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G.C.S.A.A. SURVEY RESULTS

Following are the results of the survey published in the April issue of **The Bull Sheet**.

1. Do you support relocation of GCSAA Headquarters?
Yes - 54%; No - 46%
2. Do you support allocating additional efforts and time in reviewing the possibility of relocating out of Lawrence, KS?
Yes - 56%; No - 44%
3. GCSAA Headquarters should stay in Lawrence, Kansas.
Yes - 49%; No - 51%
4. I will always be a member of the GCSAA because of educational opportunities and personal gain.
Yes - 80%; No - 20%
5. Would you attend four (4) consecutive Monday workshop sessions to review and complete the Golf Course Superintendent's CERTIFICATION EXAM?
Yes - 72%; No - 28%
6. Do you support the CERTIFICATION PROGRAM, whether you become certified or not?
Yes - 80%; No - 20%
7. Are you aware of and do you use the many services provided by GCSAA?
Yes - 72%; No - 28%
8. Would you support hosting the G.C.S.A.A. International Conference and Show in the Chicago area?
Yes - 56%; No - 44%
9. I support the 1983 dues increase because of GCSAA involvement and leadership role in today's golf industry, plus the benefits I receive as an active member.
Yes - 64%; No - 36%
10. Without a doubt, Penn State and its Alumni are the finest one could associate with.

UNANIMOUS

NEWSLETTER ARTICLE ASSIGNMENTS "BULL SHEET"

September
October

Mike Hart
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 I can work around your articles space. Be Prompt!

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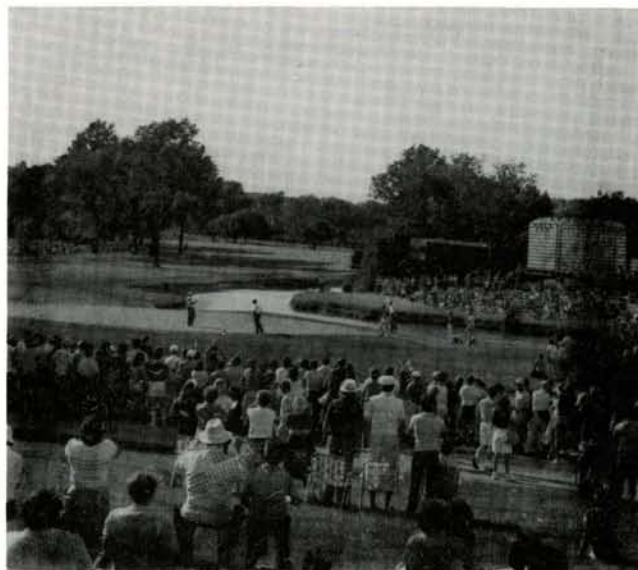
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WESTERN OPEN

The 1983 Western Open is the 80th conducted by the Western Golf Association, and the tenth in succession held at Butler National Golf Club. Butler National has been the home of the Western Open since 1974.

The Western Golf Association (WGA) was founded as an organization of private golf and country clubs in 1899. Originally, there were 10 member clubs, all from the Chicago area. Today, the membership is national, though still concentrated in the Midwest.

The WGA is a non-profit organization of those 450 member clubs, with headquarters located in the Village of Golf, north of Chicago. It was there, at the Glen View Club, that Willie Smith won the inaugural Western Open Championship in 1899. The Western is the second oldest golf championship in America, started only four years after the U. S. Open.

The Western Golf Association, with a long history of service to golf, has three major areas of activity:

*Conducting its three championships - the Western Open and Western Amateur (both since 1899) and the Western Junior (since 1914).

*Administration of the Evans Scholars Foundation, which currently supports some 860 caddies in college and has more than 4,000 alumni.

*Development of programs pertaining to caddie operations.

Support for the WGA's activities comes from the revenue produced through its championships and the contributions of thousands of golfers. The WGA Par Club has a membership of more than 14,000, each of whom make an annual contribution of at least \$100. There are more than 100,000 golfers who support the Evans Scholars program through the purchase of an Evans contributor bag tag.

BUTLER NATIONAL GOLF CLUB

Butler National is a George Fazio-designed course, now ten years old, measuring 7,097 yards and carrying a par of 72, with par on both nines being 36. Paul Butler, the millionaire sportsman who was president and founder of Butler National, gave Fazio free rein and some prized land with which to work. Fazio, whose golf course designs are internationally renowned, spent two years in developing the shape of Butler National and another year in construction.

(continued next page)

Part of the former York Country Club was used, but all of the former holes were eliminated and the terrain was reshaped. The rest was raw land and woods crisscrossed by Salt Creek, plus several polo fields that were part of the Butler property.

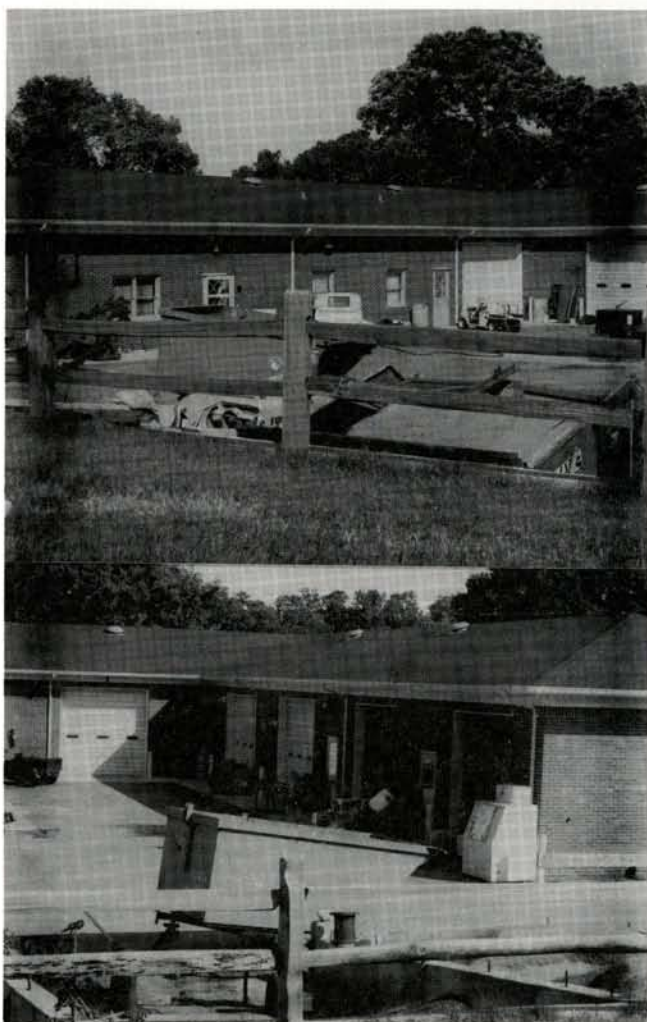
Shortly after the 1980 championship, all the greens at Butler National were reseeded, and the 8th green and putting clock were entirely rebuilt. This was done as a result of a mysterious disease which hit the golf course just a few weeks before the Western that year and killed the particular strain of bent grass which made up the greens. At the same time, a reseeding program was also established for the fairways, converting them from blue grass to bent. That changeover is now complete.

The nine Western Open Championships played at Butler National attest to Fazio's ability to design a demanding test for today's professionals. Several times in the past decade the champion's score in the Western has been the highest winning total of the PGA tour season.

The 12-under par 276 total registered by Tom Weiskopf in last year's championship was a new Butler National record, beating 1981 Champion Ed Fiori's previous record by one stroke.

The Butler National course record for the Western Open is 64, set by Bob Gilder in the first round of last year's championship. Bob posted 10 birdies and an eagle in his spectacular round.

Oscar Miles, CGCS



Butler National G.C. workshop complex

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CHARLES "CHICK" EVANS, JR. 1890 - 1979

He grew up with the game in America, starting as a young caddie before the turn of the century and becoming one of the nation's foremost amateur golfers for more than six decades.

At the time of his death November 6, 1979, Chick Evans left a legacy unparalleled in golf history. As a competitor, he won every available major title. Yet, to him, fame as a player was secondary to founding the golf-based educational charity which has made college possible for thousands of deserving caddies.

Chick was tied indelibly to the Western Golf Association for more than 70 years, first as a contestant, then as founder of the Evans Scholars Foundation, and later as an official. The graduation of hundreds of Evans Scholars each year honors the memory of our beloved Chick.

The full recount of Chick's accomplishments on the golf course requires many pages, but the highlights are obvious.

- *The first to win the U.S. Open and U.S. Amateur in the same year (1916).
- *The only amateur ever to win the Western Open (1910).
- *The first to hold the four major titles of his era: U. S. Open, U. S. Amateur, Western Open and Western Amateur. (Only Jack Nicklaus has done it since).
- *Eight Western Amateur titles in 14 years.
- *Competitor in 50 consecutive U.S. Amateur championships.
- *Four-time member of U. S. Walker Cup team.
- *Election to every golf Hall of Fame.
- *Instrumental in the founding of the PGA, the NCAA golf championship, and many senior tournaments.

WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION EVANS SCHOLARS FOUNDATION

The father of the Western Golf Association's caddie-scholarship program, long recognized as "Golf's favorite charity", was Charles (Chick) Evans, Jr., one of the greatest champions the game has even known. Chick died on November 6, 1979, at the age of 89.

Winner of the National Open in 1916, Evans decided to remain an amateur and in 1930 asked WGA to establish and administer a caddie-scholarship program, funded by the income he received through golf.

Scholarships are awarded to those who has outstanding caddie records, rank in the upper 25 per cent of their class, have financial need and good moral character.

The first two Evans scholars were named in 1930, and more than 4,000 have graduated since the program started. Currently, there are more than 860 Evans scholars enrolled at 25 universities across the nation and approximately 225 new awards are made every year.

An Evans scholarship is a grant, not a loan. It covers full housing and tuition and is renewable for four years. The average value of each grant is approximately \$8,000.

The Foundation owns and maintains Chapter houses at 14 major universities. The Chapters are at Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Marquette, Miami of Ohio, Michigan State, Minnesota, Missouri, Northwestern, Ohio State, Purdue and Wisconsin.

This unique program, the largest individually supported scholarship program in the world, enables golfers to "put

something back into" the game they enjoy so much. Some 100,000 golfers contribute up to \$20 each year through the Evans scholars bag-tag program. WGA's par club, whose members contribute at least \$100 annually, is recognized as golf's most elite club and boasts a membership of more than 14,000.

Many golf associations now sponsor caddie-scholarship programs. Nineteen are grouped under the WGA banner into the Evans Scholars Foundation.

Evans scholars, past and present, play an active part in the program. They contribute financially to the Foundation and serve as advisors in career counseling to active scholars. They also assist WGA in many of its activities, including the annual Western Open Championship.

Some 400 scholars, past and present, are working this week in conducting this championship. From leaderboards to parking lots, the Evans scholars contribute thousands of man-hours to insure that the Western Open will continue to be a success.

LEAF GALLS ON SHADE TREES

Galls are abnormal growths which occur on many plants. Galls come in a variety of shapes, sizes and colors depending on the insect, disease or environmental condition that caused them. According to Stacy Lee Barden-Chavez, University of Illinois Horticulturist in Cook County, those galls caused by insects are most common. A chemical reaction takes place between the insect and plant thus forming a gall. Although insect galls are unsightly, they really don't hurt shade trees.

Succulent oak galls are common this year on pin oaks and other oaks. These galls appear as green growths at the base of the leaves. Tiny non-stinging wasps lay eggs on the leaves. In the spring when the eggs hatch, the larvae burrow into the leaves thereby causing leaves to form galls around the insect. Usually the oak leaves will continue to develop to full size. Galls are not produced again until the following spring. Honey locust pod galls are actually deformed leaflets. Leaflets become small green to reddish balls about 1/8 inch in diameter. These galls are caused by a fly which lays its egg on the leaves. Throughout the summer the fly will have several generations each time producing more galls. The thornless varieties of honey locust seem to be the favorite of the flies.

Maple bladder galls appear in the spring as green-pin head sized lumps on the upper surface of leaves on maples and box elders. These galls are caused by mites which have several generations throughout the summer. When the galls first appear they are green but shortly turn red.

Hackberry nipple galls are caused by psyllids a close relative of the aphid. In the spring the adult lays their eggs on hackberry leaves. The immature psyllids emerges from these eggs causing a green nipple-like gall to form around them as the leaves develop. Only one generation is produced each summer.

Generally, says Mr. Chavez, control measures are not recommended for gall producing creatures, since galls on leaves usually cause no apparent harm to the tree. However, malathion spray may be applied in spring to control the gall producing insects on maples, hackberries and oaks. This spray reduces the amount of galls that may appear on the plants. Although the appearance of the leaves may be different from normal, seldom is the gall infestation large enough to be noticeable except by close inspection.

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STALKING THE WILD CANADIAN GOOSE

Like many courses in the area, Bryn Mawr is blessed with a population of Canadian geese. To those of you not entirely familiar with this water fowl, I will give a brief account of their assets and liabilities.

The Canadian goose is a very majestic bird in flight, upon landing on water and swimming about. If they would stay in the air or in the water their presence could be thoroughly enjoyed on the golf course. Naturally this is not the case. This goose doesn't just wander up on the grass, it enjoys munching on it. Munching may be a misnomer. Devouring golf ball size chunks of sod is closer to reality. Geese are also very aggressive during mating season. I have received several reports of attacks on golfers. I personally had one goose start to fly at me (about head high) from a distance of 25 yards as I approached its nesting area. Their most annoying habit is leaving large quantities of fecal matter strewn all over the course. I believe this bird must produce fecal matter equal to at least twice its own body weight daily. All in all on the golf course, this bird's liabilities outweigh its assets.

Having reached this conclusion, what can be done to eliminate or at least decrease their population to a tolerable number? (perhaps one or two)

The Canadian goose is a protected species, therefore it cannot be hunted except during a very short season with a special permit. A representative of the National Fish and Wildlife Service informed me although they could not be shot, they could be harassed. He gave me several boxes of "shell crackers". These are basically blank shotgun shells that explode about 200 feet downrange. After several days of firing at them every morning, the geese left for a few weeks. Upon their return, I tried scaring them away again. This time I succeeded only in moving them back and forth between the two ponds on our course. After a week of this the geese would only take off, fly around in a circle and land in the same spot. The shell crackers do work quite well for shotgun starts.

Our next attempt was to use swans to discourage proliferation of the geese. At first we were going to try live swans. This notion was reconsidered shortly after an article appeared in the Tribune telling the tale of a fisherman who died as a result of an encounter with a swan.

Styrofoam swans were the next choice. This was determined after a number of articles appeared claiming success with this method in Connecticut. Our first batch of "swans" were from a Mateus wine display. After removing the Mateus logo, our swans were put in place. One member told me, "Those swans are so graceful you'd almost think they were artificial." For some reason or other the geese disappeared for a period of a couple months. (I believe they got a good laugh then felt sorry for me) There being safety in numbers, when the geese returned they were double in population.

This past winter I learned, that just any old arrangement of swans won't do. One must have a "family system" of swans. After purchasing three "systems" for a total of \$400.00, I was set to try again. My "families" in place, I began to stalk the existing geese and was prepared to fire my trusty shell crackers at the precise moment. I slowly approached the geese, starting from about 200 yards away. This was in accordance with the instruction manual I received with my swans. As I got nearer the geese became more and more agitated, "Gee", I thought, "just like my manual says." As I got closer to the moment of truth my pulse quickened in expectation. I raised my gun, at the precise moment and I fired. When the smoke cleared, the geese had moved approximately one foot. Repeated firings met with the same

results. The geese actually moved closer to the swans. (probably for protection). My hopes dashed, I have gone back to the drawing board.

I am open to suggestions if anyone has any. I was told to try putting a wetting agent in the lake. The surfactant would break the surface tension on the feathers and cause the geese to sink. "Hmm, I wonder if the swan families would sink also?"

Mike Nass, Bryn Mawr C.C.
Credit - Verdure 6/83

PINCH YOUR PETUNIAS

Get ready to pinch your petunias as soon as the hot weather appears. Petunias are thermoperiodic, so their growth habit varies according to temperature and daylength. At temperatures of 62 degrees F and below, the plants will always be well-branched, bushy, compact and multi-flowered. From 63 degrees to 75 degrees F, day length affects the plants' growth habit. If they receive less than 12 hours of daylight at these temperatures they will be single stemmed and have only one flower. Long days at these temperatures will produce more ideal-looking plants. At temperatures over 75 degrees F, day length no longer has an effect, and the plants will always be tall and leggy and bear very few flowers.

Pinch petunias at planting time in the early spring to encourage branching and flowering. By the second week in July they need a second pinching. Cut off each stem about three or four inches above ground level, weed, fertilize and clean up dead and dying leaves. You will have flowers again in about two weeks. Pinch again in mid August and near the end of September (early in September if frost dates in your area come early) to maintain the display.

American Horticulturist, May 1983

A PREPLANNED PROGRAM OF ATTACK EFFECTIVELY CONTROLS TURF PESTS

Although each golfing season can include unwelcome turfgrass pests, it also means another opportunity to improve pest control efforts.

"Superintendents know white grubs and surface feeders — cutworms, sod webworms and armyworms — will hit sometime during the golfing season," states Dr. Price Parham, TUCO Plant Health Specialist, Research and Development. "But what they can't predict is how extensive infestations will be."

Insect pressures vary each year, so Parham recommends taking regular evaluations of your turf to pinpoint insect problems. "The most important thing to remember when controlling insects, is not to treat blindly," says Parham. "Adopt a monitoring program to diagnose which insect is causing the damage. By using economic threshold guidelines prior to insecticide application, an economical, environmentally sound approach to insect control is possible."

To be successful, base the insect control program upon turf pests' life cycles, signs of turfgrass damage and when damage is most likely to occur.

Surface Feeders —

The surface feeding trio — armyworms, cutworms and sod webworms — have similar characteristics:

- 40 to 50-day life cycles
- a possible two to three generations produced each year
- larva appear two weeks after peak adult flight activity
- night feeders

(continued next page)

The shoot-feeding armyworm destroys turfgrass and leaves behind circular, defoliated areas. The cutworm severs stems and leaves at the soil surface, leaving circular patterns up to the size of half-dollars. The sod webworm defoliates shoots to the soil level, resulting in irregular brown patches.

Turfgrass specialists estimate that each sod webworm larva can consume 20 square inches of grass leaf area during its 20- to 40-day average lifespan. A cutworm larva can ruin 36 square inches of turf in its lifetime.

Cutworms and armyworms may be a problem from May through July and again in August and September. Sod webworms are troublesome from May through August, with the most severe damage appearing in July and August.

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**

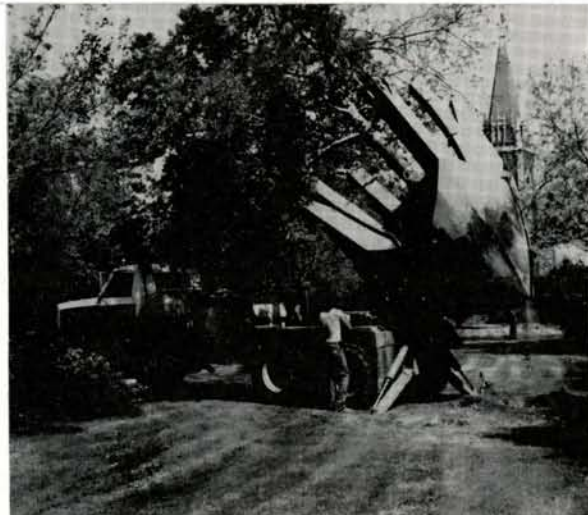
A very little boy came home dejected from his first day at school.

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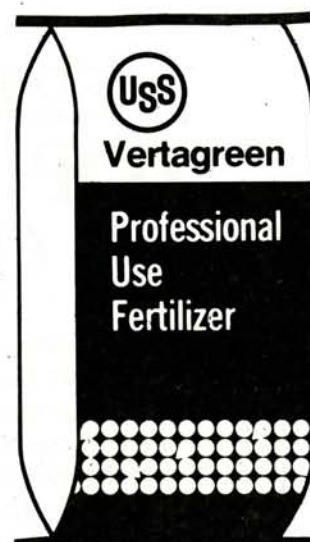
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