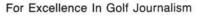
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1987 Board of Directors

Official Photographer Raymond Schmitz

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President's Message



Believe it or not, we have only about four weeks of hot summer weather remaining for this season. Within the next month, we will be planning and preparing for our fall projects once again. It was really nice to have a week of cool weather in mid-July to break up the string of 90° plus days. The first two weeks in July provided excellent pythium weather. I hope the dog days of August are cool enough to prevent turf loss and prevent us from losing our sanity.

If you are looking to get away from the golf course for a day, or want to gain some valuable information on turfgrass research, try to attend the Illinois Turfgrass Foundation Field Day on Thursday, August 6. The University of Illinois presents to all the professionals in the turfgrass industry a half-day tour of the turf plots and on-going research. The presentation includes current research and continuing studies on herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, growth regulators, cultivar evaluations, and management studies. By attending the field day we show our support for the University of Illinois. We also receive a tremendous amount of valuable information from researchers and cohorts in the industry. I would hope to see more superintendents from the Chicago area attend the field day this year than has been the case in past years.

The July 14th meeting at the Village Greens of Woodridge was very well attended with 93 golfers and 120 for dinner. The weather was absolutely perfect for mid-July and the golf course was in excellent condition considering the summer heat and drought stress. I want to thank Len Berg and all the friendly people on staff there for their hospitality and a very enjoyable day. The next M.A.G.C.S. meeting will be at Turnberry Country Club on August 24. I hope many members of the association can attend this meeting and enjoy the golf course and the newly remodeled clubhouse.

M.A.G.C.S. will be having a hospitality tent set up at the Western Open at Butler National Golf Club. The dates are Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, August 21, 22, and 23. The tent will be open from 11 to 3 with each day being split into two, two-hour shifts. Each session will have a Midwest director in attendance plus one or more volunteer members. We will again be passing out pamphlets and any other information on the profession of golf course superintendent. If anyone has any ideas for appropriate displays in the tent or would like to help, please contact me or Mike Nass as soon as possible. We want to make this years tent a success.

Finally, the nominating committee, chaired this year by Dave Behrman, is looking for a few good men to become candidates to run for M.A.G.C.S. director. We feel the present board is very strong. But as directors move up the ladder and finish their tenure on the board, the vacancies that remain must be filled with good quality candidates. We are looking for Class A superintendents who attend meetings regularly, have helped on a particular committee, or who show a willingness to become involved in the activities and functions of M.A.G.C.S. If you or someone you know is interested in helping M.A.G.C.S. continue to progress forward, contact Dave Behrman as soon as posssible.

James E. Evans

Director's Column



Dennis C. Wilson Biography

Work Experience:	Sunset Ridge Country Club 1964 till present
	Assistant Superintendent — 1971-1977 Superintendent — 1978-present
Education:	Eight-week Turf Course at University of Ill 1967
	A.S. Degree from Rutgers University
Married:	Wife — Pat
Children:	Amy - 13; Michael - 11; Megan - 6
Hobbies:	Enjoys golf, bowling, working with Cub Scouts and school functions

Pearlwort — Old Weed New Problem

by Dennis C. Wilson, Supt. Sunset Ridge C.C.

In the sixties, while cutting greens, I noticed three dark green patches of grass, each about as big as a half dollar. They were always green no matter when the conditions. So I decided it was a new type of Bent and I would be famous — cars, boats and girls. I would have it all. About a week or so later, Dom Grotti, former Supt. of Sunset Ridge Country Club, asked me if I had noticed the pearlwort on three greens. Pearlwort, I asked, you mean my super grass is a weed? Yes, Dom said, now get a cup changer and plug out that weed.

That wasn't the end of the pearlwort. It seems we get a little infestation on one or two greens a year.

Turf Management by H. Burton Musser reads, "Pearlwort (sagina procumbens) is a viny perennial that spreads by creeping stems which root at the joints. It tolerates close clipping and forms solid patches on greens that closely resembles a finetextured grass." Turfgrass Science and Culture by James B. Beard states, "Pearlwort or birdseye is a creeping broadleaf type perennial that vegetates by stolons." The best method of control is use of a strong, vigorous grass. Selective treatments of herbicides such as Dicamba, Endothall or Mecoprop will give marginal control.

I have tried going around with a plastic spray bottle and spot treating each problem, to treating whole greens in spring and fall with Dicamba with some success. I don't want to push the greens by raising the height of cut or using more Nitrogen in order to check its spread.

Talk about turnabout, my supergrass has turned into a super headache.

Turf-Seed, Inc. Field Days

by Fred Opperman, CGCS Glen Oak C.C., Glen Ellyn, IL

On June 17, 18, and 19, 1987, I had the pleasure of visiting the seed testing plots of Turf-Seed, Inc. in Hubbard, Oregon. The first day, our group was given a tour of golf courses in the Portland area. Our tour guide waas Dick Malpass, expresident of the GCSAA and a retired superintendent of the area. The courses we saw were almost 100 percent **Poa annua**. The giant Cyprus and Douglas Fir trees were spectacular when they lined the fairways and were the backgrounds for the greens. Some of these trees were pushing 100 feet with a diameter of 5 to 6 feet. The most serious problem the courses have is controlling pink snowmold for about 6 months of the year. Golf is played all 12 months of the year. They average only 14 inches of snow, and it usually melts after a few days. Lots of misty weather and rain.

The second day, we toured some growers' fields in the morning and saw how Penncross and Penneagle are grown for seed production. We got into the fields with the growers and learned of their trials, tribulations, failures, and successes. The procedure for growing a certified bent like Penncross is very strict and controlled. It is closely watched over by the state of Oregon, Turf-Seed, Inc., and the patent holder, Penn State. The following are the steps taken to put certified blue tag seed on your course:

- ★Improved turfgrass varieties are developed by either a private breeder, company, or university.
- ★Breeder seed from varieties selected for performance and seed yield is grown in 1/10- to 1/4-acre insolated breeder blocks.
- ★ Foundation seed is multiplied in 5-acre plots for distribution to selected growers.
- ★ Seed growers check field history in accordance with certification procedures so that no conflicting species or varieties are planted on the same ground.
- ★ Foundation seed is charcoal planted, part of the extra care that contract growers take to assure a quality product. (This means that the seed is disc seeded on, say, 3-foot centers, and a slurry of charcoal is sprayed over the top of this row in a 1-inch band. Then the field is sprayed with Karmex to kill any and all weeds and grasses between the seeded rows. The charcoal absorbs the herbicide, and the selected seeded species can then grow with no competition).
- ★A certification specialist from Oregon State University inspects the seedlings.
- ★ Fieldmen from the breeders assess and solve problems as they arise.
- ★ Another certification specialist inspects the field prior to harvest.
- ★ The grower harvests his crop, making sure accurate records are kept and the equipment is free of contaminants.
- ★ The seed is cleaned and bagged in one of more than 200 commercial and 30 private cleaners and then given a lot number that traces the seed back to its production field.
- ★ A seed certification sampler draws a random sample to be analyzed at the Oregon State seed lab.
- ★ The seed sample is analyzed for weed seed, off-types, other species, and inert matter.



- ★When all tests are passed, Oregon State awards the certification.
- ★ The seed certification sampler then returns to the warehouse and attaches Oregon certification blue tags to the bags of seed.
- ★ This blue tag is your assurance that the variety name on the bag is the same seed that you plant.

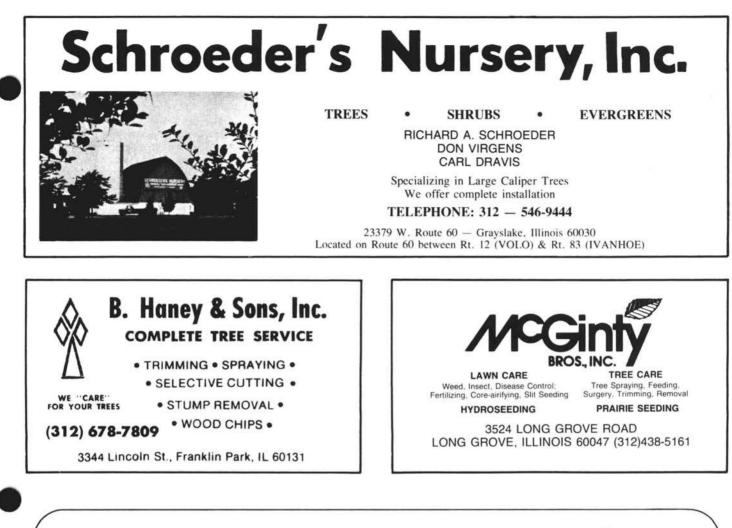
The afternoon of this second day, we attended the 5th Annual Turf Field Day held by Turf-Seed, Inc. Bill Rose and Bill Meyer had a beautiful 66-acre test facility. Believe me, there wasn't a blade of grass out of place. It was darn near impossible to find a weed in their test plots. Dr. Bill Meyer told me he is testing 96 varieties of turf grasses. This is the 13th year that Pure-Seed Testing has been conducting grass breeding and evaluation at this location. Turf-Seed, Inc. is involved in the contract production of 21,000 acres of certified grass seed production along with small acreages of wild flowers and sugar beets. The trade name of their wildflowers is "Bloomers". The sad part of this tour was learning that our bent seed will still be in short supply this coming fall. But in 1988, the production will be there, for more fields are being contracted to grow bent. All we need is good growing and harvesting weather for the 1988 crop.

The morning of the third day, we visited more growers' fields and saw more of the equipment used in this industry. We also saw a demonstration of crop spraying by two planes. Afterwards, the planes landed in our field so we could get a firsthand look into this aerial acrobat.

The equipment the growers' used looked just like ours on the golf course and for the most part has been modified by the various growers to fit into their operations. We visited one grower to whom I gave the title of "Dr. Tinker". This guy hardly had a standard piece of equipment. He even made a spray wagon that would follow him in the field while he walked, killing the weeds and other grasses not allowed among that certain species. This machine was fastened to his belt by a flexible cord on a spring, and this 150-gallon, three-wheel vehicle would follow him like a dog at heel. If he stopped, the machine would stop; if he turned left or right, the machine would follow at his pace. From this one machine, he had three hoses so three men could walk a field and cover a wider area. He was quite an interesting grower.

The procedure for planting Penncross for seed production is the following: The area to be planted for seed has had a row crop on it for a couple of years. The area is prepared in the fall of the year, plowed, disced, and leveled. The area is allowed to sprout weeds, and these, in turn, are killed by using "Round-Up". A second application is used in the fall, if required. This is done again in the spring after any sprouts emerge. The field is then spring planted by hand using a spacing of 40-inch rows with the Penncross stolon/sprig hand planted every 18 inches. It takes about two-thirds of a square foot of stolon bed to plant one acre. After a couple of weeks, a herbicide spray is used to kill any broadleaf weeds. The rows of Penncross are planted in the three clones of Pennlu, 9(38) (5), and 11(38)4. Remember that Penncross has three parents, and as the field is planted, one row will be Pennlu, one row 9(38) (5), and the third will be a row of 11(38)4. In the field, you can see the difference between the three clones. These clones will then cross-pollinate,

(cont'd. page 6)



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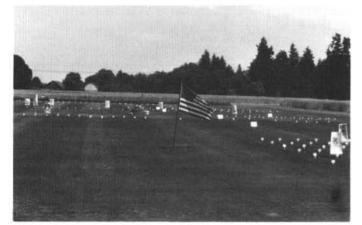


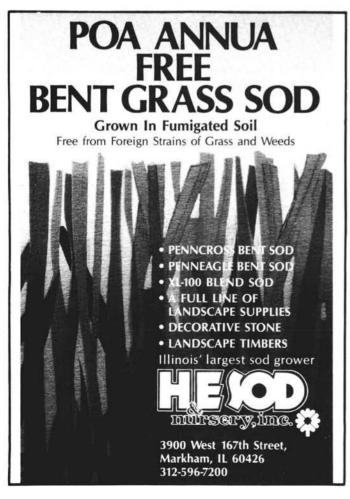
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1. The bluegrass test plots at Turf-Seed, Inc., Hubbard, Oregon.





and the seed they produce will be certified Penncross. This seed field will be harvested for about 4 years; and after that time, it will be killed off, and a row crop will be planted for a couple of years before it will go back into a grass seed crop field.

The planting of Penneagle is different since it is a seeded bent. It is planted as mentioned earlier by being seeded with a charcoal band sprayed over it, and then the field is sprayed with Karmex to kill any and all other grasses and weeds. But the amazing thing is the rate of seed per acre. Would you believe (those of us who have seeded tees, greens, and turf nursery at a rate of 2 to 5 pounds per 1,000 square feet) that the seeded fields for Penneagle seed production is seeded at 15 grams per acre! One ounce equals 31.1035 grams. So, the growers are using less than ½ ounce of seed per acre! They have to mix the seed with four parts of corn meal to get the rate down that low. Heck, we lose that much seed between the bag and the spreader. But they have to seed so low for a higher seed rate per acre. If they seeded any higher, the field would be a mess, and the harvesting machine could hardly get through.

We also got a chance to tour a couple of seed cleaning plants. Here again, it was impressive to see the lengths they go to to keep the seed clean and separate from each other.



2. The hay racks used to transport the crowd around the 66-acre test plots.



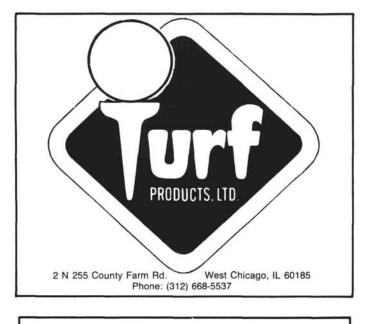
3. A stand of cereal rye in which various seed plots are established in about a 15'' x 15' plot. The cereal rye prevents cross-pollination.



4. A propane burner which burns off the fields at the end of the harvest.







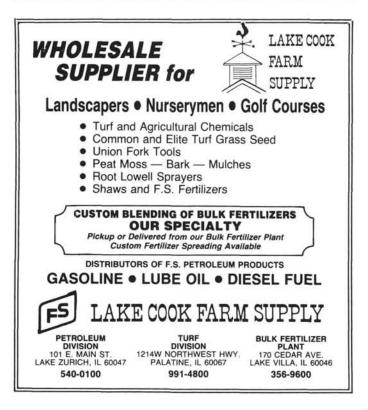


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Field Day Pictures



5. This is a "Rubber Duck" spray wagon with a 60-foot boom.



6. Another "Rubber Duck" with the seed disc behind. The tank would hold the charcoal slurry to be sprayed over the seeded rows.



7. Tony Meyer and Walter Fuchs, Jr. in front of a John Deere Turbo 7720 seed harvester on one of the growers' farms.



8. A crop spraying plane that sprays 5 gallons per acre and can do 40 acres per load. The plane has a 275-gallon capacity.



9. Standing in a field of tall fescue that will be harvested this year.



10. Tony and Walter looking a little bored — don't know why with Pam standing nearby.



11. Your Editor checking Pennlu in a field of Penncross that will be harvested this year. You can spot Pennlu; being a darker color, it stands out. It is planted every third row, as you can see as you look across the field.



12. Tony and Walter checking a newly sprigged field of Penncross. This field won't be harvested until 1988.



13. A field that was just swathed in preparation for seed harvest. The field is swathed first and left to dry for "x" number of days, depending upon the humidity and sunlight. Then the large harvesting machines go up and down the swathed rows picking off the seed.

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