

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

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

One of the omens of Spring is the appearance of "Punxsutawney Phil", the Pennsylvania groundhog, who on the second day of February emerges from a burrow, sees his shadow and we have six more weeks of shoveling, slipping and sliding! Such are the joys of winter!

In Illinois it's altered only slightly, a certain usually humble, shy, modest golf course Superintendent comes out of his shell, makes a prediction of a "glorious Spring", and then there are six weeks of controversy and chaos!

I, for one, have an admiration for that shy, quiet, humble, modest individual, as I am convinced that he does more to get the plight of the golf course Superintendent in print than anyone else I know of, and as it is said that "imitation is the most sincere form of flattery", I shall stick my neck out and make a few predictions.

I ask first, that you appreciate that these were written in the middle of February and many conditions will no doubt change by the time you read this. Today I took a shovel, scooped three feet of snow off a green and removed a couple of plugs and brought them inside to look at. The first impression was that it looked as if it had been removed in late April as it had a good color, green seed heads of Poa had formed, and it was very much in need of a mowing. There were several lesions of leaf spots and typhula or Gray snow mold was evident in both plugs. It would seem to indicate rather severe snow mold problems.

The lack of frost may indicate an early appearance of the *Ataenius Spretulus* who over winters as an adult. This might be a good question to ask Dr.'s Niemczyk and Randell at the C.D.G.A. session at the Butterfield Country Club.

I also believe there will be a great deal of damage to small trees and shrubs from rodents girdling the trunks under the snow. I expect the demise of tons of fish in the ponds and lakes on the golf courses.

I realize that any prediction is as good as the research behind it, and a couple of 4" plugs from an area of a couple thousand square miles is not, I'm sure, extensive research.

The final prediction is that somehow you will get it all back together and offer to the Chicago area golfer the finest conditioned golf courses in the world, as usual!

Robert Breen

The use of coffee extenders is nothing new. The Irish have been stretching theirs with whiskey for years with never a complaint.

The following is the result of "cabin fever" of a Superintendent who is stuck inside his office:

THE HOMOPHONES* FORE!, FOUR, AND FOR OF THE WINTER OF 1978 & 1979

- FORE!** Hazards of icy walks and steps.
 Hazards of winter driving.
 Hazards of driving with the huge piles of snow at all the driveways and street corners.
 Hazards of thrown snow balls.
 Hazards and damage of leaking roofs and ruined ceilings and walls.
 Hazards of possible Spring flooding.
 Hazards of snow mold and winter diseases on turf.
- FOUR!** Hazards of collapsing roofs and buildings.
 Snowy winter months.
 Feet of snow on the ground.
 Times shoveling your driveway and walks on January 13th.
 Times on the roof of your house removing snow and ice.
 Times repairing the snow plow.
- FOR:** The record snowfall in the Chicago area.
 The longest time snow has been on the ground. (Since November 27th, 1978 to present).
 The longest cold spell.
 The constant shoveling of snow.
 Having no place to shovel the snow to.
 The 2' x 4' 's and 4' x 4' 's to prop up sagging roofs.
 The most times the schools have been closed.
 The most costly winter of snow removal.
 The most costly heating bills for our homes.
 The joy of winter sports.
 The sheer beauty of the look and quietness of fresh fallen SNOW!

**Fred Opperman - Supt.
 Glen Oak C.C**

***Homophone - One or two or more words pronounced alike but different in meaning or spelling!!**

GOLF

It is a science—the study of a lifetime
 In which you may exhaust yourself but never the subject.
 It is a contest, a duel or a melee
 Calling for courage, skill, strategy and self control.
 It is a test of temper, a trial of honor, a revealer of character.
 It affords a chance to play the man and act the gentleman.
 It means going into God's out of doors,
 Getting close to nature, fresh air, exercise,
 A sweeping away of the mental cobwebs,
 Genuine recreation of the tired tissues.

It is a cure for care, an antidote for worry.
 It includes companionship with friends,
 Social intercourse, opportunity for courtesy,
 Kindliness and generosity to an opponent.
 It promises not only physical health but moral force.

**David R. Forgan
 Credit - Carolina Newsletter**

EDITORIAL NOTE

In case you find any mistakes in this magazine, please remember they were put there for a purpose. We try to offer something for everyone. Some people are always looking for mistakes.

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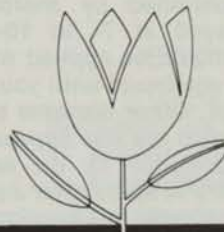
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Apple scab, caused by the fungus *Venturia inaequalis*, is the most important disease of apple and crab apple in Illinois. Closely related fungi cause scab to appear on pear, hawthorn, firethorn, loquat, mountain-ash, Christmasberry and quince.

Apple scab can be found in all home and commercial orchards in Illinois. Without endangering the life of the apple or crab apple host, scab can cause severe loss of fruit by lowering yield and quality. It may also cause severe defoliation, greatly weakening the tree. While a good spray program gives almost complete control, improper spraying may have little or no effect on the problem. Once apple scab begins, it's hard to stop.

Apple scab infections usually appear on the undersides of the flower bud leaves as light brown to dark olive-green, irregularly shaped lesions. The leaves are infected first because they are exposed as the buds begin opening. As the infection progresses, the lesions become more regular and defined, taking on a velvety, olive-green appearance. Finally the spots turn dark brown to black. The tissue around the "scab" thickens, causing the upper surface of the lesion to be convex and the corresponding lower surface to be concave. If infection is severe, leaves are dwarfed, curled, and scorched at the margins followed by early defoliation.

Fruit infections appear later as nearly circular, velvety, dark olive-green lesions with the cuticle ruptured at the margins. Older lesions are black, scabby, and often cracked. Heavily infected fruit commonly become knotty, deformed, and russeted, and drop prematurely.

The fruit stem is also infected by the apple scab fungus in this area of the country causing early leaf or fruit drop.

The scab fungus overwinters in infected leaves, which fall from late spring to early autumn. Moisture is the key to apple scab infection.

Apple scab is primarily controlled by thorough applications of fungicide sprayed at 7- to 10-day intervals. The first application should be applied when the new leaves first appear and continued until you are sure you have scab under control. Other diseases such as cedar-apple rust and apple blotch are also appearing about this time and can be controlled by the same spray. Normally it is not necessary to spray after July 1 to control scab. It is important to cover the developing buds, leaves, and fruit with each spray. Apply the recommended fungicides on a calm day when the temperature is over 40F.

RECOMMENDED FUNGICIDES:

A. Captan 50% WP (1/4 cup to 5 gallons of water, 1 pound to 100 gallons) or Dodine (cyprex) 65 WP (1/2 level tablespoon to 5 gallons, 1/4 pound to 100 gallons) plus zineb 75% WP (1/4 cup to 5 gallons, 1 pound to 100 gallons) or ferbam 76% WP (1/2 cup to 5 gallons, 1 pound to 100 gallons)

B. Dikar (1/2 cup to 5 gallons of water, 2 pounds to 100 gallons)

You can combine any of these fungicides with the proper insecticides or miticides when necessary. Proper tree spacing, annual open pruning of trees, and adequate equipment will help give effective spray coverage. Collecting and burning fallen leaves in autumn is of some value in controlling scab in the home orchard.

Stanley Rachesky
Entomologist - University of Illinois

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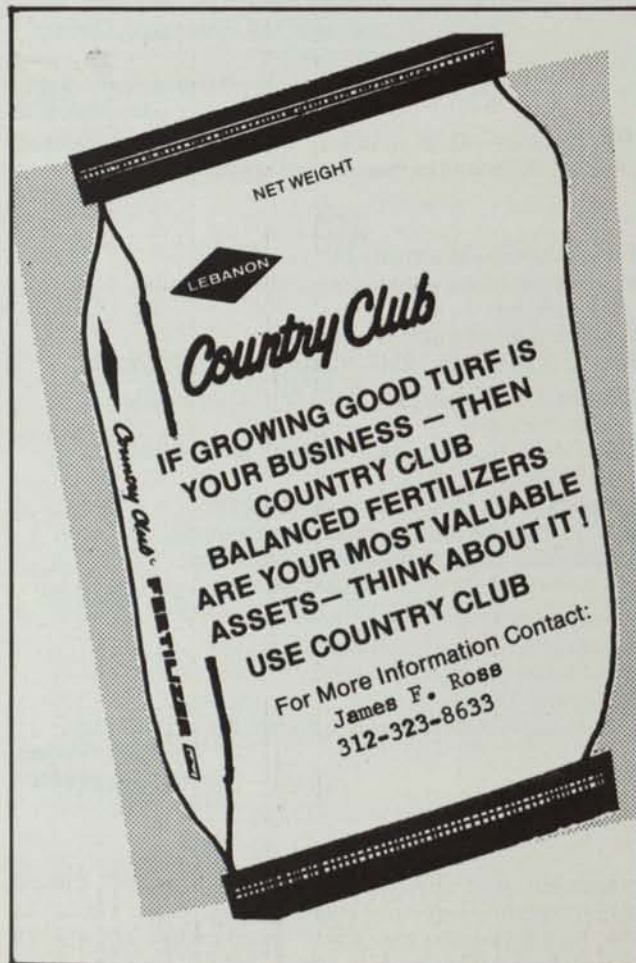
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RAY MURPHY

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WEED-FREE SEED IS ONE KEY

When sowing lawnseed, weeds are not a bargain, at any price. That's why it's so important to get agriculturally grown, carefully-cleaned seed. Glade and Fylking bluegrasses from the Jacklin Seed operations are two such. These famous cultivars have responded beautifully to the Washington state's climate, freed there from volunteer grass competition so prevalent in their native habitat. Fylking originated in southern Sweden, Glade in New York state.

Common bluegrass was introduced into eastern North America during colonial times. It quickly usurped broken ground as far west as the Great Plains, but had not crossed the arid basins west of there to reach eastern Washington. Thus when Jacklin Seed grows Fylking or Glade foundation seed, only the select cultivar will be found in their fields. Constant watchfulness keeps almost all weeds out of the stands. Should a few foreign seeds be picked up by chance, they would be eliminated quickly at the seed cleaning plant (where chaff and "dirt" are removed from the fully ripened grass seed by an intricate series of blowings, screenings and other separations).

The outcome is essentially pure Glade or Fylking lawnseed, golden treasure from the West much of which is sent back to Kentucky bluegrass' initial stamping grounds in the Eastern United States. There it transforms into the high-class, disease-resistant lawns expected these days from seeding or sodding. If you're a buyer of lawnseed, note on the label the exceptionally high germination and purity of Glade and Fylking; it's usually 95% or better, compared to the 75-85% that is standard for common Kentucky bluegrass. Observe, too, almost complete absence of weed seeds or other contaminants.

Doyle Jacklin, Agronomist
Jacklin Seed Company

SO WHAT'S A BILLION?

The FDIC News, which is published by employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., suggests that most people have lost sight of how much a billion really is.

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 Maximum Wind Velocity
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CLIMATIC ADAPTATION OF TURFGRASSES TO THE CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

The persistence and quality of turfgrasses are determined by many genetic and environmental factors, including: the specific cultivars that comprise the plant community, cultural practices, traffic, soil conditions, and climate. Of these, usually the factor of greatest importance is climate. Within the continental United States, nearly all climatic groups are represented. The western half of the U.S. is predominantly dry with vast semi-arid (steppe) and arid (desert) regions. A thin belt along the Pacific coast has an oceanic-type climate which is temperate to the north and subtropical to the south. Close proximity to the Pacific ocean results in a buffering of diurnal and seasonal temperature variations; thus, western coastal areas are said to have oceanic climates while inland areas have continental climates with relatively large diurnal and seasonal variations in temperatures. In the eastern half of the U.S., a temperate-continental climate exists throughout the northern region, and a continental-subtropical climate occurs over much of the southern region. Exceptions include the southern tip of Florida, which is Tropical, and the upland areas associated with Appalachian Mountain range which have a more-or-less temperate climate.

The north central states occur within a temperate-continental climate; yet, comparisons of long-term temperature data show that wide variations in climatic conditions exist within this area. For example, St. Louis has average July and January temperatures of 78.6 and 31.3F., respectively, while Milwaukee's July and January temperatures averages are 69.9 and 19.4F., respectively. Some bermudagrasses and tall fescues persist fairly well in St. Louis, but are frequently winter-killed in Milwaukee. Conversely, annual bluegrass is more likely to survive summers in Milwaukee than in St. Louis. Sioux City has a span of 57.3F between average July and January temperatures while Detroit's is only 47.7F. Thus, some locations within the region are "more continental" than others due, in part, to their proximity to the great lakes.

Even within the Chicago metropolitan area, significant variations in seasonal temperature are evident from long-term climatic data. As one proceeds from Waukegan along the north shore of Lake Michigan, inland to Antioch, and then to Marengo, the July/January temperature averages expand from 71.9/22.5 to 72.2/21.5 to 72.7/20.5F. This is due to the "lake" effect; as one proceeds inland, July temperatures increase while January temperatures decrease even though the straight-line distance between Waukegan and Marengo is only forty miles. Forty-three miles south of Waukegan, Midway Airport, within the city of Chicago, has long-term July/January temperature averages of 74.7/24.3F. Argonne, located thirty miles to the west of Midway, has July/January temperatures of 72.9/22.2F. A recent climatological study comparing these two locations revealed an average temperature difference of 3.3F with ninety percent of the temperature values occurring with a range of 0 to more than 7F. The higher temperatures for Midway are explained by what is referred to as an "urban heat island" effect that more than compensates for the "lake" effect observed in the Waukegan-Marengo comparison.

Since temperature data accumulated by the weather bureau are taken at approximately five feet above ground, the actual temperatures at turf height are apt to be more extreme. Thus, small differences in weather bureau data usually reflect larger temperature differences at the surface and upper rhizosphere of turfgrass communities.

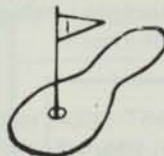
Within the Chicago Metropolitan area, there are over 200 golf courses. While this metropolitan area is geographically small, it encompasses a broad diversity of climatic conditions. Along the northshore, fairways and tees are more apt to be predominantly annual bluegrass, and this species is more likely to persist during the summer than in the city or in the western suburbs where summer temperatures are higher. Under the more-extreme temperatures occurring away from the Chicago north shore, Kentucky bluegrass and creeping bentgrass tend to be more competitive with annual bluegrass and, therefore, more persistent. Many major effects of these differences can be compensated for by adjustments in the turfgrass cultural program; however, minor effects are often cumulative over time, and, therefore, can be highly significant in terms of shifts in species composition, and overall persistence of the resultant turfgrass community.

In spring, 1979, we will be initiating a study at Glencoe to determine the cultural requirements of annual bluegrass. Based upon this work, specific fertilization and fungicide-treatment programs that are effective for sustaining annual bluegrass at north shore locations may be less-than-adequate for turfs at city and western suburb locations. Thus, we have initiated a similar study at Urbana where summer temperatures are appreciably higher than in the Chicago metropolitan area. Hopefully, comparative data taken at the two sites will yield information that will be of value to golf superintendents who must decide whether to sustain annual bluegrass, or attempt to control it.

A. J. Turgeon and J. M. Vargas, Jr.*

*Associate Professors, University of Illinois and Michigan State University, respectively.

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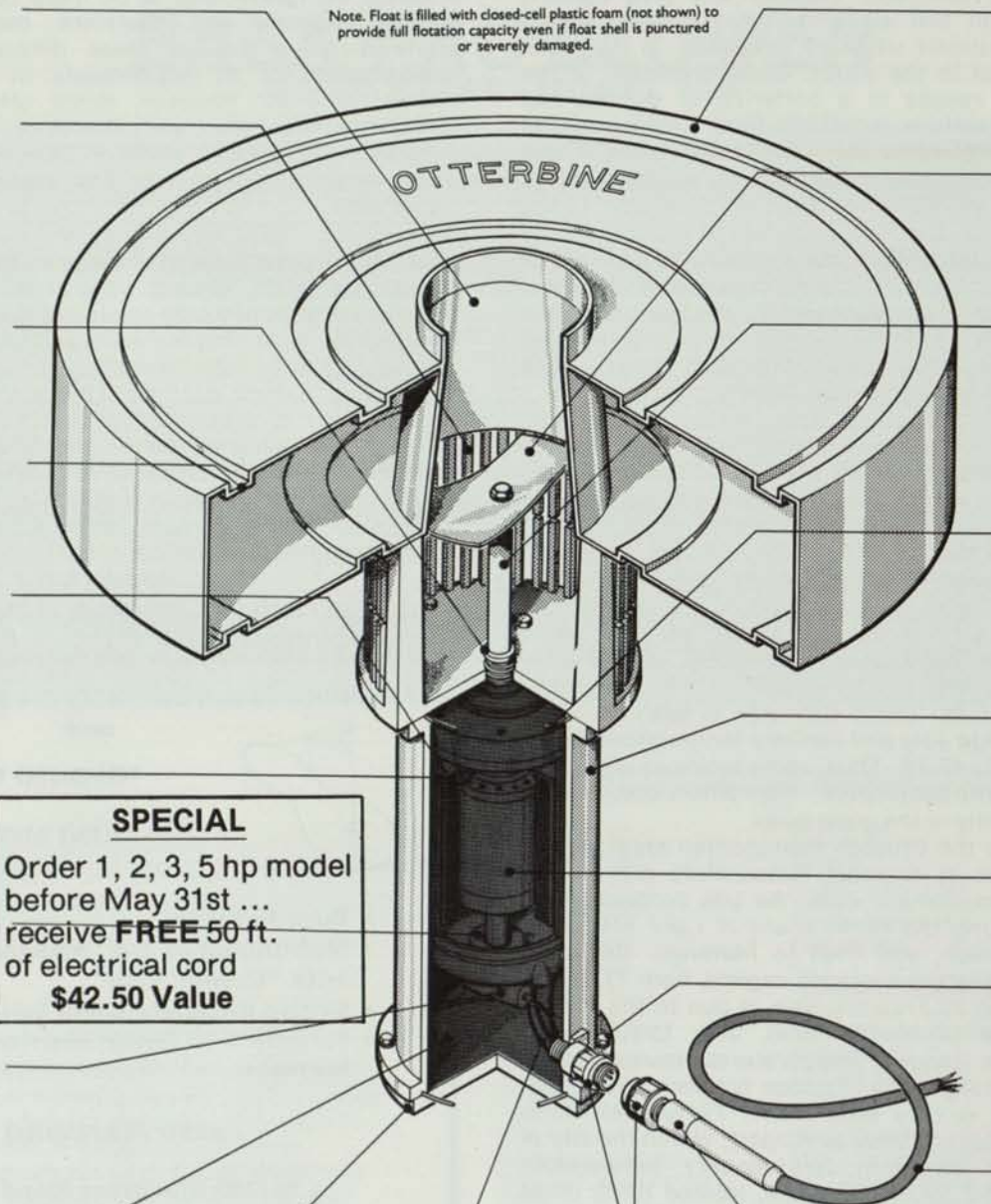
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Editor

MIDWEST BREEZES

Marvin Gruening, Supt. at Midwest C.C. for the past twenty-five years has resigned and taken the Supt. position at Park Ridge C.C., Park Ridge, IL.

Don Pakkle, Supt. from Philadelphia C.C. has accepted the Supts. position at Medinah C.C., Medinah, IL.

Bob and Bobbie Williams from Bob O'Link G.C. have returned to their home in Lake Forest, after a two month vacation in Florida. I am sure it will be hard to make the adjustment from green grass, flowers and orange groves to five foot snow banks.

The sympathy of the members of the Midwest Association of Golf Course Supts. is extended to the Burdett family due to the passing away of **Paul**. Mr. Burdett was the founder and owner of the Burdett Co. until his retirement several years ago. At that time he moved to Green Valley, Arizona enjoying himself doing the things he was most interested in. **Paul** was a good contributor to the M.A.G.C.S. The column in the **Bull Sheet** under the heading of "**The Mole**" was his favorite. For many years no one knew the identity of the author.

Kenneth R. Zanzig, Supt. at Old Oak G.C., Orland Park, IL, has resigned and taken the Supt. position at Green Garden C.C. Anyone interested in the Supts. position at Old Oak G.C. can contact owner **Gustas Lieponis**, 143rd & Parker Rd., Orland Park, IL 60462. Phone (312) 349-3344.

Why are some people against research work? This editor attended a meeting in Atlanta, GA during the GCSAA conference. One member gave his opinion that he was not in favor of research funds for Turfgrass purposes. I am sure glad all others attending the meeting did not agree with him. Where would golf courses be today if it had not been for research work. Being one of the old timers I remember when turf on golf courses was 80% to 90% weeds or some other foreign plants. Irrigation was unheard of except on greens. Fertilizer came from the barn. Chemicals for disease control was unheard of. Insecticides and herbicides were out of the question. Research work done by universities, chemical and equipment companies have spent millions of dollars in research. I have

seen the results grow from nothing to what it is today. My vote goes for research funds. Scholarship funds are fine, but what does the student who receives a scholarship end up doing? I as well as other golf course supts. have benefited and enjoyed the results from research work.

The editor attended a golf night gathering a couple weeks ago. **Carl Schwartzkof**, Central Director of the United States Golf Association, Green Section was one of the key speakers. Why should you as a golfer replace your divots? Carl said, "Regardless if they do not all grow, it shows that you are thinking of the players behind you." This also pertains to repairing ball marks on greens. And remember to smooth any foot marks, or other imprints in the sand trap before leaving the trap. Do not use the excuse for not doing it that the trap rake is on the other side of the bunker. Show courtesy to the other players on the golf course. Carl cautioned that golf courses should not be compared with one another. The reason for this is there are no two alike. So before you criticize, be sure and find out why there is the difference.

Dear Ray:

Loud cheers and hurrahs and it-couldn't-have-happened-to-a-smarter guy shows on your award for the job you've done in and with the **Bull Sheet**.

My Seeing Eye Girl reads it to me and I've got to say you keep me in such close touch with what's going on I still can celebrate and worry with the guys.

I don't know much about maintaining a golf course. That is the realm of the Gerbers. But I do know something about putting out a magazine and damn if I don't have to say the judges picked the right winner...and there are a lot of amazingly interesting and useful regional supts. magazines.

Cheers and profit to you all.

Yours,
Herb Graffis

[**Editor Note**] These kind words could not have come from a nicer guy.

Dear Ray:

Thank you very much for your goodbye to Joe. It was the thoughtful and thoroughly kind farewell that Joe would have known the Gerbers would send as a friend went to other Green Pastures.

I can get a replay in memory of Joe and Gerber working together and looking ahead with other foresighted and unsung geniuses in making this country more beautiful. I see what the Gerbers, father and son, and Joe and others of the old friends of our families have done to provide an escape from the madness of the concrete and asphalt jungle and feel in your letter the character that made Joe, and me too, so happy and proud to have you all as our treasured friends and fellow workers.

Sincerely,
Herb Graffis

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