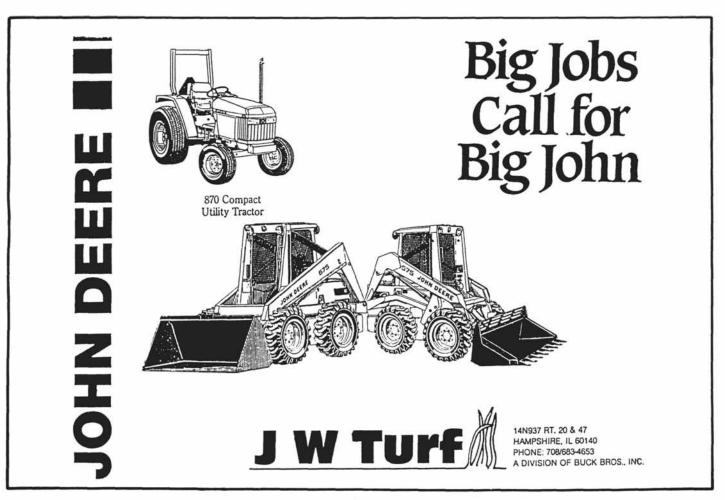






In past years we have commented on what a non producer Dan Murray is when it comes to paddling a canoe. Well, a picture is worth a thousand words. This was the end of the annual Fox River Canoe race and one can see Joel sure had a load to pull. Joel and Dan did turn in their best time of any previous race. Photo courtesy of Steve Buyansky of the "Beacon News"



(Are You All Wet cont'd.)

5. When using, soil wetting agents must be **well watered** in (using a liquid type) or uniformly mixed with the soil (using a granular type). Left on the plant surface, they can be phytotoxic.

Here are some benefits to you for using a good soil wetting agent:

1. TURF

a. Dew elimination for several days following application may aid in disease control.

b. Fewer dry spots, fewer wet spots.

c. Less hand watering to correct for dry spots, giving conservation of water and manpower.

d. Soils able to absorb moisture more rapidly during heavy precipitation.

e. Less stress on treated fairways, greens, etc. - wilting less severe.

f. Encourages stronger, healthier turf by helping water soak into and spread more evenly through the soil.

2. ORNAMENTALS

a. Prevents plant loss under dry or wet weather conditions.

b. Treated soils (or soilless mixes) wet rapidly - less runoff.

c. Wets and drains the root zone uniformly.

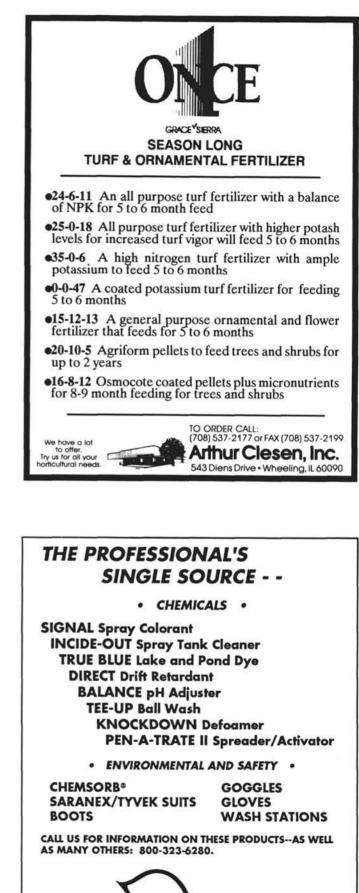
Lastly, we generally think of the major benefit of using a good soil wetting agent as better use of available water. This does happen. However, of equal or perhaps greater benefit is that other chemical soil additives are uniformly distributed for maximum efficiency. Remember the opening paragraph about the Mississippi River and the dry areas between the channels? Our wetting agent has done away with these dry areas in our soils. Therefore, our fertilizer, soil fungicides, soil insecticides, soil herbicides, etc., are spread out evenly, and the plant root system gets a uniform "dose" of not only water but these expensive chemicals as well.

Wetting agents don't cost you money! They make money for you. Your turf and plants have responded better to all soil additives; hence, they are healthier. You have done a better job, in less time, and have saved money and manpower in many ways. You are more secure as a professional. You find you are not "all wet", just "wet enough".

Credit: Carolinas Newsletter, July-Aug., 1985



Bruce Williams, President MAGCS; presenting Frank Dobie, President Musser International Turf Foundation with a \$1,000.00 check in memory of Dr. Fred Grau.



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Leaves, Limbs, Needles and Boughs by Fred D. Opperman

As stated last month I had been writing more about leaves and deciduous plants than I had been about needles and boughs. Well now to confuse the issue, how about a deciduous evergreen? Yes, such a tree exists. It is one of the choices you have for a tree to be planted in moist areas. The key word here is moist — not wet. The name of this deciduous evergreen — Larix decidua (lar-iks de-sid'u-a) European or Common Larch.

Leaves: Of long shoots up to $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long, narrow pointed or blunt, those of short shoots 30 to 40 together, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, narrower and blunter than those of the long shoots, both kinds keeled below, soft deep green, turning yellow in autumn.

Buds: Terminal of long shoots globose, short pointed, with many brown pointed scales, lateral buds shorter, blunter, buds of short shoots small, rounded.



Stems: Young terminal gray or yellowish, furrowed, without pubescence, those of the second year roughened by cushionlike leaf bases of the previous year. Cones: Ovoid, 1 to 11/2" long, 34 to 1" wide, scales rounded and entire above striated margin sometimes wavy.

Size: 70 to 75' in height by 25 to 30' in width, can grow to 100 to 140', but you and I won't see that.

Culture: Readily transplanted when dormant; should have sufficient moisture, well-drained and sunny conditions, intolerant of shade, dry shallow chalky soils and polluted areas; prune in mid-summer.

Every golf course should have a place for this beautiful and graceful tree.

Credit: "Manual of Woody Landscape Plants" by Michael Dirr



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