

scalping or wilting.

3. Grain is eliminated.
4. Thatch is buried.
5. Spike marks are not a problem, even on wet days.
6. Well hit shots hold even if the greens are dry.
7. Greens do not get puffy.
8. Greens need less frequent irrigation.
9. Sand is clean and easy to apply. It goes on wet and cleans up without a mess as with topdressing containing soil and peat.
10. Topdressing with the Lely spreader is quick.
11. Greens firm faster in the spring, allowing earlier play.
12. The greens can be mowed at 1/8" on the first mowing in the spring.
13. Sand is a reliable, clean, and uniform material.
14. All 20 greens are uniform regardless of type of grass, or former soil condition.

Disadvantages of sand topdressing:

1. The program involves more work than a conventional program.
2. The wear and tear on greens mower reels is greatly increased.
3. Sand flies up when the ball hits the green.
4. The initial heavy applications of sand following aerification are inconvenient.
5. Precise application of chemicals is more critical.
6. More equipment is needed.
7. The sand has a tendency to be dragged or washed off of hill or steep inclines.

Observations:

Over a period of a year and a half, 1/2 to 3/4 inches of sand has accumulated. Most of the roots still penetrate into the soil or are in the sand channels created through

aerification. Some of the thatch under the sand still has a tendency to swell in the heat and humidity and cause some scalping. Sometime in the future, the turf roots will have to survive in a total sand medium, at which time, fertility, micro-nutrient availability, and moisture will become more critical. Localized dry spots have not been a problem due to the use of wetting agents.

I feel the addition of soil or peat to the sand is a waste of time and money. The soil and peat only make cleanup a messy operation. One of the main reasons for going on the sand program in the first place was to reduce organic matter and thatch. So why add organic matter to the topdressing?

The three aspects of sand topdressing I found most amazing are first, how fast the greens respond and become fast and true. Secondly, the fact that the sand has dramatically reduced the irrigation requirements for the greens and thirdly, how much I needed to learn about reel mowers, bedknife angles, roller leveling, and keeping a uniform cut.

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VISITS TO BOB O'LINK AND GLEN VIEW GOLF CLUBS FRIDAY 9/3/82

Bob O'Link - Mr. Bob Williams and his son Bruce Williams were our contact and spent their full time with us. Sand top dressing on all tees has been in effect for two years. Top dressed once a month. At the 10th tee (took plugs out to show depth of sand base between grass top and soil below sand) - about 1/2 to 3/4". Tees aerified four times a year with a Greensair machine. Grass roots on tees now 3 1/2 to 4" deep. Tees cut to 11/32" high. Also aerified fairways with Greensair machine once a year. Takes 3 machines 10-12 hours per fairway. Budget 383,000.00 for maintenance plus 162,000.00 of capital purchases. Included here is 60M for equipment, 25M for drainage, plus rebuild of some bridges, plus "other."

Cutting with gang mower takes 1 man 3 1/2 hours. Cutting with Triplex takes 3 men and 3 machines 4 1/2 hours. Triplex machines costs \$13,000.00. 7 blade reel is good machine. Takes \$4000.00 to mow conventional way at \$5.50 per hour versus \$18M to \$19M with Triplex, plus refuse removal. Maintenance is \$4000.00 more and fuel is \$1,500.00 more.

August play was 4,000 rounds - annual play is 16,000 rounds.

The present triplex machines are air cooled and last two to three years. New water cooled machines now on market and better. Present scheduled cutting is 3 times a week - Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3/4". Height varies 5/8" - 3/4" - 7/8" - today they were 3/4". Cut pattern is in 3 different directions and sometimes 4. We observed gang cutting with 10 blade machines then "drag" because that fairway was to be sprayed and wanted grass to be standing up. Dues are \$2,200.00 per year and initiation is \$15,000.00. - 30M to 40M in guests fees and guests are 40% of play.

All "decks" of 30 to 40 feet approaches to green are done with Triplex and act as a reminder to not drive carts beyond the front of this "deck". Also seems to eliminate poa annua in the area cut as well as tracking it onto the greens. Bob Williams specifically stated tees should be an area of 4M to 5M square feet. We noted their sand dressed tee divots were shallow. Williams also said they now have a Penn Eagle nursery plus 2 greens that are Penn Eagle and plan on putting in 2 such greens each year until all 18 are complete.

Glen View - Mr. Bruce Sering was our host and spent his full time with us. Riding mowers similar to Triplex used on approaches to all greens. All greens sand top dressed. Do not aerify. Has not done so in past 3 years. Previously did so one or two times a year. Does aerify all fairways in spring usually. Waters "whenever necessary to keep grass green" depending on weather and four 15, 20 or 40 minutes. This applies to both fairways and greens. Bruce said "I've been in this business for 27 years and I've never heard of a ground Supt. being fired for green fairways but lots of 'em are fired for brown F.W."

Glen View has been topdressing with sand for 3 years. Bruce stated Glencoe has been sanding for 9 or 10 years and "they are happy". Lots depends on type of sand used. Glen View uses sand from Milwaukee area.

20 to 22M rounds a year. Sand topdressing tees started 2 years ago but not too religious about it. Reason for Glen View getting into sand topdressing greens was due to almost losing 6 greens due to wet wilt. Greens kept at 3/16" and he states does not believe in shorter. 7 handicappers and below, complain about slowness of greens. Aerify depth and verticut fairways. Tricut clippings thrown into rough. Presently have 5 machines

(10M each) and getting the 6th. 12-13 man crew June July & August. Gang mowers used are 8 blades. Bruce said "not a set type greenskeeper" topdresses once or twice a year. Uses coarse sand more for oxygen then speed. The sand is keeping greens alive and in much better condition and they are holding well. Fairway height 5/8" and if real hot 3/4".

MUCH ASSUMES NEW NGF POST

NORTH PALM BEACH, FL -- Sheridan Dale (Joe) Much will become Director of Field Services for the National Golf Foundation effective September 1st, it was announced today by NGF President Frank Smith.

Much, 59, joined the Foundation field service staff in 1968 and currently is Director of Western Operations. In his new position, Much will monitor and direct the activities of NGF's nine regional offices located throughout the United States.

"It's been tremendously rewarding to work through the West on behalf of the Foundation," said Much, who will be moving to Florida from his current home in Monmouth, OR. "And I look forward to working for golf and the Foundation on a national basis."

A graduate of Ursinas (PA) College with a B.A. in political science, Much enjoyed a 20-year career with newspapers from Pennsylvania to Oregon. His last news job was as sports editor of the Salem **Capital-Journal**, where in 1965 he was named Oregon's Sportswriter of the Year by his peers.

Much has been married since 1949 to the former Juanita Wood, and the couple has six children ranging from 14 to 32 as well as two grandchildren.

As a writer, Much contributes articles regularly to NGF's **Golf Market Report**; as a freelance writer, he has written for numerous magazines and periodicals including **PGA Magazine** and **Golf Shop Operations**.

GOLF PLAY UP! HIGHEST EVER RECORDED

NORTH PALM BEACH, FL -- The number of golf rounds played in the United States during the second quarter rose 8.5% over a year ago. This is the largest increase recorded since the National Golf Foundation began quarterly analyses in 1978.

The three major types of golf facilities measured by NGF - private, daily fee and municipal - all showed gains in rounds played. Private clubs led the way with an 11.1% increase, followed by the daily fee courses at 10.9% and the municipal facilities at 6.4%.

On a regional basis, the South Atlantic states showed the greatest growth (13.2%), followed by the East North Central (10%), Mountain (9.9%), Pacific (9.4%), South Central (7.7%) and the Northeast (2.7%). Only the West North Central area showed a reduction in rounds played of 3%.

FROM: W. H. Daniel, Executive Secretary

DATE: August 20, 1982

RE: Upcoming events

Midwest Turf Field Day, Purdue University Agronomy Farm, Hwy. 52 NW

9:30 - 3:30 Monday, Sept. 27 - golf course emphasis

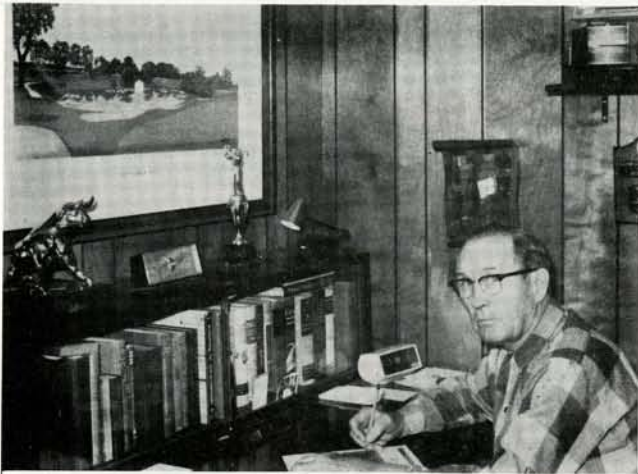
9:30 - 3:30 Tuesday, Sept. 28 - lawn care emphasis

Other meetings:

Chemicals for Turf and Ornamentals Seminar, November 8-12

Chemicals for Turf Use, Advanced - January 17-21, 1983

Midwest Regional Turf Conference - noon, February 28 to noon, March 2, 1983



MIDWEST BREEZES

The Illinois Turfgrass Research Golf day was held at Indian Lakes on August 23. One hundred fifteen enjoyed a dinner that was just super, way beyond expectation. Those that played golf had some excellent compliments on the fine condition of the course. This was made possible by the hard work and know-how of Supt. David Meyer who, with his wife Penny, deserve recognition for their efforts and contributions that made this day a complete success.

The refreshments on the golf course were furnished by Dick Lemke of the Northern Illinois Landscape at Hoffman Estates. The sponsors that made substantial contributions to the financial part of this research program were: Nadler Golf Car Sales, Turf Products, Chicago Toro, Diamond Shamrock, H & E Sod Nursery, Upjohn Co., Rowlands Equipment, Thornton Sod Nursery, Village Green, Illinois Lawn Equipment, Muller Sod Nursery, Warrens Sod Nursery, Loft-Kellogg, E-Z Go, and Parmalawn. Many thanks to all of you.

Henry Wilkinson has joined the Dept. of Plant Pathology as assistant professor in Turfgrass Research at U. of I. He is a native of New Jersey, attended Purdue, Cornell and Washington State Universities. His address is: 1102 S. Goodwin, Turner Hall, University of Ill., Urbana, IL 60819. The generous contributions by the various companies I have just mentioned was made possible by the generous donation to the University of Illinois in the amount of \$3,000. This is to be used for research work. Evidently the golf course Supts. are not aware of the benefits derived from the work at the U. of I., not only does the golf course Supts. profession benefit but also the club they represent. If they did there would have been a larger number of Supts. present. This three thousand dollars is not bad for a one day event. Again, we all thank Indian Lakes for the excellent day and, again, many thanks to David and Penny Meyer, our hosts for everything.

Occasionally there are dates printed in the **Bull Sheet** that are not correct. The reason for this is the editor does not receive the correct information.

On Sept. 3rd six committee members from Glen Oak C.C. visited two golf courses on the north side of Chicago. They were Bob O'Link Golf Club and Glen View Club. Accompanying these six members were Fred Opperman, Supt. at Glen Oak C.C. and Editor Gerber. The reasons for the visit to Bob O'Link was to gather information from Bruce Williams, Supt., and his

father Bob, retired from Bob O'Link, in regards to information on mowing fairways with a triplex mower. Not every golf club could afford an operation such as this. I guess everything is worth a try, if one can afford it. The golf course was in excellent condition - really immaculate.

Our next stop was at the Glen View Club. Bruce Sering is Supt. and doing a magnificent job. A beautiful golf course and in wonderful condition. Our reasons for this visit was to talk to Bruce about sand topdressing and mowing fairways with a riding greens mower. It sure was interesting to see how some other clubs operate.

Dear Ray,

After a trying Summer we find Autumn, ready to share it's many pleasures.

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 Join in with the times, Oktoberfest is here,
 Reach out, grab on to your share.

Superintendently,
Kenneth R. Zanzig
 Green Garden C.C.

MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS NOMINEES FOR OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS — 1982/83

OFFICERS

President Peter Leuzinger
 St. Charles Country Club
 1st Vice President Roger Stewart, Jr., CGCS
 Riverside Golf Club
 2nd Vice President Ken Goodman
 Green Acres Country Club
 Joe P. Williams, CGCS
 Twin Creeks Country Club
 Secretary/Treas. David Meyer
 Carson International

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(2 to be elected for a 2 year term - and possibly 1 for a 1 year term)

Julius D. Albaugh
 Westmoreland Country Club
 David Behrman
 Deer Creek Golf Club
 Jim Evans
 Turnberry Country Club
 J. Michael Hart
 Bon Vivant Country Club
 Leonard Schnepf
 Chevy Chase Golf Club

The Nominating Committee presents the above Slate. HOWEVER, nominations will be requested/accepted from the floor.

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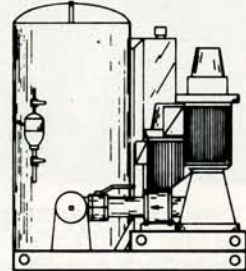
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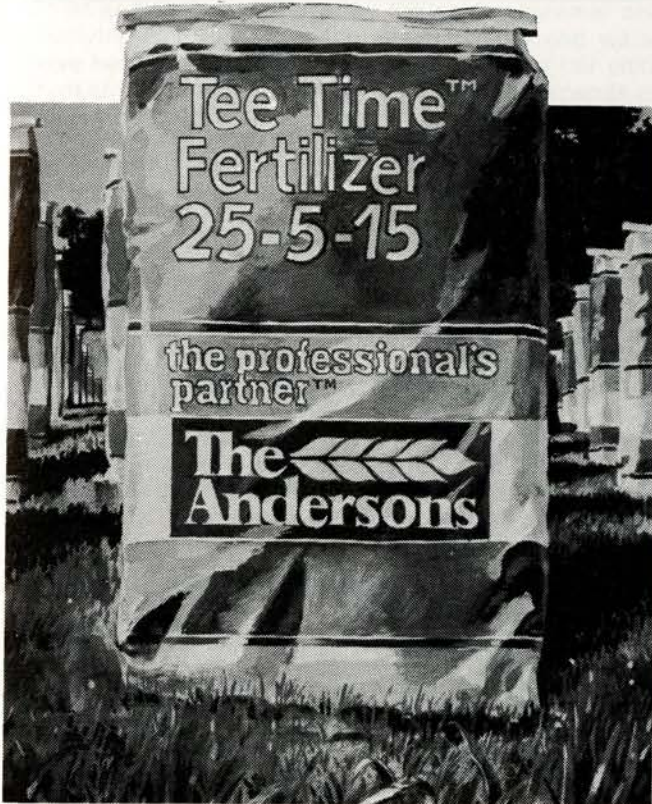
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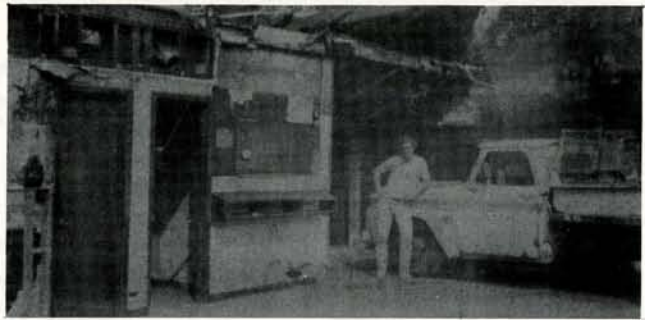
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Peter Leuzinger, Supt. and his equipment building at St. Charles C.C. after the fire.



III. Turfgrass sponsors at Indian Lakes C.C.

HOW MANY CLUBS DO THIS?

Every business depends on sound internal communications to function properly. Clubs are no exception to this rule, but how many clubs do each of the following:

- Coordinate all activities via a master-schedule authority?
 - Offer orientation programs for new staff members and new committee members?
 - Document all club operating procedures, job descriptions for staff and committee members?
 - Keep members abreast of long range club planning?
 - Maintain a comprehensive file system for each business department and club activity?
 - Survey members occasionally regarding important club issues?
 - Discuss and record job performance evaluations with staff members?
 - Prepare and disseminate club operating rules for membership consideration?
 - Employ recognized hiring practices when filling key staff positions?
- Clubs cannot afford to be neglectful about any of the above, because doing so invites management breakdown.

Dear Mr. Meyer;

Thank you indeed for my Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents membership certificate.

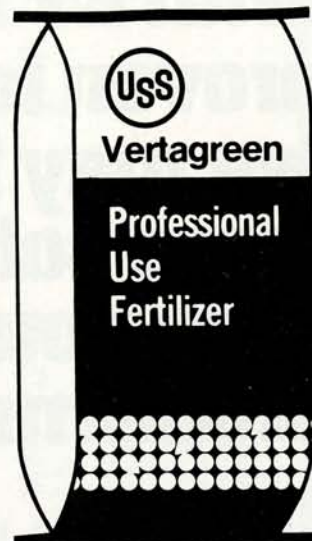
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IN YOUR GARDEN FALL COLORS: WHAT CAUSES THEM?

Ahh! The beautiful crisp days of fall and all those beautiful colors. What causes these brilliant leaf colors, and why do they occur at this time of year? Much credit has been given to "Jack Frost" but erroneously so, says James A. Fizzell, University of Illinois Horticulturist in Cook County. A hard frost would quickly destroy the colorful beauty of fall, killing the leaves and resulting in the brown of winter.

How do we become the beneficiaries of such a brilliant display of fall color? The fall colors come from five major pigment groups. The green colors, evident in summer are a product of the chlorophylls. The yellow colors are from xanthophyll pigments. The orange, as well as some yellow and red color, are a result of the presence of carotenoid pigments, while the very showy shades of dark red, scarlet and crimson are due to anthocyanins, explains Fizzell.

Anthocyanins are also responsible for the tints of blue, violet and purple seen mainly during spring and summer. The least noticeable pigments seen in fall are the tannin, which are responsible for the deep browns of oaks. Fizzell says, fall color is controlled by hereditary factors and environmental conditions.

The kinds of pigments, and the color the leaves turn in the fall, is genetically controlled. Every fall, across the land birch trees turn yellow, red oaks turn red and Ohio Buckeyes turn orange, etc.

The intensity of the fall color for each species of tree or shrub is influenced by light, water, temperature, nutrition and the soluble sugar produced by the plant. Sugar accumulation in the leaves is the most important factor in production of anthocyanins in the fall, and the intensity of the red and orange colors.

Trees and shrubs kept healthy during the summer and receiving full sun and adequate nutrients and water have been the greatest potential for intense fall color from anthocyanins. Whether color develops depends on fall weather conditions, says Fizzell. Sunny fall days followed by cool (40-45°F.) nights favor accumulation of sugars in the leaves. Cloudy fall days and warm nights result in decreased sugar production and a movement of sugar out of the leaves, resulting in less fall color.

The yellow fall colors so dominant in the landscape resulting from the xanthophylls and carotenoids, are actually present in the leaves during the summer. These are not seen due to the dark green chlorophyll in the leaf. As temperatures and light intensity decrease in late summer and early fall, chlorophyll breaks down, exposing the yellow pigments.

What are our chances of brilliant fall colors this year, ponders Fizzell. In the Chicago metropolitan area we have had adequate rainfall for good plant growth. Trees and shrubs remaining reasonably free of disease and insect attack have had good conditions for sugar production. Our early fall weather has been rather sunny with cool nights. If things continue as they have without a severe freeze we can expect another beautiful show of Mother Nature's fall handiwork.

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

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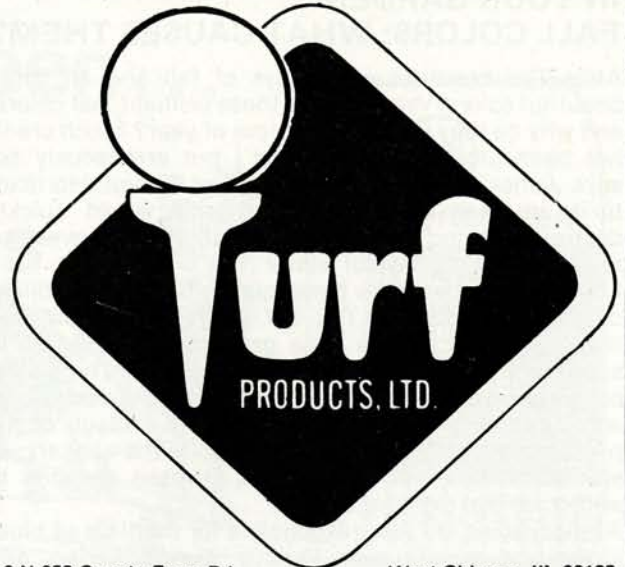
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IN YOUR GARDEN WINTERIZE NOW

During the heat of the summer it's always refreshing to think about the winter, with its cold winds, ice, and sub-zero temperatures. These cool thoughts may also remind you of the detrimental effect a severe winter - like last winter - can have on our ornamental plants.

It's not too early to start preparing for next winter, says Donna Peterson Detrick, Summer Horticulturist, University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service, Rolling Meadows. And a few precautionary steps can reduce the chances for damage.

First make sure your plants have plenty of water. If there is an extended period of dry weather, soak the plants deeply every two to three weeks. To soak - turn on the hose so the water just trickles out of the nozzle. Set the hose near the dripline of the plant (at the edge of the branches) and let the hose run until the water begins to puddle. This may take as long as one or two hours. You may wish to move the hose around the perimeter of the plant to distribute water evenly. Water is particularly important for exposed evergreens which transpire from their leaves all winter.

Do not fertilize woody plants now. The soft growth stimulated by fertilizing will not harden off sufficiently before winter and may be injured.

Avoid excessive pruning now. Again the soft growth which results doesn't harden off well. Plants may be fertilized or pruned safely in the late fall after they are dormant.

Begin to collect mulching materials now. Later you can apply the mulch to tender plants so they are protected in case there is insufficient snow cover.

Hybrid tea roses are not completely hardy here, mostly because of the changeable weather. To prepare roses for the winter avoid fertilization in the late summer. After the leaves drop, cut back the canes so the winds don't whip them around. Dust the soil and plant with Phaltan (folpet) and hill the soil about a foot up the canes. When the soil freezes hard, mulch with straw, leaf mold or like material. Hold this in place with wire or rose canes. Remember that the system should be designed, not to keep the plants warm, but to keep them frozen.

By using a little foresight preparation you may be able to prevent plant damage or loss next winter.

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

"WILL FIT" PARTS A THREAT

The Golf Course Superintendents as a whole are getting better educated and more sophisticated. Their responsibilities dictate a daily up-grading to stay abreast of an ever changing and challenging profession. One of the many responsibilities is the preparation of a maintenance budget and then maintain the golf course within the approved budget. Herein presents a serious problem which the "will fit", "like original", "compared to original equipment", or "copy" can affect the superintendent's continued progress.

For some, it is hard to distinguish between a quick sale at a lower price and the long-range good of the industry. Some may offer a few items that are priced below the brands of reputable manufacturers with local stocking distributors. Their company did not share the cost of product development and testing and can conceivably offer a "copy" or "will fit" at a slightly lower price.

A golf course superintendent and GCSAA past president stated, "As superintendents, we are charged with the responsibility of spending our club's monies wisely in the maintenance of their golfing facilities. Much of our work and the results produced by it would not be possible without the invaluable help we receive from reputable manufacturers and their salesmen."

It is the superintendent's responsibility to act wisely in carefully selecting companies that will help rather than hinder progress. The purchase of parts and supplies from the local stocking distributor of the original manufacturer will ensure you of continued products and with parts supply as required for you to do your job.

The "will fit" parts offer no product training or maintenance helps. He offers a mail order form without local distributor inventory and delivery. Do a few low parts prices mean that much compared to the threat it may create? The golf course superintendent can ill afford to waste the progress of the past or slow developments of the future. Consider the total difference on your parts or equipment purchase and only purchase genuine original manufacturers' products.

**Credit - Patch of Green
J. Wayne Goodwin, V.P.
Lawn & Turf, Inc.**

IN YOUR GARDEN DIVIDE IRIS, DAY LILIES, SPRING BULBS NOW

August is the month to divide perennials such as day lilies, iris, and the spring flowering bulbs, like tulips, daffodils and crocuses. These plants tend to become overgrown after a number of years and flowering is reduced, says Donna Peterson Detrick, Summer Horticulturist University of Illinois Extension Service.

Carefully dig the plant clumps from the ground. Shake off as much soil as possible. Gently, scrub off the remaining soil so that the root structure may be examined. Spread the bulbs out to dry. Be sure to label them so you know what is what.

With a sharp knife, cut out all injured or diseased parts from the iris and day lily roots (rhizomes) and discard them.

Divide the rhizomes into clumps, having a large piece of rhizome and at least two fans of leaves. Large divisions will flower next year. Small divisions may take an extra year.

Sort the dried bulbs by size, discarding the diseased bulbs. The largest bulbs will flower next spring. You may wish to plant the smaller ones in a nurse bed to develop for a year or two.

Since these perennials will occupy the same spot in the garden for several years, work the soil carefully, adding bone meal and organic matter to improve fertility and drainage.

Dust the rhizomes and bulbs with a good fungicide before planting. The rhizome should be spaced 12 to 18 inches apart and planted one to two inches deep in the prepared soil. Water them in thoroughly with a trickle hose.

Plant the bulbs at the correct depth (this varies from type to type) in groups for immediate effect next spring. If the soil has been worked up well, bulbs can be planted by hand, or use a bulb planter.

If you are planning to start a new flower garden, plants, divisions, and bulbs are available in garden centers now.

Get started now before the fall rush begins. You'll be glad next year that you did.

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