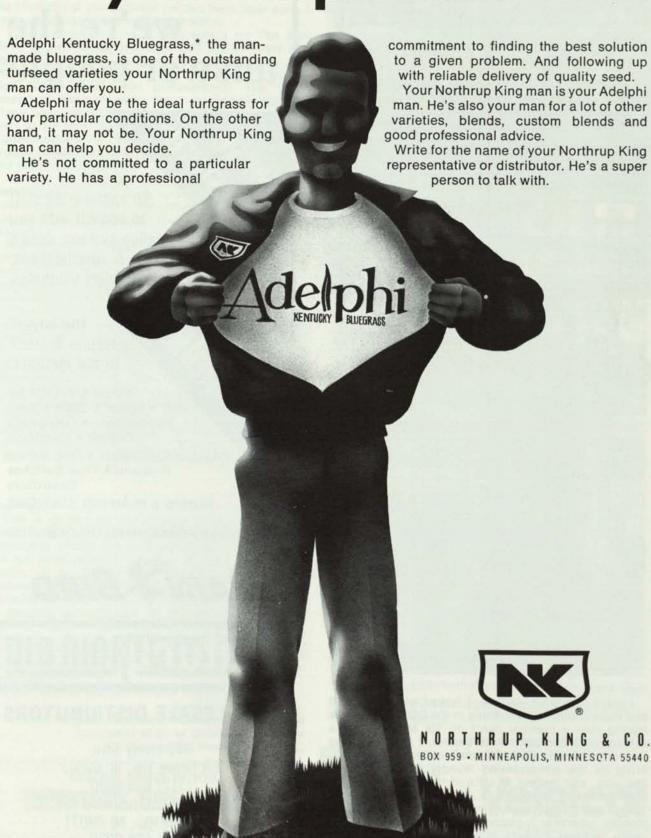
When you apply USS Tee-Green 16-4-8 to your tees, greens and aprons you're assured that's where it will stay. There's no need to worry about mower pickup because the uniform particle size (90% minus 10 + 20 Mesh U.S. Sieve) means the granules will work their way quickly down through the grass to provide a consistent and even feeding.

Of course this is just one of the advantages of this great product. Your local USS Vertagreen distributor can tell you much more about the advantages of nitrogen derived from ureaformaldehyde, the chelated iron, sulfate of potash and the guaranteed amounts of secondary and micro-nutrients in this fine product. USS Tee-Green is another reason we say, "see the best, for the best" — and that's your local Vertagreen distributor. He can always deliver.

A product for all reasons.

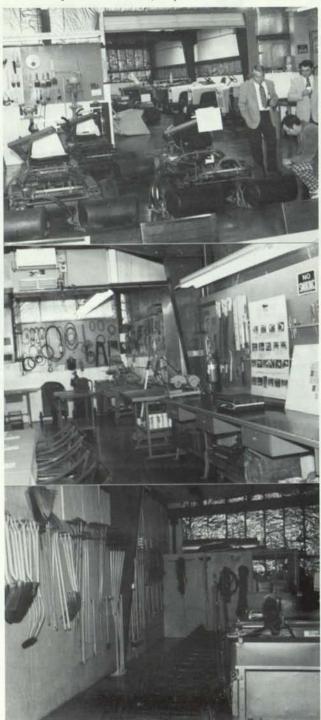


Your Northrup King man is also your Adelphi man.



°P.P. 3150

The editor visited the maintenance building at Barrington Hills C.C. It was "immaculate", under the watchful eye of John Ebel, Supt.



Dear Mike:

I don't care what you say. I looked and I searched and there is absolutely nothing in the GCSAA By-Laws stating that a member can't do his laundry in his conference hotel room. Nevertheless, I have a feeling that at your next GCSAA Board meeting someone will bring up the embarrassing laundry episode in new business, and thereon in spite of the GCSAA's many other pressing problems a lengthy discussion and debate will ensue concerning my right to hang my laundry wherever I please--hotel fire escapes, bedposts, backseat, thickets, or balconies.

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341 Lively Blvd. Elk Grove Vill., III. 60007 (312) 640-6660 31691 Dequindre Madison Hts., MI 48071 (313) 588-2990 Dear Ray;

Again brother Joe and I want to thank you and all of the Midwest for your kindness in honoring us with memberships.

Every one of the Midwest's 52 years we have been happy and proud...and busy, too...to be thought of as members of the family. The friendships, the worries, the triumphs of the Midwest fellows have been ours. I

know we all have been mutually helpful.

That invitation to bat out something for The Bull Sheet almost tempts me even with my 84 years and bad sight. What a glorious and valuable story and Midwest has in golf. My copy of 1901 Harper's Official Golf Guide doesn't list professionals. The finest players of that time were listed as "greenkeepers". There were Hames and Dave Foulis as "greenkeepers" at Chicago Golf and Alex and Willie Smith as "greenkeepers" at Washington Park. The courses around Chicago already were getting a lot of official and expert attention then.

As you go through high spots of the course maintenance in this area you see what immense influence the fertilizer of the Union Stock Yards had. It was cheap. Hauling along Western Avenue was no

problem.

And some of the first greens watering as well as some of the early drainage installations on golf courses were in the Midwest area. The first case of a green-keeper-pro or pro-greenkeeper attending a short course for golf maintenance education was when Bob White of Ravislobe, later first president of the PGA of America went to the University of Wisconsin in the winter to attend what then was called the "farmers' school". There was nothing on turf grass then. Grass was a forage crop. But he like other Midwest greenkeepers got some idea to start early and make the area distinguished for having the highest standard of grass of any courses in the world.

You all of the Midwest have a bright, an ancient (52 years and some more, anyway) and honorable tradition

that makes Joe and me proud of you all.

Our best regards to all the lads, young and old.

Herb Graffis

Dear Ray:

This is to express our sincere appreciation for a check in the amount of \$1500 from the Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents to support our turfgrass research program at the University of Illinois. It is this kind of financial support from professional associations and other organizations concerned with the turfgrass industry that has enabled us to develop our program to effectively serve that industry. With continuing efforts on our part and financial support from the industry, we can strive to further develop and maintain a turfgrass program that is truly responsive to the practical needs of turfgrass personnel.

Again, thanks so much for your fine support.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Turgeon, Associate Professor Turf. Science University of III. at Urbana-Champaign 204 Ornamental Horticulture Bldg.

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Dear Ray:

During the year I tell my members, many times, that they cannot compare our golf courses with any other course in the area. Different conditions mean different golf courses, different budgets and different results.

Dear Ray:

Just a few lines to let you know how pleasant it was to meet with you briefly at the recent CDGA seminar and discuss the history of **Poa annua**. As I mentioned during the closing minutes of the meeting regarding the USGA's upcoming publication concerning **Poa annua**, I must have neglected to thoroughly describe the situation or the people in the audience were anxious to get to the bar. Consequently, I will share the following thoughts with you and you may wish to disseminate them to your readers.

Annual bluegrass, or **Poa annua**, is the most controversial of all grasses found on golf courses. A good many superintendents promote and encourage it; a good many others devote much of their time to

trying to control it.

The U.S.G.A. Green Section Research and Education Fund has supported research in many areas of turfgrass over the years, with the improvement of playing conditions its only aim. U.S.G.A. Green Section funds were allocated recently for research on Poa annua, and a bulletin based on that research has just been published: "Annual Bluegrass (Poa annua L.) — Description, Adaptation, Culture and Control." The bulletin was prepared by Professor James B. Beard of Texas A & M University; Professor Paul E. Rieke, Michigan State University; Associate Professor Alfred J. Turgeon, University of Illinois; and Associate Professor Joseph M. Vargas, Michigan State University.

A major part of the work—which is the first comprehensive study on annual bluegrass since 1937—is the result of a seven-year study supported by the U.S.G.A. Green Section Research and Education Fund. One portion, which was prepared by the Green Section agronomists, deals with cultural programs designed to maintain **Poa annua**. Another section, for use by superintendents who want to try to eliminate it, is devoted to methods of control.

Two copies of the bulletin will be mailed to every U.S.G.A. Member Club, one addressed to the Chairman of the Green Committee and one to the Golf Course Superintendent. These copies are intended to become a part of the club's permanent library collection. Should individuals desire a copy of the publication for their personal use, it can be obtained from the Michigan State University Press, Suite 25, Manly Miles Building, 1405 South Harrison Road, East Lansing, Michigan 48824. The cost for additional copies will be 50 cents each.

Sincerely, Carl H. Schwartzkopf

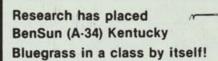
I go to turf meetings and I hear Superintendents talk about how their members compare their golf course to the one down the street, and how wrong it is because we all have different conditions.

Now I pick up the paper and there is a quote on how a golf course should be in fantastic shape because of all the snow we have had over the winter. My members ask, "How come we have dead spots in the fairways? This is supposed to be a good year because of all the snow. A Superintendent said so in the papers."

I don't need the questions from my members that I am getting. I feel we should do as we say, and discuss only what we know about - our own golf courses!!!

Ed Fischer

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Dear Ray:

I thought this combination in verse would strike a chord with others in this field. Hope you'll agree! "LABOR OF LOVE"

The courses I've worked on, The friends that I've met. The pleasures I've found, I'll never forget. The time I have spent, In what's close to my heart. Has made my life fuller, Right from the start. Troubles there were,

To this I'll agree. But when you sum it all up, I thank the Man up above,

For this field of endeavor, This labor of love.

Superintendently, Kenneth R. Zanzig Supt. - Old Oak C.C.

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