

**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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**John Berarducci, Pres.**

**MY LAST MESSAGE AS PRESIDENT**

I believe that this association should be somewhat organic and adapt to the changing times in the same manner as a golf course. You remove antiquated sand traps and build new ones further down the fairway, or rebuild an old green to better handle today's traffic. We have made some bold strides forward this past year - which I'm proud to be a part of during my tenure. One of the first changes made was to restructure our committees to better accommodate our members present day desires. The most dramatic change being the Golf Committee. The adjustments made were to bring about more interest in our golf events. By creating different flights from handicaps everyone has a chance at a top prize. Superintendents and commercials members alike. One of the goals in mind is to eventually set up events similar to the ones held at your own course. We encountered some problems, but they can be solved and the foundation is set. Another big change was in education. We started in May by hosting our first ever joint meeting with Central Illinois. Together with the help of the Mallinckrodt Company we donated over \$1,500.00 to the University of Illinois through I.T.F. Then came Medinah Country Club, our gracious host for such a long time. Many people were getting confused and referring to our Midwest Clinic as the Medinal Clinic. We've had many good years at Medinah with them hosting our Midwest Clinic. However, along with the C.D.G.A. and I.T.F. we made a commitment to turn the University of Illinois into one of the best turf research institutions in the country. Instead of sending our money to the east coast to solve our problems, which by the way are not solved yet, (i.e.) C-15, we endorsed the hiring of a turf pathologist and committed M.A.G.C.S. to help cover the costs involved. We cannot hedge on this promise. By bringing the I.T.F. conference to Chicago, an area where the largest contributions come from - and joining in with our Midwest Clinic, I think we're on the threshold of a great exposition for years to come.

However, I have some concerns which in the near future our new officers and directors will have to address themselves to. One being our association's lack of support at the I.T.F. golf outing. This is a **key revenue** source for the University of Illinois. Another being that of **unwanted** outside consultants. I'm sure that by sticking together we can overcome this "disease". An area that has made some much needed gains is that of our employment referral service! When looking into my crystal ball I can foresee a similar committee being developed to intervene in communication problems between club members and Superintendents!

Through it all I'm glad I wasn't impeached or hung. If I ever thought something was unjust I thought it better to get it out and up front. In my opinion those who hesitate are lost! I thank my fellow board members for sticking with me and getting their jobs done. They accomplished their tasks well with class and as gentlemen. Thank you for your patience and support - it's been a lot of work, but a pleasure to serve you.

**John Berarducci**

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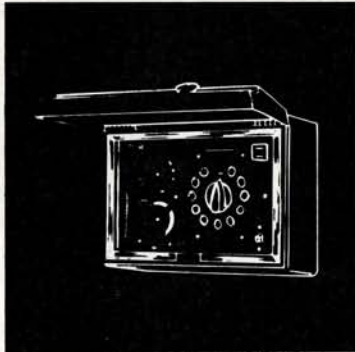


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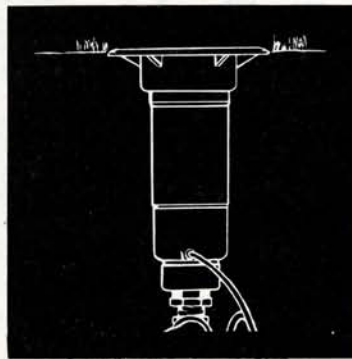


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## IN YOUR GARDEN ORNAMENTALS NEED WATER UNTIL SOIL FREEZES

All ornamental plants, particularly broadleaf and narrow leaf evergreens that keep their leaves during the winter months, need water on a regular basis until the soil freezes.

According to James A. Fizzell, University of Illinois Horticulturist in Cook County, people often forget that these plants carry on the normal processes of plant life even during the winter months.

On bright sunny days, the temperature in the green leaves may reach 80-100 degrees F., much the same as summertime. This means large quantities of water will be transpired and lost from the plants. Since the roots may be frozen in the soil, water uptake to replenish this loss is very slow and winter burn often results.

Excessive desiccation kills bud and leaf tissues from the edges progressively inward. Damage is usually more severe on plants exposed to full sunlight and/or drying winds.

Pine needles damaged from winter burn turn yellow, then reddish brown from the tips downward. Branch tips of taxus, junipers, arborvitae, etc. may be killed outright.

Broad-leaved plants such as the azalea and rhododendron are shallow rooted, having most of their root system in the upper three to five inches of soil and dry out quickly.

Deciduous plants need water during winter too. While tops are dormant, roots continue to grow as long as soils are not frozen.

Fizzell says, you can reduce the likelihood of winter desiccation by providing enough water to the plants now. Many areas are very dry this fall in spite of excess water earlier this season, he says.

Thoroughly soak the soil by setting the hose at the base of the plant and letting it run slowly for an hour or so before moving it. If the season remains dry, the plants may need soaking again before freezeup.

Pay particular attention to newly established plants; large, old plants; and plants under overhangs.

Plants under the overhang of the house don't usually benefit from rainfall and need extra watering.

Big old trees are often neglected because they don't seem to show signs of stress as readily as small, new plantings. However, some of the problems we are now seeing in established tree plantings results from drought stresses. Be sure to water them too. Remember, their roots extend out as far as the branches. One inch or more of water applied every week or so over the entire area under the tree is sufficient. Set a sprinkler and let it run until you collect an inch of water in a container such as a coffee can under the tree. Newly set plantings have restricted root systems and will need regular watering until they become established.

Even with adequate water, some plants exposed to winter sun and wind may be injured.

Burlap screens, canvas or lath erected at least two feet away from exposed evergreens may be used to protect them from wind or sun.

A warning, says Fizzell:

Don't wrap plants in plastic. Temperatures inside will get high enough on sunny winter days to cook the plants. Better to just tie them up if they are in danger of being broken by snow and then spray them with one of the wilt proofing materials to reduce water loss, Fizzell concludes.

**James A. Fizzell, Sr. Extension Adviser  
Horticulture**

## LAWNSEED PRODUCTION PROSPERS

Over forty million pounds each of Kentucky bluegrass and perennial ryegrass seed was produced in 1978. Much is now of improved cultivars, such as sexually touchy crosses engineered in the glasshouse, - e.g. Adelphi, Bonnieblue and Majestic bluegrasses, at Rutgers.

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San Francisco Bay Area - October 20, 21 - Management IV "Documentation: Communication: Motivation" by Ronald C. Frame

Chicago Area - November 22, 23 - Pest Control Management V "Ornamental Pest Management" by Dr. David G. Nielson and Dr. Donald E. Short

Chicago Area - November 22, 23 - Management V "Human Resource Management" by Ronald C. Frame  
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See the ad in the September '82 issue of GOLF COURSE MANAGEMENT for further details and a registration card; or contact GCSAA Headquarters, 1617 St. Andrews Drive, Lawrence, KS 66044.

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Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents annual dinner and dance will be held at River Forest C.C. on Nov. 19, 1982. **Edward and Jean Stewart** will be our hosts. This party is on a Friday night. Cocktails from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m. Dinner at 7:30 p.m. consisting of prime rib and wine. Also two free cocktails, hors d'oeuvres, entertainment, plus door prizes - all for \$25.00 per person. Where can you get more for your money? Bring your best girl friend and prove to her you still love her. It was just a long hard summer.

Dear David;

What a pleasant surprise to receive your honorary membership in the Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents. I have always been an admirer of your strong organization and to be considered a member in good standing is indeed an honor.

Many, many thanks.

David L. Amory  
President

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## WINTERIZING YOUR UNDERGROUND SPRINKLER SYSTEM

It's that time of the year to think about winterizing your irrigation system to avoid damage caused by freezing. By taking the necessary steps to protect your system now, you will avoid costly springtime repairs.

Blowing out your irrigation system with an air compressor has proven to be the most popular and sure way of draining irrigation systems in the Midwest. We strongly recommend this method.

### Drainage Procedure

The following sequence for drainage should be followed in order, and tailored to your particular installation:

1. Several days or a week before actual draining:
  - A. Locate irrigation drawing.
  - B. Turn off water supply.
  - C. Open drains that flow directly into tile lines, creeks or ponds.
  - D. Insert sprinklers at the high and low points of the lines to replace the water as the low heads drain.
2. Connect suitably sized air compressor near the source of water. Note: A piping system of 3" and less can be blown quickly with one 125 cfm compressor. Piping systems 4" - 8" can be blown faster with less chance for error with two 125 cfm compressors.
3. Beginning at the water source, open each sprinkler outlet until you get air and no water, then close, on one branch of the main line and follow it to the dead end. Do the same on each branch of the main line until you have air and no water coming from each outlet. Be sure to allow compressor to build up pressure so the water will be moved with a large volume of air.
4. Repeat step 3 to check drainage.
5. Starting again at the water source and working toward the end of each lateral, crack the drain valves slightly to be sure air and no water escapes. Close the drain, wait a minute, and repeat. Water may have collected at the low points. Note: Drains and standing surface water usually occur at low points in the terrain. Closed drains will prevent the surface water from entering the pipe line through the drain valve (along with stones from the drainage sump), and eliminate the drain closing chore during spring turn-on.

### Pumphouse Drainage

The basic piping system is now drained and special attention is needed to properly drain the pump-house. One small slip at this state of drainage could be very expensive.

6. Pumphouse drainage:
  - A. Starting at the discharge line in the pumphouse wall, trace the flow of water in the piping through gate valves and check valves, and open necessary drains.
  - B. Drain pump volutes by removing the bottom plug or opening drainage cock.
  - C. Remove or drain suction drop pipe.
  - D. Remove water from pressure reducing valve covers by blowing out or loosening cover bolts.
  - E. Turn pump motors off and protect windings against possible rodent nesting.
  - F. Drain water from pressure gauges, switches, tank sight glasses, tank air chargers, and other special items subject to freeze in pumphouse.
7. Program automatic valves to operate once a day for 5 minutes to prevent the solenoid plunger from sticking and reduce the moisture in the solenoid coil and automatic controller contacts.

Before going out and renting an air compressor and blowing your system, take several hours with your blueprint and the above procedure. Write down in sequence the steps you

plan to take when you start actual drainage. The steps can be listed by thinking of yourself as entering the pipeline at the source of water and your job is to push the water out on top of the ground as you move through the pipe. What routes will you have to follow to push all of the water out the dead end of every line? The same route you took entering the pipes at the source to get to the dead ends must be followed by the wall of air you will put into the system when blowing out.

Frost damage repairs have got to rate near the top of the bad job list. In addition they occur at a critical time of year from a manpower standpoint, and can cause several weeks of anguish if the dirt is not properly flushed after the repair is made. Now is the time to think about any necessary pump and sprinkler repair required for next year's operation. Get the necessary part on order and make the repairs conveniently in the winter rather than wait for the spring rush.

Take the time to properly drain your irrigation this fall.

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## HOW TO MEASURE THE WATER CONTENT OF RAIN AND SNOW

Water from rain and snow plays an important part in recharging our ground water supplies. The following was prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey, Dept. of the Interior, to answer the most frequently asked questions about water equivalent of both rain and snow.

**Rain:** One inch of rain over one acre (43,560 square feet) amounts to 27,154 gallons of water. What happens to this water depends on several factors, amongst them being rate of rainfall, topography, soil condition, humidity, vegetation density, extent of urbanization, etc. Of the total amount of water USGS estimates that 25% would run off immediately, about 15% would evaporate, about 40% would be taken up by surface soils and the other 20% would finally filter into the aquifers. These figures can of course vary greatly, for example the direct runoff would be excessive in a highly urbanized area because of the density of pavements, roads and other impervious areas.

**Snow:** One inch of snow falling evenly on one acre of ground is equivalent to about 2,700 gallons of water say USGA hydrologists. This figure however is based on rule of thumb that 10 inches of snow is equal to one inch of water and this figure can vary greatly depending upon whether it is heavy wet snow or powdery snow. Wet snow has a very high water content and four or five inches of this type of snow may contain one inch of water. The dry powdery snow may require 15 or more inches to equal one inch of water. Thus one inch of very wet snow over one acre might amount to more than 5,300 gallons of water while one inch of powdery snow might only yield 1,300 gallons of water. Not all snow is converted to liquid either for some of it "sublimates" which is going from a solid directly into a vapor, thus skipping the liquid state.

**Measuring snow:** The do-it-yourselfer can measure the water content of snow. Collect a sample in a straight sided container having one end open, don't spoon or pack the sample into the container, rather press the container into the snow filling it to its full length. After the snow is melted measure the depth of the liquid and compare this to the depth of the snow originally in the container. By measuring the total snow fall and applying the ratio of water content the total water content of the snowfall in a limited area is estimated.

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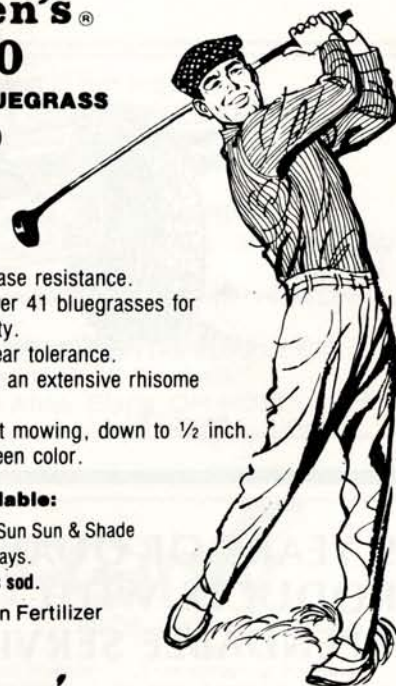
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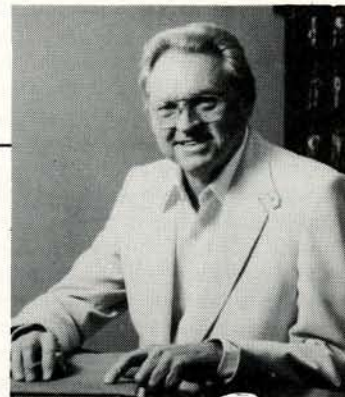


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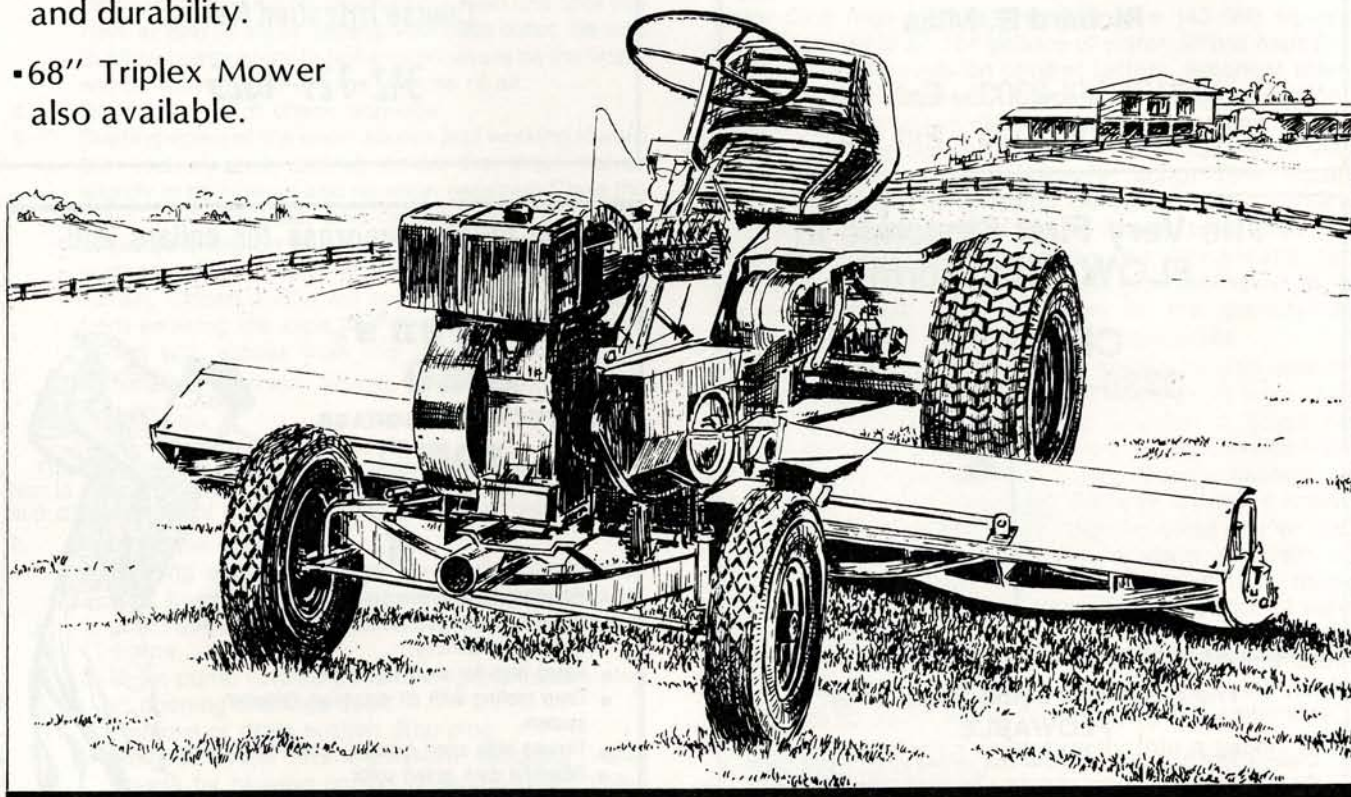


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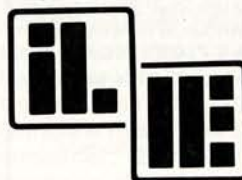


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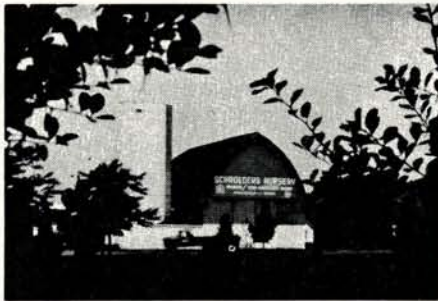
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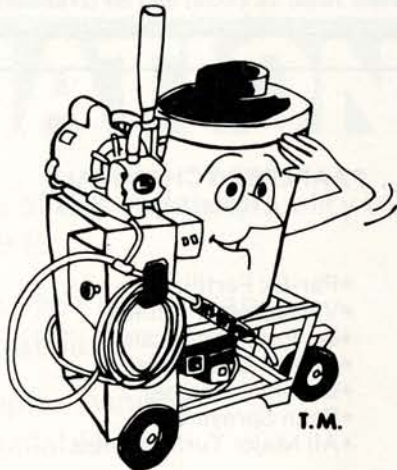
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