

PICTURES FROM ATLANTA



Ray Gerber - Harry Eckhoff



Jean Stewart - Lorraine Gruening



Roxane Williams - Bruce Williams

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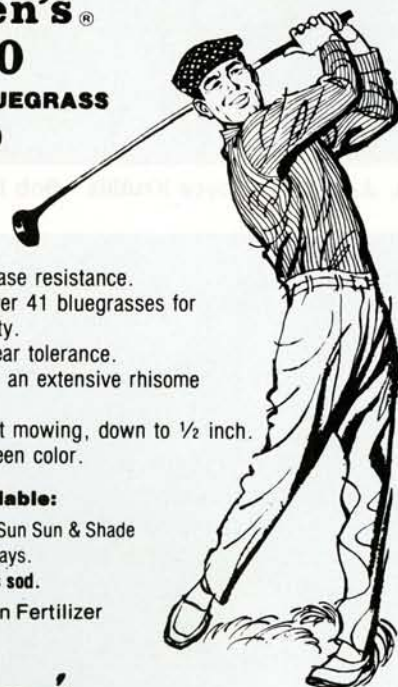
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Ed Fischer - Joe Williamson



A. J. Staudt - Joyce Krutilla - Bob Breen



Doc. Eshelman - Prayer Breakfast Speaker

WINTER DAMAGE

Winter damage that is ordinarily associated with either ice or with free moisture on the surface of the soil is brought about by the inhibition of gas exchange in the soil and around the crowns of plants. The water and/or the ice seal the gases in the soil and the problem may be aggravated as the soil thaws and the ice melts inhibiting gas exchange. Under these conditions a buildup of toxic materials takes place resulting in direct kill of grass. It looks like this was a major factor in "winter kill" this spring with annual bluegrass as well as the direct low temperature kill of annual bluegrass in low or poorly drained places where the crowns became hydrated and frozen. On those locations on greens where samples smelled like sewer gas you may be fairly sure that a lot of damage was associated with the gas exchange problem. Those areas on greens with substantial kill but a soil sample had no foul odor probably were killed by direct low temperature where the crown hydration-freezing situation prevailed.

Before proceeding further it would probably be useful to review some of the characteristics of annual bluegrass. First, annual bluegrass or *Poa annua* is not an annual. It's really a biennial. It flowers and seeds prolifically in the spring and fall. These seeds germinate in the spring and also in the fall. Seeds that germinate in the fall establish new plants that overwinter as new plants while the seeds that germinate in the spring establish plants that may overwinter the next year. In both cases, very young plants and the older more mature plants are susceptible to "winter damage".

One of the other characteristics of annual bluegrass is that if it is growing in free moisture the crowns become hydrated and in this condition become very susceptible to direct low temperature damage. The temperatures really don't have to be very low to kill the grass under those conditions. Also, as a comparison, annual bluegrass will not tolerate submersion nearly as well or as long as the bentgrasses.

To summarize then, it looks like our annual bluegrass was killed in two ways. First, in some situations, it was killed from direct, low temperature stress of hydrated crowns and in other situations from the inhibition of gas exchange and build-up of toxic chemicals and gases in the root zone and around the crown while the surface of the soil was wet during the spring thaw.

Why did it happen this year? It all started last year with a warm dry fall extending into late November. Just prior to freeze-up last fall it rained, moistening the surface soil. The rain was followed by subfreezing temperatures and wet snow accumulation so the grass went into the winter under very moist conditions. In fact, the soil did not freeze as deeply as usual because of mild temperatures. In January a check showed that in many places there was only two or three inches of frost under the snow. Then the thunderstorms in February accentuated the moist situation at the soil surface under the snow. Many superintendents found from one to several inches of ice on the greens at that time. Some removed the ice and others didn't but in any case the situation was set up for direct low temperature kill or for inhibition of gas exchange and poisoning of the plants.

What can we do about it? There are several alternatives. One of them might be to do nothing. If nothing is done the annual bluegrass will be back in June. By the end of July people will probably forget the problems they faced this spring. Another alternative might be to either convert the greens to bentgrass or to increase the bentgrass population on the greens. One procedure would be to simply spike the greens several times

Continued next page

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and overseed either with seed spread by means of a drop spreader or by hydroseeding. Another alternative would be to aerify a green, scarify the surface with a vertical mower (which would also break up the plugs) and then to overseed. Some people might find that they would have better success if they overseeded first and then used the aerifier and the scarifier. Another procedure might be to use the aerification-scarification-overseeding operation plus a top dressing. If top dressing is used you would have to be very careful that you didn't bury the seed too deeply.

It is important to note that aerification will be particularly important in situations where kill was caused by gas exchange problems. Aerification will allow the toxic materials to dissipate faster and for the soil situation to improve rapidly.

If you select Penncross as the bentgrass that you want to establish on your greens, an overseeding rate of 1/2 pound of seed per 1,000 square feet is suggested. If Seaside bent grass or Emerald bentgrass is selected, you may want to use a pound or a pound and a half per 1,000 square feet. If the seed is to be applied dry, there is little problem when you apply it, either before or after the aerification, scarification or spiking. However, if you intend to apply the seed wet, that is through your sprayer, then it would be best applied after you've completed preparation operations. For those superintendents who have irrigation available at this time, it might be useful for them to consider soaking their seed overnight or until the seed is swelled. By doing this you may gain several days in the germination process. However, you must be very careful that once the seed starts to germinate that it has a continuous supply of moisture until it becomes fairly well established.

You may want to consider using a half a pound of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet in the form of a natural organic fertilizer or a non-burning type fertilizer after overseeding to insure an adequate nutrient supply for the new developing seedlings. Of course, you will want to keep people off these overseeded greens during rainy or wet periods.

It may be useful for you to let the membership of your club know what you're trying to do before taking on the task of converting greens to bentgrass at this time. It probably would be useful to let them know what to expect and that the greens will green up later in the spring.

I would like also to suggest that you take pictures or slides and keep records of what you do and how the treatments work out. It may even be useful then for some monthly meeting or to set aside some time at the annual meeting to exchange information, to show slides of before and after and to discuss the successes and failures of all your operations.

Good luck and best wishes for a good year. If I can help, don't hesitate to call. Thank you.

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CDGA GREEN SEMINAR

We have an interesting agenda planned with Rees Jones, golf course architect, the featured speaker and the following topics:

- Re-Shaping of Greens & Re-Contouring Fairways
- Tri-Plex Mowing of Fairways
- Sand Top-Dressing of Greens
- Turf Research Update: Local & National
- Award Presentation to the Bull Sheet

We look forward to seeing you on April 5th, Tuesday, at Butterfield C.C., for the Chicago District Golf Assoc. annual Green Seminar.

**David L. Amory, Chairman
CDGA Green Committee**

PRESAN DEMONSTRATION

SITE - No. 4 Fairway - Bent, Poa, Ryegrass - 44,000 sq. ft.
DATE OF APPLICATION - April 28, 1982
TYPE OF APPLICATION - 400 gal. John Bean with 3/4 KLC 108 Field Jet Nozzle

- Standing pressure 125 psi
- 60 gal. H₂O per acre
- Nalco Trol Drift Retardant
- Watered in product immediately.

NOTE - No. 4 Fairway has a history of crabgrass, both smooth and silver. It is inadequately drained and has little to no air movement. This application was 100% effective in control of smooth crab and even though the rate was not conducive for control of silver crab the population decreased considerably. My plans at present is to treat this fairway again next year using a higher rate in hopes of inhibiting the rest of the silver crab.

I took the remaining pint of PRESAN and sprayed half of my No. 14 green (2860 sq. ft.) at 5.6 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. For the past 3 years the silver crab population has grown to be a bit of a problem. This year I dug out only about half a dozen plants. I will treat this green again next year and hope for 100% control.

**D. L. Godke, Business Manager
Speciality Agricultural Products
Mallinckrodt, Inc.**

DUOSAN DEMONSTRATION

SITE - Tees - Bent, Poa - 55,000 sq. ft.
DATES OF APPLICATION - June 4, 1982; June 22, 1982;
July 6, 1982

RATE OF APPLICATION - 3 oz. per 1000 sq. ft.
TYPE OF APPLICATION - 400 gal. John Bean Sprayer

- Hand gun
- 5½ gal. H₂O per 1000 sq. ft.
- Standing pressure 125 psi

NOTE - Initial application was to be made during the week of May 3rd but due to weather conditions unfavorable for disease development first application was not made until June 4th. At this time there was a slight infestation of leaf spot on bentgrasses and some dollar spot. This application and a drying, warming weather trend checked the leaf spot and showed good control of dollar spot. June 22nd application once again showed good results on dollar spot but on June 29th activity began, especially on tees with a higher percentage of bentgrass which, of course, have a bit more thatch build-up. Even though the disease was spreading we waited until July 6th for the next application. At this time we had sprayed fairways for dollar spot control with a combination of 1991 and Daconil Flowable and saw excellent results. The July 6th application seemed to check the spread of dollar spot but had no curative action on the disease that was present. On July 12th the disease again began to spread and on July 14th we made an application of Chipco 26019 at 1½ oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Even though I have used very little systemics on my tees in the past 6 years I must conclude that I have a resistant strain of dollar spot. From my findings, I feel that I would use Dousan in my overall pesticide program but isolate its use to Spring and Fall applications when I can get good leaf spot control and some dollar spot control.

**D. L. Godke, Business Manager
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ECKHOFF CONTEST A RECORD DRAW

NORTH PALM BEACH, FL — A record number of entries, 95, made the 1982 Harry C. Eckhoff Award contest the most successful ever.

The Eckhoff contest has been held annually since 1979 by the National Golf Foundation to honor excellence in regional publications and newsletters produced by golf-related organizations. The entry deadline for the 1982 contest was December 31.

An eight-person panel chosen by the NGF met twice in January to determine the winners in four basic categories: club and course newsletters, newspapers, magazines and all other golf news publications.

Entries will be judged on appearance, content and other criteria established by the panel. Results will be published in the March issue of the **Golf Market Report**.



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NEWSLETTER ARTICLE ASSIGNMENTS "BULL SHEET"

March	John Berarducci
April	Roger Stewart
May	Julius Albaugh
June	John Stephenson
July	Joe Williamson
August	Dave Behrman
September	Mike Hart
October	Ken Goodman

Easy to follow instructions:

These articles are to be presented to the editor of the **Bull Sheet** one month prior to your month's assignment, i.e. John Stephenson - June - submit to editor by May 10, **no later!** All copies are to be double spaced and type written. You may pick a topic of editorial value or report on special interests related to turf and your profession. Get these articles in early so that Ray can work around your articles space. Be Prompt!

U.S. LEADS WORLD IN GOLF COURSES, GOLFERS

NORTH PALM BEACH, FL—Did you realize that there are more golf courses in the United States - 13,013 - than in the rest of the world **combined?**

Did you know that there are more **golfers** in the U.S. than the rest of the world altogether?

Those are two results of a list compiled by the National Golf Foundation, which found there are an estimated 21,000 golf courses and 30 million golfers in the world.

As of Jan. 1, 1983, there were 13,013 golf courses and 17.6 million golfers in the United States. Those figures were compiled by the NGF, with the number of golfers including "casual" players who play less than 15 rounds a year.

Listed below are figures supplied to the Foundation by 14 golf associations in foreign (non-U.S.) countries, indicating the number of courses and golfers. Among the countries whose official figures have yet to be received are Germany, Spain, Mexico and those in Africa and South America. The estimated number of golf courses and golfers in the world is, therefore, conservative.

Country	Golf Courses	Golfers
1) United States	13,013	17,600,000
2) Great Britain (& N. Ireland)	2,035	1,128,469
3) Australia	1,324	350,000
4) Canada	1,140	---
5) Japan	1,200	10,000,000
6) Scotland	444	600,00
7) New Zealand	380	120,000
8) S. Africa	360	60,000
9) Argentina	250	---
10) Sweden	162	101,000
11) Korea (incl. 58 ranges)	83	160,000
12) Italy	68	14,859
13) Netherlands	36	15,000
14) Switzerland	28	8,000
TOTALS	20,523	30,157,328

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VORLAN DEMONSTRATION

SITE - No. 13 Fairway - Predominantly Poa with some Bent
- 58,000 sq. ft.

DATES OF APPLICATION - June 4, 1982; July 13, 1982; August 4, 1982

RATES OF APPLICATION - 1 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. - 1/2 fairway
- 2 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. - 1/2 fairway

TYPE OF APPLICATION - June 4 application only -

- 400 gal. John Bean with 3/4 KLC 108 Field Jet Nozzle

- Standing pressure 125 psi

- 60 gal. H₂O per acre

- Nalco Trol Drift Retardant

- July 13 & August 4 applications

- Same as above

- Also used Spray Hawk and did two plots; One at 1 oz. - One at 2 oz.

- 5 gal. H₂O per 1000 sq. ft.

NOTE - Initial application was to be made during the week of May 3rd but due to weather conditions unfavorable for disease development first application was not made until June 4. This demonstration was done on our 13th fairway which over the last four years has had a history of severe dollar spot. Half of this fairway was sprayed at 1 oz. and the remaining half at 2 oz. A check plot was maintained at beginning of fairway. This program was set up to be done every 21 days so the next application was due June 26th. However, before this date arrived I received a phone call from Mr. Cecil Kerr requesting me to use a Spray Hawk, which he would furnish, in these tests due to a question of coverage by the Field Jet Nozzle. I agreed to use the Spray Hawk and decided to wait

on the second application as long as I could in hopes of a quick delivery of the Spray Hawk. This became very interesting because the Spray Hawk did not arrive until July 11th and we did not make our application until July 13th - 39 days after our initial application. Well, of course, the check plot was severely infected with dollar spot. The first sign of dollar spot on this check area was June 19th. On July 1st, the half of the fairway sprayed at 1 oz. began to show a very slight infection of dollar spot and the 2 oz. half was immaculate.

On July 13th, the 1 oz. plot had become a little more severe but by no means any major problem. The 2 oz. half was still beautiful although there was some slight activity in a couple spots near the edge of the fairway. 39 days and this fairway was still in top playing condition.

On July 13th we went ahead and made our second application although this time we took part of the fairway and took two passes each at 1 oz. and 2 oz. rates with the Spray Hawk. On August 4th, our third application was made. This application was the same as the July 13th application. At this time inspection of the plots once again showed remarkable results. The 2 oz. plots, Spray Hawk and Field Jet Nozzle, were absolutely free of dollar spot. The 1 oz. plots were excellent except for some very slight activity along the edge of the fairway where the Field Jet Nozzle was used in the application. The 1 oz. Spray Hawk application was also excellent except for slight activity in a patch of bentgrass. The check plot at this time was full of dollar spot.

At this time I must mention that I did make an application of Subdue for Pythium control on August 5th. This treatment was a spot spray treatment where Pythium was noticeably active or spots that we knew would be active by the next day if the weather did not break.

Also, on August 9th, I treated my other fairways for large brown patch. It was not a severe outbreak but it definitely warranted a total application. On this date there was absolutely no sign of large brown patch on the 13th fairway, none in the Vorlan treated areas nor the check plot. Even though the brown patch was in scattered, isolated areas, this fairway was the only fairway with absolutely no infection at all.

This chemical, so far, has looked like a miracle drug but I must now give some bad news. On July 14th I made an application of Bayleton on my fairways, all but No. 13, for Anthracnose. This disease had just begun to affect the turf when this application was made. At this time I sprayed one swath across the 13th fairway for the fun of it.

Almost overnight the orange tint to my fairways began to disappear. On July 16th the Anthracnose was completely cleaned up except on the 13th fairway. The only spot that was not infected with Anthracnose was where we took a swath with the Bayleton. This situation became worse and grew to an epidemic proportion. When I made my August 4th application with Vorlan I hoped to see some results but to no avail. On August 9th I treated the 13th fairway with 1991 at 3 oz. per 1000 sq. ft. This treatment seemed to check the activity of the Anthracnose and on August 16th we fertilized all fairways with 1 lb. of N from 31-3-10 which gave us very nice fill-in of the 13th fairway.

This demonstration was by far the most interesting and I feel gave some of the most astonishing results. This product will definitely be in my pesticide program for next year.

D. L. Godke, Business Manager
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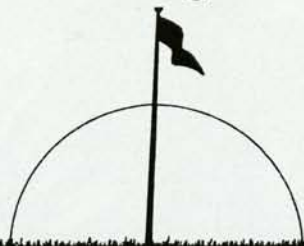
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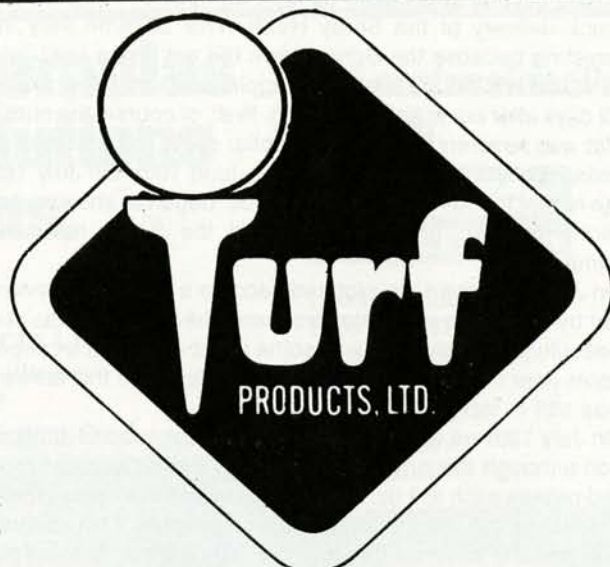
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