Making Tradeoffs for the Better

by Brady Surrena Fermenta Plant Protection Co.

Man has been trying for centuries to alter his environment so it will suit his needs more effectively. This also applies to those of us dedicated to increasing the aesthetic and functional value of the turf. We accomplish this by mowing, fertilizing, irrigating, and applying pesticides in order to sustain a functional vegetative cover under totally unnatural conditions. We try to maintain monocultures of one or a few species when diversity is the rule of nature. The ecosystem is constantly trying to revert back to a natural state. We prevent this from happening through the use of modern chemicals. But some of these chemicals often cause further change in the already unnatural ecosystem.

We must be able to react to problems quickly, and to anticipate changes in the ecosystem resulting from our actions. Although evolution takes place with every change, the usage of certain pesticides and their effects on target as well as non-target organisms magnifies the occurrences of this normally subtle change in the ecosystem. Glaring examples of this exist when certain preemergent herbicides are applied to control grassy weeds. While the weeds are effectively controlled, the damage done to the root system of non-target or desirable fairway turf is unacceptable. Root inhibition of the desirable turf species removes their competitive edge and predisposes them to greater injury from disease and insects as well as encroachment from other weeds not controlled by the herbicides.

Interfering with nature's balance is also evident when long

lasting systemic fungicides are applied. Although it is very convenient to only spray once a month, the species specific nature of these fungicides not only eliminate a very narrow segment of harmful fungi, but also beneficial fungi that act as natural predators to help keep the entire fungus community in balance. Fungicides must be applied so as to maintain a balance that helps keep the beneficial soil microorganism at a constant level so they can aid in disease control.

Fungicides are very important tools in the high maintenance turf business. However, when planning a spray program, the effects of the various fungicides on the entire system and in particular, the beneficial non-target microorganism need to be considered. For example, Bayleton effectively eliminates a segment of harmful microorganisms, but constant use and high rates also eliminate beneficial fungus that help keep diseases in check. Diseases like brown patch, that are normally held in check are allowed to infect the turf unrestrained by beneficial microorganisms. Fungicides which are specific and long lasting are valuable if they are understood and used properly. Promising research has demonstrated that lower rates of systemic fungicides with broad spectrum contact fungicides will not only enhance disease control, encompassing many more diseases, but also reduce the adverse effect on beneficial organisms by not interrupting the system for an extended period of time. The tradeoff in this case is more frequent applications of systemic and contact tank mixes, but the benefits are a larger number of harmful microorganisms can be suppressed while at the same time allowing beneficial fungi to rebuild and perform their function before the next application. (cont'd. bottom of page 9)



Golfers Rely on You. You Can Rely on Layne.

For complete water supply services, pump repairs, preventive maintenance programs and more including:

- Pump Sales Lineshaft, Submersible, Fire
- Expert Pump Repair
- Well and Pump Preventive Maintenance Programs
- Engineered Water Well Construction
- Well Rehabilitation
- Aquifer Evaluation
- Complete Hydrology Services
- Exploration Drilling



Layne-Western Company, Inc.

721 West Illinois Avenue Aurora, IL 60506 312/897-6941

BIRCHMEIER? What's a Birchmeier?

BIRCHMEIER back pack sprayers are Swiss quality products, renowned for their long life. They have proved their worth all over the world under a variety of climatic conditions.

Special features of the BIRCH-MEIER backpack sprayers:

1. Pump mechanism situated outside the tank, so that it does not come into contact with the corrosive liquid for any length of time.

2. The machine is well balanced and fits comfortably on the operator's back.

3. The tank is made of corrosion resistent hard polyethylene, incorporating a UV light inhibitor, mounted in a solid metal base of stainless steel. Special attention was given to wall thickness and strength.

4. Large opening with a tight-fitting bayonet lid with filter.

5. The diameter of the piston is approximately 1½ inches [37mm], giving a very good capacity of the pump. The rubber seal of the piston can be adjusted. The suction and pressure ball-valves are of stainless steel, situated one above the other and easily inspected or replaced.

6. Spare parts on both sprayers are identical and interchangeable.

7. A lubricating sleeve fitted in the piston tube allows the piston to be greased quickly. The two shaft bearings at the side are self-lubricating. The ease of lubrication, makes the system easy to work with.

8. The trigger control is the best of its kind. Made of solid brass, and designed to last a lifetime. Equipped with clip mechanism to hold valve open, for ease of operation.

9. Each sprayer is equipped with two precision nozzles for herbicides, [flood jet] and one nozzle for pesticides [cone].

hicq

10. Special equipment available.

 Extendable aluminum telescopic wand that extends 3 to 7 ft. [1-2m]

 Spray boom with 4 nozzles for herbicide application. Spray width 53.5 inches [136cm]

| Technical Data | FLOX 2½ gal. | IRIS 3½ gal. | SENIOR 5 gal. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Weight # | 11 | 11.4 | 12.1 |
| Tank Capacity | 2.6 gals. | 3.9 gals. | 5.2 gals. |
| Max. Working Pressure | 84 PSI | 84 PSI | 84 PSI |

BIRCHMEIER— THE BETTER SPRAYER.

911 Hilltop Drive • Itasca, Illinois 60143•(312) 773-5555

Turf & Irrigation Inc.



Upcoming Events — Mark Your Calendar

 July 21 — MAGCS monthly meeting at Palatine Hills
 July 30-August 3 — Western Open at Butler National
 August 6 — ILCA Field Day at Schroeder's Nursery, Grayslake
 August 7 — Indiana Coalition for Environmental Concern at Indianapolis

August 7 — University of Illinois Turfgrass Field Day at Urbana August 18 — MAGCS monthly meeting, Bartlett Hills September 8 — MAGCS monthly meeting at Deer Creek G.C. October 6 — MAGCS monthly meeting at Wilmette C.C. November 10-12 — Penn State Turf Conference December 9-11 — North Central Turfgrass Exposition January 26-February 3 — GCSAA Conference in Phoenix

Len Berg, CGCS has been nominated to the GCSAA Board of Directors by the Chicagoland GCSA. Len feels that the GCSAA has to concern themselves in two areas: (1) membership growth and (2) media communications. He states that there are more than 14,000 golf courses in the U.S. and less than 25% of the golf course superintendents are members of GCSAA. He also feels greater need should be directed into media communication via television and newspapers.

The joint association meeting at Eagle Ridge in Galena was a success back in May. (It's a shame some items seem so late in reporting, but due to the deadlines of getting this newsletter out at times it just can't be helped). The ITF came away winners with receiving a Toro PGM III from Tri-State Turf and Beckworth Turf. Also donated was \$2,500.00 from Brayton Chemical, Dow Chemical and Union Carbide. The golf courses were beautiful and difficult. Bob Graunke and his staff did an excellent job as being hosts and making everyone feel at home and welcomed. What a beautiful place to work and live!

Help Wanted

Assistant Superintendent for Kemper Lakes Golf Course. Position open now for hard working person with golf course maintenance experience and turf schooling. Contact — Clauss Brothers, Inc., 529-2502.

Golf Car Mechanic Wanted

Small engine repair, gas & electric motors. Experience necessary. Must have valid driver's licence and own tools (basic), American and Metric. Good starting salary, good company benefits. Ask for Bob, 438-5511.

Congratulations to Betsy & Tom Prichard on the birth of their second daughter, Katie Alexandrea who arrived on June 2, 1986.

Bruce Williams reports that all of the speakers have been chosen for the NCTE in December.

Craig Marfia had the Crystal Lake course in excellent condition for the June meeting where there were 72 for golf and 80 plus for dinner. Craig has been having problems with his new installation of the watering system that he and his crew installed. It seems that an order of tees proved to be defective and he has had 13 of them crack and split on his this year. Nothing like coming out on a Sunday morning and find a new lake on the course.

If you don't have a CDGA handicap, get six scores into Ray Schmidt so he can get you a card. You need to tell him the course and the score.

Back to Back Holes in ONE !!!!!!

Brian Winkel, the technical sales representative for Cleary Corporation was playing the Tara Greens Executive Par Three course during a sales meeting in April and scored back to back HOLES IN ONE! Brian set a new course record with that accomplishment. Not too bad for a lefty.

CHAUN TARA GREENS Manth) BRIAN GOLF CENTER 00 1 60 3 3 PITCH 'N PUTT 0 2 42 3 3 3 3 97 3 Ð 4 4 4 61 3 3 3 3 5 81 3 4 3 6 62 0 0 3 443 7 78 3 8 64 3 4 3 3 9 47 3 3 2 592 27 23 v8 V8 Total WINK TARA GREENS GOLF CENTER 1111 SOMERSET STREET SOMERSET, NEW JERSEY (201) 247-8284 Winkel Signed Thut Atteste 3.0 4/19/86 Date

Roger Stewart was appointed by President Behrman to fill the vacancy on the Board of Directors with the resignation of Joe Williams at the June meeting. Welcome back, Roger!

Turning Up the Earth?

Call 1-800-892-0123, the toll-free number for **Joint Utility Locating Information for Excavators**, 48 hours before you start any deep digging project, to protect yourself and your underground facilities from damage.

J.U.L.I.E. operates 24 hours, 365 days. They'll want to know the Section Number of Quarter Section Number of your property in order to help you best. You can find this information on your real estate tax bill or on the plat maps available in the Building and Zoning Division.

The bright-color spray paint you may have noticed codes where utilities are located:

yellow — gas, oil, or petroleum red — electric orange — communication, telephone, TV blue — potable water green — sewer

The Illinois Turfgrass Foundation Needs Our Support

With close to 300 members statewide the Illinois Turfgrass Foundation is a major source for research funding and dissemination of information concerning turfgrasses. The ITF is responsible for organizing and conducting the North Central Turfgrass Exposition which is fast becoming the best regional turfgrass conference in the midwest. The **Illinois Turfgrass Update**, mailed to the membership, is an informative publication with research updates from the University of Ill.

Funding in recent years has enabled the state of Illinois to add a Turfgrass Pathologist, Dr. Henry Wilkinson, to the staff at the University of Illinois. This is a direct result of money budgeted by the ITF and in cooperation with the CDGA and the Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents.

The annual dues for the ITF are \$65 with a minimum of \$25 earmarked for turfgrass research. Members receive a \$15 reduction in registering for the North Central Turfgrass Exposition.

The recent **Illinois Turfgrass Update** published a list of the current members of the ITF. It was surprising that of 300 members there were only 75 golf courses represented that were either members of the Chicagoland or Midwest Associations. Please consider supporting the ITF in the future. Put your dollars to work for turfgrass research in the state of Illinois.

Bruce R. Williams, CGCS





"I.T.F. Golf Outing Nearly Set" "Evanston to Co-Host"

The Illinois Turfgrass Foundation has received word that Evanston Golf Club will be one of the two golf courses to host the 1986 Northern Illinois I.T.F. Golf Day. Arrangements are being worked out for ticket sales and promotion for the September 15th golf day. Our committee personnel include: Carl Hopphan, Don Spier, Mike Nass, John Turner, Fred Opperman, Dennis Wilson and Pete Leuzinger.

Watch for specific announcements in the August **Bull Sheet**. And please, Superitnendents and your assistants, get registered handicaps for official entry for the first annual Dom Grotti Trophy.

The day will be informal, with plenty of food, refreshments, prizes, raffles and enthusiastic support for I.T.F. and research for turf in the State of Illinois.

"Aloha"

What a Gift God gave me,
When He gave me Friends like You.
Thank You for Your thoughtfulness,
In making a Dream come true.
When I walk Hawaiian Shores,
Wearing a broad smile.
I'll think about my Friends back Home,
And Stroll along in Style.

Kenneth R. Zanzig



Roseman Tractor Equipment Co.

Joe Roseman, Sr., was founder of the company. Born in Philadelphia in 1888, he began as a caddie at the Philadelphia CC. After building up a playing reputation in the East he was invited by the Des Moines CC to join them as a instructorprofessional. He accepted the offer and moved to Iowa in 1907. It was in Des Moines that he first began to think about greater efficiency and economy in grasscutting operations. Mowers in those days were horse-drawn. and though automotive traction was still a thing of the future. Roseman made his first break with tradition when he expanded a single-unit mower (a Coldwell model) by developing a hitch for a three-gang unit.

As everyone knows, in the first decades of the twentieth century it wasn't always easy to distinguish between professional,

teacher, greenkeeper and architect and Joe Roseman was one of the unclassifiable pioneers who had something of all of these occupations in him. He eventually undertook the layout of several courses in the Chicago area. After a year at Racine he moved, in 1913, to Westmoreland — a club he was to serve in various capacities for the next eleven years. "It was at Westmoreland that I met him for the first time," recalls Herb Graffis. "He was one of the first men in the country to make course maintenance a business."

Our company has been in business for 67 years. The company was incorporated after World War II. We were awarded a Ford Tractor Dealer franchise for the sale and service of tractors and other attachments.

Front End loaders came into being about 1947, followed by the Sherman Back-Hoe which revolutionized the material handling and labor problem for golf courses, parks, etc. Hot on the heels of the Back-Hoe came the Arps Trencher which was capable of digging trenches up to 20'' wide and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ' deep.

We sell and service Roseman gang mowers, both ground drive as well as power driven reels, in five or seven-lift and fold gangs. Vertical reels are available for thatching turf.

Tiller Rakes, Rotary mowers, Dedoes, Tree-Green and Fairway Aerifiers and many other attachments are available.

Roseman personnel:

| Warren J. Roseman | President |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Lewis P. Roseman Vice | President |
| James E. Hoffman Vice | |
| Vern Rascher Sales | Manager |
| Don Gerken Parts | |
| Ron Kessler Service | |





GOLF COURSE ARCHITECTS 639 First Bank Drive, Palatine, Illinois 60067 (312) 358-8884

CENTURY CONTRACTORS, INC.

4011 W. 165 St., Tinley Park, IL 60477

(312) 596 • 7645

GOLF COURSE EXCAVATING GREEN CONSTRUCTION

Will tailor any project to include your personnel to keep your costs down.





PAARLBERG CHEMICALS

featuring

| •V | ertag | Fertilizer | ilizer | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------|---------|--|
| - | | nt Chemica Chemica | | | |
| •□ | acon | il - Dactha | | | |
| | | oprayers | uppli | 20 | |
| | | | uppin | | |
| Quality | • | Value | • | Service | |
| 1840 | E. 17 | 2nd St., S | o. Ho | lland | |
| 312-474-3086 | | | 312-258-3485 | | |





Phone (312) 485-6023

9242 Broadway • Brookfield, Illinois 60513

CUSTOM FORMULATED FERTILIZERS • Granular or Liquid

- Bagged or Bulk Delivery
- Tyler Enterprises, Inc.
- specifications at no extra cost

Formulated to your

Rt. 53, Elwood, IL 60421 815-423-5808

- Turf Chemicals
- Grass Seed
- R & R Replacement Parts

KOELPER BROS., INC.

Golf Course Building and Remodeling 444 E. Mors Avenue Wheeling, Illinois 60090

312-438-7881 DANIEL I. KOELPER 312-541-9182 VICTOR C. KOELPER

FOR THE FINEST IN SOD THORNTON'S SOD NURSERY

312 - 742-5030

Rt. 2 Box 72

Elgin, Ill. 60120

one acre size lake

AIR-O-LATOR CORPORATION

OXYGEN TRANSFER IN EXCESS OF 4-LBS PER HOUR FOR EACH HP

PREVENT and OXYGEN CONTROL DEPLETION ALGAE

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS Famous FRANKLIN submersible motor – water-cooled, water-lubricated, totally enclosed and lightning protected. Stainless steel construction prevents corrosion. 1/3-HP moves 350-gallons of water per minute. Only 7-amps under full load at 115-volts. 3450-RPM. Low current cost. 230-volts available - 3.5-amps. Must specify on order.





PREVENTS SUMMER KILL & WINTER KILL

Trees That Talk

The following article is reprinted with permission from the June 1985 issue of The Potlatch Story.

When trees talk to each other, they apparently don't just stand around idly shooting the breeze. There is growing scientific evidence that, far from being helpless giants, trees engage in active, organized warfare against ravenous insects and microorganisms. When they communicate, their conversations invariably center on defensive strategy.

Such recent findings refute the deep-rooted belief that trees and other plants are passing beings. For centuries, man assumed that plants were at the mercy of Mother Nature and subject to the whims of the weather, predatory birds and parasites that served to limit the pest population. Although it is true that trees can't run away from their enemies, they aren't helpless victims of insects and other creatures that can freely munch away at them, either.

Field studies conducted at several universities reveal that trees have a kind of neighborhood alert system to warn each other of impending danger. **Dr. David Rhoades**, an organic chemist, and zoologist at the University of Washington in Seattle, was the first to present documented evidence that trees "talk."

"Plant communication was somewhat of a serendipitous discovery," Rhoades admits. "In the last 10 years or so, evidence has been building to support the observation that plants produce defensive chemicals in their leaves that increase in direct response to an insect infestation. In 1979, I was studying what happens to willow trees when attacked by tent caterpillars. What we started to find was that not only were attacked trees responding defensively, so were unattacked trees. We got the idea that some sort of communication was going on here and did addi-



Nels J. Johnson, Tree Experts, Inc. SINCE 1930

Nels J. Johnson, Sr. Nels J. Johnson, Jr. - Karl G. Johnson Complete, economical tree service for Private Estates, Parks, Municipalities, Golf Courses, Cemeteries, Schools, Industrial Areas.

All phases of Arboriculture, Diagnosing, Pruning, Treating, Transplanting, Fertilization, Hydraulic and Mist Spraying. Removals. Stump Routing. Municipal Forestry. Chemotherapy for elms, and other trees. • FULLY INSURED •

Graduate -- Licensed Arborists MAIN OFFICE - 912 Pitner Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60202 Phones: GReenleaf 5-1877 - GR 5-5255 Hinsdale, Illinois - FA 5-0970



tional experiments."

In the initial study, Rhoades paired willow trees into two groups, one for experiment and another control group situated nearby. He infested the experimental trees with tent caterpillars and left the other willows alone. Two week later, he removed leaves from both the experimental and control trees and fed them to caterpillar larvae in the laboratory. As suspected, the larvae eating leaves from the test trees showed slower growth, indicating the leaves were emitting unappetizing chemicals. But to Rhoades' surprise, larvae dining on the unattacked control leaves developed more slowly, too.

Since the study was conducted with strictest controls, Rhoades wondered whether the attacked trees were somehow warning the neighboring willows to arm themselves by broadcasting monoterpenes, organic chemicals in a vapor state. Either that, Rhoades concluded, or the control trees were detecting pheromones, chemicals secreted by the caterpillars to attract other insects.

To confirm his theory, Rhoades repeated the study, only this time adding a third control group located several miles away from the test site. Again the larvae feeding on the leaves from both the test and nearby control trees grew at a retarded rate, while those fed leaves from the distant controls grew normally. It was obvious that the neighboring trees had mobilized their defenses.

Meanwhile scientists elsewhere were producing evidence that corroborated Rhoades' earlier findings. At Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, Jack Schultz, an entomologist, and Ian Baldwin, a biologist, have been working with sugar maple and poplar in a controlled, indoor environment. Instead of subjecting the trees to an insect attack, they mechanically ripped the leaves of test trees, leaving the control group in the same chamber and another control in another chamber unharmed. A later analysis of the leaves showed that the test group, along with the nearby controls, developed phenolics, noxious compounds disliked by insects. Leaves from the trees in the other room showed no change. Whatever communication went on appeared to be trunk-to-trunk and not through telepathy.

In an article in *Mosaic*, a journal of the National Science Foundation (March/April 1983), Schultz speculates that trees not only signal each other, but leaves on a single tree play a cunning strategy game with predators. Schultz says that by varying chemical compounds from leaf to leaf, trees engage the feeding insect in a deadly "shell game." The catepillar is forced to roam about the tree trying to guess which leaves are nourishing and which are noxious, and in doing so, it becomes more conspicuous to hungry birds. The tactic also serves to hamper the development of the caterpillar since it can't comfortably browse in one spot.

Schultz also notes that catepillars rarely eat a leaf entirely and wonders whether this half-finished meal is the result of a swift and unsavory chemical change in the leaf. Schultz has been conducting tests on these theories.

All these experiments are leading to the conclusion that trees aren't as defenseless as they appear. They have developed a sophisticated chemical arsenal that could make any worm buggy. Some trees give insects indigestion by clogging their systems with gluey tannins, lignins and phenols. At other times, trees concoct phoney amino acids to trick insects into eating defective protein that will stunt their growth. And hypersensitive plant cells have been shown to commit "sacrificial suicide" to set off the chain reaction that starts production of defensive chemicals.

This coordinated activity does not seem farfetched to Rhoades. "There's lots of visible synchronized behavior in plants," he says. "Plants often flower and fruit together. It makes sense that this synchronization involves some communication. It's possible they communicate about other things as well."

Rhoades also points out that synchronized fruiting may be a protective act, whereby the plants saturate the predator with goodies. While a few plants may succumb to the insect banquet, the group itself is able to survive.

One may ask, however, if plants are so smart, why do they fall prey to insect outbreaks? "It takes a while for plants to get it together to defend themselves," Rhoades explains. "Once they get organized, the insects usually move on." Rhoades speculates that trees appear to acquire short-term immunity from insect predators, such as spruce budworms and larch budmoths. Once the immunity wears off, the trees become vulnerable again to insect invasions. This possibly explains why regional insect outbreaks happen at regular intervals.

This research hold intriguing possibilities for forest management. "One practical application would be to turn the trees on before the outbreak so we can prevent damage," Rhoades says. "One way would be to release these defensive gases in trace quantities to mobilize trees into action."



<text><section-header><image><text><text><text>



Site of the Joint Association Meeting May 19, 1986





Host Bob Guranke

Dr. Thomas Fermanian



Fred Who? and "Pass the Bud, Benson"

Photos by Mary Robbins from Top Soil Testing Service



BROOKSIDE SOIL TESTING and IRRIGATION WATER ANALYSIS

includes a complete report, and recommendations for producing quality turf on golf courses.

ADVANTAGES:

- Improves the environment of the grasses and eliminates turf diseases
- · Decreases expenses for pesticides
- · Reduces thatch and eliminates fairway renovation
- Decreases expenses for costly fertilizers
- · Healthy turf attracts more golfers and increases income

Contact:

Golf course specialists for over 20 years

V. J. Zolman and Son 2618 Harvey Avenue Berwyn, Illinois 60402

Phone: (312) - 788-4565 (312) - 461-3679