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Upcoming Events — Mark Your Calendar

April 25 — MAGCS monthly meeting at Marriott's Lincolnshire Resort

May 23 — MAGCS monthly meeting at Silver Lake C.C. Joint Association Meeting

June 6 — MAGCS monthly meeting at Lake Shore C.C.

July 18 – MAGCS monthly meeting at Springbrook C.C.

July 21 — Field Day at University of Illinois

August 3 - ILCA Field Day at Morton Arboretum

August 15 — MAGCS monthly meeting at Balmoral Woods C.C.

September 15 — MAGCS monthly meeting at Crystal Lake C.C.

September 29 - ITF Golf Day at Knollwood G.C.

October 10 — MAGCS monthly meeting at Lake Barrington Shores

November 2 — Annual Meeting & MAGCS Turf Clinic

Old Equipment Sale: Mowers, aerifiers, landscaping equipment etc. Call Fred Behnke at (312) 259-7218.

Wanted: Any information from anyone who has had a sewer line put across their golf course — The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly. Call John Stephenson, CGCS at (312) 584-9225.

Wanted: Old Harley Golf Cart Engine in good running condition. Contact David Darrow at (312) 773-8090.

Chicago Turf & Irrigation received outstanding distributor performance awards this past year from Olathe Manufacturing, Inc. and for Barebo, Inc. the makers of the Otterbine floating fountain aerators. Congratulations CT&I!

President's Message by Mike Nass, CGCS, stresses the dress code at our meetings and our participation at the Chicagoland Flower & Garden Show.

Mechanic is needed at Pine Meadows G.C. Call Bob Padula, Supt. at (312) 566-4662.

The jet setters of Paul Voykin and Mike Bavier were at the Winter Olympics in Calgary. They were entered in the contest of looking 30 and dashing but neither of them placed! After the Olympics they stopped off at Paul's home and the story goes that after Mike spent a couple of days eating all that good Rus-

sian food, he is now speaking the language.

Assistant Superintendents are needed at the following courses, send your resumes or call:

Daniel Murray, CGCS Kishwaukee C.C. 1901 Sycamore Rd. Dekalb, IL 60115 (815) 758-5273

Bob Maibush Hinsdale G.C. Hinsdale, IL 60521 (312) 986-1323

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Ed Fischer Old Elm Club (312) 432-6276 Tom Robinson Highland Park C.C. (312) 432-3800

Greg Coyne Kankakee C.C. P. O. Box 29 Kankakee, IL 60901

Bob Padula Pine Meadows G.C. P. O. Box 387 Mundelein, IL 60060 (312) 566-4662 \$20,000

Doug Long Sugar Creek G.C. 500 East Van Buren Villa Park, IL 60181 (312) 834-3325

Albie Stout had a cataract operation in February with Doctors orders of no strenuous exercise or sex — well, Albie can see okay today! What does that tell you. He follows the doctors orders.

For Sale: Howard Price 727, 5 gang Roseman reels fairway unit, 27 hp. Yanmar 3 cycle diesel, 138'' cut, hydrostatic drive. Asking \$5,000. Also a Howard Price Commercial Rotary Mower, 18 hp., twin cylinder Wisconsin, 60'' cut, hydrostatic drive, & asking \$1,200. Call Dave at (312) 658-5515, Country Club of Illinois.

Mechanic is needed at Sportsman C.C., starting salary is \$18,000. Call Kevin Czerkies, Supt. at (312) 291-2352.

David Mahoney, Supt. at Naperville has left for the east coast to work in New York.

"A Springtime Show"

April, the first Lady of Spring,

Aids Mother Nature with Her showery fling. Spurred on with Her awakening might,

Nature blooms forth with unharnessed delight. All of the beauty buried with snow,

Bursts out with vigor, "A Springtime Show". While April performs Her Seasonal Duty,

We hungrily await the rest of Spring's Beauty.

Kenneth R. Zanzig

(New Chemical Weapons cont'd.)

eventual death of plants. Sometimes death of plants is not noted until spring greenup following applications the previous fall.

Mature Kentucky bluegrass and bentgrass turfs are tolerant of Prograss treatments, but only the ryegrasses are tolerant in all stages of plant development, including seedlings. Therefore, only rye overseeding can be used just prior to, or following Prograss applications. Fairways overseeded with bentgrass should not receive Prograss applications until 40 to 45 days after seedling emergence.

Be advised that under certain conditions, Prograss can totally eradicate **Poa annua** in a short period of time. If treated areas have relatively high **Poa** populations — especially in distinct patches — bare soil areas can develop. Perennial ryegrasses may prove useful as a cover or transitional turf for such areas until bentgrass becomes established. If use of perennial rye as a transitional grass is frowned upon (as it often is by Chicago superintendents), fairways with high percentage **Poa annua** should not be treated.

Anticipate Unsightly Leaf Diseases This Spring

by James A. Fizzell Sr. Extension Adviser, Horticulture

We expect many plants to be looking poorly this spring because of foliage problems. The cool wet weather is favorable for development of fungus diseases that will damage or even kill the leaves. While nearly all plants are susceptible to an assortment of leaf spot diseases most of these fungi seldom do much damage and are usually ignored.

However, there are three diseases which can be expected to be widespread again this year doing serious damage to trees. These are apple scab, cedar apple rust, and sycamore anthracnose.

APPLE SCAB is a fungus disease infecting leaves as they open. It develops as olive colored spots which turn black as the leaf drops. You may recall that many crabapples had no leaves most of last spring and again last fall when the weather was cold and wet. Fruits are also affected making them unsightly. Once infected, a leaf cannot be cured, so prevention is important. One of the better spray materials for scab is benomyl. It should be applied to all the new leaves every seven to ten days as long as wet weather continues.

Closely related fungi cause pear sooty blotch and several other leaf spots.

CEDAR APPLE RUST is a very interesting disease. At this time of the year it appears as bright orange or yellow jelly-like masses on junipers. Many times people think their juniper is in bloom. These masses are in reality one stage of a fungus disease that alternately affects junipers and either apple, crabapple or hawthorns. Hawthorns have been severely affected by this disease in the last few years.

The gelatinous masses on the juniper dry up and the spores they contain are blown to developing leaves on the alternate host, i.e. the apples, hawthorns, etc. In mid-summer, spores

From the desk of a Greenchairman

by Jim Anderson Sunset Ridge C.C.

Thirty years ago, the course I played on was absolutely stateof-the-art in terms of maintenance and was held up as a shining example of what was great about Chicagoland golf courses. I still play that same golf course and if you transplanted those conditions of thirty years ago to our course today, you would have a membership revolt. The curious thing about this fact is that most of the members don't know it. To them, the golf course has always been the same. Fairways have always been lush, lined by mature trees providing wonderful lines of sight, to lightning fast greens, which hold even that two iron that never got more than three feet off the ground. "By the way, when was it that all the Elms died and we planted these mature Maples, Lindens, Locusts, Pin-Oaks, etc.?"

How does it happen that a golf course can be transformed literally before the eyes of the people that play it, with no upheaval and no major watershed event to demand such change? Therein lies the golf course superintendent's art, because these things don't just happen; they are planned, committed to, sold to the membership, and executed. It involves risk taking and strength of conviction, but most of all it takes expertise. To me, it's what makes any job challenging and, given the vagaries of golf course membership, it's what makes the golf course superintendent's job particularly difficult.

Having been Chairman of my club's Grounds and Green Committee for three years, I have become vitally interested in both the process of change on a golf course and also what appears to be the role the green superintendent must play in that process to insure good results. It's perhaps easy to sit back and take the attitude that it's the members' course and that your role is simply to implement at the highest level, their wishes. I think that philosophy fails on several levels, not the least of which has to do with job fulfillment. Given a few years in observation of the process, it seems to me that there are a few things a green superintendent has to come to grips with to do his job effectively.

1. There has to be recognition of the fact that you are the expert and that it is through your management that what is best for the golf course takes place. It is untenable to allow a succession of green chairmen's pet projects make a shambles of the golf course.

2. As a corollary to the above, you must have a willingness to step into the fray and make the necessary decision, regardless of the apparent tone of the membership.

3. The job takes an endless amount of management ability. Given that fact, any time you find yourself with a shovel or a rake in hand, you are probably not being your most productive.

4. Finally, change is inevitable, If a golf course is not moving forward, it is moving backward. Change always means more work and more planning, but it is a constant part of a good golf course and it has to be embraced as a big part of the job.

Nothing too startling in that group of thoughts, but they are a result of my observation of how the process best works. At Sunset Ridge Country Club, we are blessed with having had a long-range Grounds and Green Committee for about forty years. It is an experienced group and a competent group. It's

(cont'd. on page 16)

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(Leaf Diseases cont'd.)

are produced by the alternate host, and will reinfect junipers at that time.

Rust can be controlled by eliminating one of the alternate hosts.

Where this is not feasible, spraying with a fungicide will reduce the severity of the problem. This spring, while spores are being produced on junipers, spray the apples and hawthorns with zineb, maneb or Polyram. Repeat three or four times at ten day intervals.

In summer when apples and hawthorns are making spores, spray the juniper.

Picking the walnut-like galls from the juniper as they develop in fall will eliminate spores in spring.

Also whenever possible, avoid planting susceptible juniper species. There are many resistant varieties.

SYCAMORE ANTHRACNOSE affects twigs, buds, new leaves, and fully developed leaves of sycamore and London Plane trees. Severe infections occur during cool wet springs. The fungus is affected by temperatures and is most active when temperatures are between 50 and 60 degrees F. as leaves emerge. During warm springs or during summer weather of 80 degrees or better no anthracnose will occur. Last year anthracnose was severe on white and bur oak, and on maple. If weather continues cool and wet the same problem will show up this year, too.

The disease appears as drying up of the new leaves and shoots as they appear in spring. The affected leaves do not develop and eventually drop off. Later in the spring new leaves develop but are marked by irregular brown areas within the leaves. At this time the injury usually does not cause leaf drop.

Trees affected year after year are seriously weakened and should be fertilized to maintain vigorous growth. Spraying the tree with benomyl, captafol, or Bordeaux mixture before the buds break in spring will retard the development of the disease. If cool weather persists, the treatment should be repeated in two weeks.

Spray materials may be used safely if they are used correctly. Always read and follow the directions explicitly.

(Greenchairman's Desk cont'd.) also a group that can do an excellent job of formulating broad plans yet needs very direct guidance about specifics and implementation. It is in this latter area that the green superintendent has to respond. It is my personal opinion that unless the green superintendent is willing to take a strong decision making role, that his committee is going to be ineffective.

As I said at the outset, the job is not an easy one and everyone from the club manager to the head professional, to the membership at large, thinks they should have a part in directing the golf course. You would be crazy not to listen to all the ideas that are offered. There are going to be some good ones; on the other hand, you are the expert and you must insist that your opinion carry its due weight. My experience tells me that even the most competent long-range Grounds and Green Committee is always delighted to get consistent direction and, in fact, cannot be effective without it.

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Roy Goss, Turf Expert, Retires

PUYALLUP — Dr. Roy Goss, a Washington State University agronomist and turfgrass expert known to industry leaders throughout the United States and in other parts of the world, has retired after more than 30 years with the school.



Associated with WSU since he was an undergraduate in 1948, Goss has spent most of his life and career as a turf scientist at the Western Washington Research and Extension Center in Puyallup, beginning in 1958.

As he enters retirement, Goss and his wife, Marcella, have established an endowment to strengthen the turfgrass education and research programs at Washington State University. An initial gift of \$25,000 has been forwarded to the Development Office of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

It will parallel the O. A. Vogel Wheat Research Fund established a few years ago that has grown into a \$600,000 program.

His turfgrass work with WSU has not only brought him international recognition but also set standards for maintenance and establishment of both commercial and home turf.

Earlier this month, in Houston, Goss was cited by the Golf Course Superintendents' Association and the U.S. Golf Association as their man-of-the-year for his contributions to golf course maintenance and development. The major emphasis in his programs has been on turfgrass nutrition where he developed nutritional ratios for all types of turf including specialized turfgrasses such as golf course putting greens and sports fields.

Guidelines and specifications for sand-based putting greens and sports field construction which are standards in the trade today, including those used by the Seattle Seahawks professional football team, were begun by Goss.

Goss also developed and promoted specialized programs for natural grass athletic fields and golf course putting greens with sand profiles for better drainage and extended use.

He served as executive secretary for the Northwest Turfgrass Association for 25 years and is an honorary lifetime member at the organization. He is an honorary member of the Northwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents, Inland Empire Association of Golf Course Superintendents, and the Western Canada Turfgrass Association.

He also is a recipient of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America Distinguished Service Award, the Pacific Seedsmen Association Man of the Year Award, and the O. A. Vogel Faculty Award from WSU.

Born in Wesleco, Texas, Dr. Goss graduated from high school in Oklahoma, volunteered for the U.S. Navy at the age of 17 in June of 1943 and served until the end of the war on the Battleship U.S.S. Indiana in the South Pacific.

During summers from 1946 through 1950, he was a smoke jumper squad leader with the U.S. Forest Service at Winthrop, Wash., a unit designed to parachute to forest fires.



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Our Future is Now by Ed Fischer, CGCS Old Elm G.C.

I think that we can all remember when we mixed Lead Arsinate and Milorginate together to put on our greens and tees. How much dust did we breathe into our systems, usually washed down with a Coke? I also remember spraying greens with shorts, no shirt and tennis shoes.

I don't think that any of us today would think of asking our employees to do these jobs without providing them with proper safety equipment. But is that enough? Are we doing everything that we should be doing? In most cases I would say that we are, but we can do more.

I never thought that I would ask my employees to go to a training hour. I never thought that I would insist that my people have an understanding about how dangerous our chemicals could be. But I think that we are learning more ourselves, giving us more concern about our employees.

Having been on GCSAA's Government Relations Committee for the past two years, I have seen some test results that scare the hell out of me. For example, the difference of exposure between using gloves and not using gloves when loading the sprayer is about 90%. If just wearing gloves can mean that much, what can the difference be when other protective clothing is worn? Believe me, it can be a great difference.

In protecting our people, we also protect our environment. We are more aware of what we are applying and when we are applying our materials. We all can do a better job of protecting our surrounding environment. The chemicals that we are now using are so effective that isn't hard to target our problem, spray for that problem, and get the kind of control that we want. Yes, I think that we still will spray preventively, but not like we used to. If it isn't our choice, we will be forced into doing it the way the EPA wants us to.

What is our future? The protection of our employees will be uppermost in our minds. We will insist that they wear protective clothing and breathing equipment, and rightly so. Our employees are our most important resource and they must be protected.

Our environment is our FUTURE, and the future of our children, and protect it we must. It is our most important job in the next few years. Chemicals are so important not only to us and the golfers we work for, but to the world we live in. Let's not screw it up!!

It is our responsibility to make the chemical companies work hard to give us tools to work with that will not only be safe for us and our employees, but also for the environment we live in. The Government is also an aid to us. It will help to insure that those companies work hard to give us what we want, and the way we want it, but we must help. If the EPA or another agency comes and asks for our help, do it. It will only make our future more secure, and our world a better place to live.

