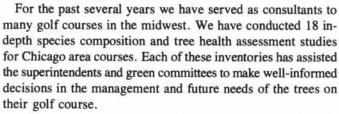
(Trees of Chicago Golf Courses cont'd.)

Golf Course Tree Inventories



When studying the inventory, a lot of interesting information is presented and new insights are gained. In the following tables, the species composition information gained in the 18 inventories has been compiled. Over 39,000 trees, representing 160 species have been inventoried on 18 area golf courses. Green ash is the most common tree with 3721 specimens. In Table #1, the ten most common tree species are ranked for their occurrence in the 18 inventoried golf courses. And in Table #2, the number of courses that have these ten species and the frequency range of courses occurrence is listed. In Table #3, a summary of the inventoried trees species is presented. The trees are listed and grouped in their order of frequency in which they occurred.

The Ten Most Common Species

The following discussion regarding the ten most common species reveals some interesting information. The general health of the individual group, as well as problems and recommendation are also given.

The Top Ten Most Common Trees

(Listed in order of their frequency)

1. Green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)

The majority of these trees are young and have been planted by the golf course superintendent. Green ash is native to the area and is usually found in bottomland areas. It tolerates wet soils better than most trees. A newly recognized disease, Ash Yellows, is becoming more serious and should be considered in the future. For this reason, it is recommended to not overuse this and other ash species and selections.

2. Norway maple (Acer platanoides)

This is an introduced species, native throughout Europe. It generally grows well in the midwest. Seedlings can be invasive and weedy in natural areas. The purple-leaved cultivars, 'Schwedleri', 'Crimson King', and others are considered to have slightly shorter lives than the green foliaged forms. This species is quite susceptible to Verticillium Wilt and prone to the development of girdling roots.

3. Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)

This is a native tree, and like green ash grows well in bottomlands and poorly drained soils. A major problem is breakage of limbs in storms and an inability to confine decay fungi. Wounds can lead to hollow trees. Proper periodic pruning when young helps develop better branch patterns which helps reduce breakage in storms.

4. Bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa)

This species is one of the most abundant hardwoods in the Chicago area. However, the vast majority are mature, and a relatively high proportion are beginning to decline. Under current management practices it is not regenerating naturally and is rarely being planted. Bur oak may not be part of the dominant large tree composite if a conscious effort is not made to begin replanting this species. It transplants fairly well when moved in the spring as a small specimen, less than 2¹/₂" in caliber. Large plants, greater than 3" in caliber, are more difficult to successfully establish and are not readily available. To prevent borers from attacking and damaging newly planted specimens when planting in areas with older oaks, Dursban (chlorpyrifos) applications in mid-May, mid-June, mid-July are recommended. Continue for three years or until the new trees are well established.

5. Crabapples (Malus cultivars)

This is the most common ornamental flowering tree. These small trees are urban-tolerant and grow well in the Chicago area. Many of the good selections are readily available from local nurseries. Most crabapples produce attractive flowers, but they can vary significantly in the ornamental value of their fruit and their disease resistance. Unfortunately, many golf courses have a high proportion of older, undesirable cultivars. Many of these selections are susceptible to scab, causing premature defoliation and/or have messy fruit. When choosing to plant new crabapples, select only those kinds which are disease resistant and possess a colorful display of small-size fruit in the autumn. Many Chicago-area nurseries offer plants that have been produced on their own roots; this significantly reduces the labor intensive task of removing the basal suckers.

6. Honeylocust (Gleditsia triacanthos)

Although this species is native near the Chicago area, thornless (variety *inermis*), non-fruiting selections are most frequently planted. Because of over planting, pests and diseases are becoming a more significant problem with this species. When stressed, it can be attacked by mites, borers, and canker fungi. Considerable dieback was observed in 1990 and 1991 and believed to be caused by the drought of 1988.

7. Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum)

This species is a rather uncommon native in the area. Most specimens are believed to have been planted and are not naturally occurring. Medinah Course 3 and Joliet Country Club are the only locations where a remnant natural population was observed. This species should be more widely planted. It needs to be sited on well-drained soil.

8. White Oak (Quercus alba)

This is a native tree that occurs naturally in upland areas. Most of the specimens are mature, a high proportion are beginning to decline. Under current management practices it is not regenerating itself and will likely become a less dominant part of the forest groves in the rough areas. It is difficult to transplant, and is therefore not commonly available from local nurseries.

9. American Elm (Ulmus americana)

This species is best known for the picturesque arching form exhibited by mature trees. It is also a fast growing tree that is tolerant of adverse soil conditions. Unfortunately, it is susceptible to Dutch Elm Disease (DED) and is no longer planted for that reason.

Despite the loss of most specimens, there are several attractive and functional specimens throughout the Chicago area golf courses. Many trees are considered to be key or strategic on the hole they are placed. The threat of Dutch Elm Disease is

(Trees of Chicago Golf Courses cont'd.)

constant; important specimens should be monitored every two weeks during May, June, and July for the presence of the disease. If observed and acted-upon early enough trees can be saved. Consider injecting those trees that are key to the golf course with Arbortect fungicide to prevent loss from DED.

10. Red Oak (Quercus rubra)

This native species and pin oak (not one of the top ten) are the most commonly transplanted oak species. A significant portion of the inventoried trees are young. To establish successfully, trees should be sited in a well-drained location. Frequently new plantings fail because of plants being sited in location with poor drainage. Dursban pesticide application in mid-May, mid-June, mid-July, are recommended when planting in areas with older oaks until the plants are well-established.

TABLE 3. TREES OF CHICAGO AREA GOLF

 $COURSES_1$ — Listed in order of their frequency

Over 39,000 trees, representing 160 species were inventoried on the 18 golf courses. The trees are listed and grouped in their order of frequency in which they occurred. Those species that are [bracketed] are frequently not recommended for continued planting because of disease, insect, weediness, or culturallyrelated concerns. The growing conditions, such as pH of both the soil and irrigation water, and soil texture need to be considered before a list of appropriate plant choices can be generated.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Over 3000 specimens	
Green Ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica
Between 3000 and 2001 spec	
Norway Maple	Acer platanoides
Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum
Between 2000 and 1001 spec	
Bur Oak	Quercus macrocarpa
Crabapple	Malus cultivars
	Gleditsia triacanthos v. inermis
Sugar Maple White Oak	Acer saccharum
	Quercus alba
American Elm Red Oak	Ulmus americana
	Quercus rubra
Colorado Spruce Weeping Willow	Picea pungens Salix alba 'Tristis'
Between 1000 and 751 speci	
Austrian Pine	Pinus nigra
[Scots Pine]	Pinus sylvestris
[Red Maple]	Acer rubrum
[Downy Hawthorn]	Crataegus mollis
Cottonwood	Populus deltoides
[Siberian Elm] White Ash	Ulmus pumila
Basswood	Fraxinus americana Tilia americana
Between 750 and 501 specim	
[Pin Oak]	Quercus palustris
Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata
Black Cherry	Prunus serotina
Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis
[Mulberry] White Pine	Morus rubra
	Pinus strobus
Between 500 and 251 specin	
[Common Buckthorn]	Rhamnus cathartica

Littleleaf Linden Sycamore Arborvitae [Apple] Black Locust Norway Spruce

Between 250 and 101 specimens

[Boxelder] Black Walnut Douglas Fir Amur Maple Cockspur Hawthorn [Black Willow] [Red Pine] Swamp White Oak Northern Catalpa Washington Hawthorn [European Ash] [Russian-olive] Chinese Juniper [White Poplar] White Spruce **River Birch** Hophornbeam Callery Pear Eastern Redcedar [Dotted Hawthorn] Kentucky Coffeetree

Between 100 and 51 specimens

Northern Pin Oak Staghorn Sumac [Bolleana Poplar] [Red Elm] Redbud Bald Cypress Osage-orange [Purple-leaf Plum] Serviceberry species

Black Alder Horsechestnut Ginkgo [Paper Birch] [European Birch]

Between 50 and 26 specimens

Ohio Buckeye [Corkscrew Willow] Freeman Maple Bitternut Hickory European Beech [Common Pear] Tuliptree Yew Winter King Hawthorn Concolor Fir Japanese Tree Lilac Hemlock Sweetgum Between 50 and 26 specimens Saucer Magnolia Nannyberry Viburnum Black Oak

[Butternut]

[Mountain-ash]

Tilia cordata Platanus occidentalis Thuja occidentalis Malus cultivars Robinia pseudoacacia Picea abies

Acer negundo Juglans nigra Pseudotsuga menziesii Acer ginnala Crataegus crus-galli Salix nigra Pinus resinosa Ouercus bicolor Catalpa speciosa Crateagus phaenophyrum Fraxinus excelsior Elaeagnus angustifolia Juniperus chinensis Populus alba Picea glauca Betula nigra Ostrya virginiana Pyrus calleryana cultivars Juniperus virginiana Crataegus punctata Gymnocladus dioicus

Quercus ellipsoidalis Rhus typhina Populus alba 'Pyramidalis' Ulmus rubra Cercis canadensis Taxodium distichum Maclura pomifera Prunus cerasifera 'Newport' Amelanchier (species or hybrid not determined Alnus glutinosa Aesculus hippocastanum Ginkgo biloba Betula papyrifera Betula pendula

Aesculus glabra Salix matsudana ?? 'Tortuosa' Acer x freemanii Carya cordiformis Fagus sylvatica Pyrus communis cultivar Liriodendron tulipifera Taxus cuspidata Crataegus viridis 'Winter King' Abies concolor Syringa reticulata Tsuga canadensis Liquidambar styraciflua

> Magnolia x soulangiana Viburnum lentago Quercus velutina Juglans cinerea Sorbus aucuparia (cont'd. page 24)





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(Trees of Chicago Golf Courses cont'd.)

[Chokecherry] Mugo Pine

Less than 25 specimens [Lombardy Poplar] Jack Pine Yellow Buckeye Cornelian-cherry Black Haw Viburnum Katsuratree Tall Hedge [Cherry] Ponderosa Pine [Plum] Amur Corktree [Tree of Heaven] English Elm [Cistena Plum] [European Birdcherry] Blue Ash Hybrid Poplar [Peach] Lavalle Hawthorn Quaking Hawthorn [Pussy Willow] European Larch Pagoda Dogwood Shubert Cherry English Oak Hedge Maple Star Magnolia American Plum [Prunus species] [Hawthorn species] Black Gum Jap. Sawara Cypress American Smoketree Whitespire Birch [English Hawthorn] Spindletree Apricot Chinese Chestnut Yellowwood Fringetree Turkish Filbert [Sweetbay Magnolia] European Smokebush Alder species [Balsam Fir] Chinese Tree Lilac Swiss Stone Pine Japanese Pagodatree European Hornbeam Viburnum species Chinkapin Oak Ironwood [Gray Birch] Sugarberry Black Maple [Camperdown Elm] Common Witchhazel Dawn Redwood Carolina Silverbell Shingle Oak

Prunus virginiana Pinus mugo

Populus nigra 'Italica' Pinus banksiana Aesculus flava (octandra) Cornus mas Viburnum prunifolium Cercidiphyllum japonicum Rhamnus frangula Prunus cultivar Pinus ponderosa Prunus domestica cultivar Phellodendron amurense Ailanthus altissima Ulmus procera Prunus x cistena Prunus padus Fraxinus quadrangulata Populus hybrid Prunus persica cultivar Crataegus x lavellii Populus tremuloides Salix caprea Larix decidua Cornus alternifolia Prunus virginiana 'Shubert' Quercus robur Acer campestre Magnolia stellata Prunus americana Prunus (species not determined) Crataegus (species not determined) Liquidambar styraciflua Chamaecyparis pisifera Cotinus obovatus Betula 'Whitespire' Crataegus oxycantha Euonymus europeaus Prunus armeniaca v. mandshurica Castanea mollissima Cladrastis lutea (kentukea) Chionanthus virginicus Corylus colurna Magnolia virginiana Cotinus coggyria Alnus (species not determined) Abies balsamea Syringa pekinensis Pinus cembra Sophora japonica Carpinus betulus Viburnum (species not determined) Quercus muhlenbergii Carpinus virginiana Betula populifolia Celtis laevigata Acer nigrum Ulmus glabra 'Camperdown' Hamamelis virginiana Metasequoia glyptostroboides Halesia carolina Quercus imbricaria (cont'd. page 26)



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(Trees of Chicago Golf Courses cont'd.)

[Japanese Maple]European Filbert[American Chestnut][Persian Walnut][Whitebeam][Whitebeam][Whitebeam]SoftwareWafer-ashGolden RaintreeKoelreeLimber PineLondon PlanetreePlataJapanese ZelkovaSilver LindenOriental ArborvitaeBlack AshLaurel WillowWillow speciesSalix (species)

Acer palmatum Corylus avellana Castanea dentata Juglans regia Sorbus intermedia Ptelea trifoliata Koelreutaria paniculata Pinus flexilis Platanus x acerifolia Zelkova serrata Tilia tomentosa Thuja orientalis Fraxinus nigra Salix (species not determined)

"Notes on the Special By-Law Meeting"

by A. T. Fierst, Sec'y.-Treas., MAGCS

The GCSAA By-Laws Forum, sponsored by the MAGCS, for discussion and analysis of the proposed GCSAA by-law changes was convened Wednesday 4 November at the Oak Brook Hills Resort. The forum was specifically presented to focus on the details of the GCSAA By-laws issues and proposals.

MAGCS President Raymond M. Schmitz, CGCS, presided over the forum and set the tone for the gathering. GCSAA Director Bruce R. Williams, CGCS, opened the meeting with a brief but complete review of the intent of the GCSAA by-laws proposals and their position toward the future management of GCSAA and long term operations of the Association. The presentation began with a narration, by Bruce Williams, and a slide series review of the GCSAA by-law changes and proposals. The slides continued with a review of the present status of GCSAA and the association's place in today's business climate. The business climate segment of the slide presentation was augmented with details of the needs and necessary advances in the business of managing the Association. The slide series closed with a call for the GCSAA membership to act on the by-law proposals before the window of opportunity closes and GCSAA loses the opportunity to develop a unique segment of the golf market. A brief period followed with the attendees questioning GCSAA Director Williams on details of the slide presentation.

The slides were followed by an overhead projection presentation of the individual by-law proposals. As GCSAA Director Williams proceeded, point by point, through the individual bylaws, the MAGCS members in attendance queried him about details and nuances of the particular by-law proposal. Bruce Williams was aided with a few by-laws details and some long term background information by GCSAA President William R. Roberts, CGCS, who was also in attendance.

After nearly two and one half hours of presentation and discussion, the forum concluded. The discussion of the by-laws proposals and issues was pointedly thorough, lively, polite, educated and informative. The twenty one MAGCS members in attendance were privileged to a well presented and thorough briefing of the by-laws issues and their factors facing the membership of GCSAA. PEERLESS FENCE CO. 3N381 Powis Rd. West Chicago, IL •Chain-Link Fencing •Wood Fencing •Special Gates •Golf Course Work Our Specialty 708/584-7710 Hal Laman

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How to Avoid the Pension Distribution Tax Trap

by F. Bill Billimoria, MBA, CPA, CFP

Q. I am planning to change jobs early next year. I wanted to take my \$150,000 pension in a lump sum and roll it over into my IRA, but now I hear that the IRS will be able to slap a tax on my lump-sum distribution. Is that true?

A. Yes, if you do not roll it over correctly. Starting January 1, 1993, anyone who receives a lump-sum distribution directly from their employer as a result of retirement, layoff or change of job will find that lump sum automatically reduced by a 20-percent withholding tax. That means your employer will take out 20-percent of the distribution and send it straight to Uncle Sam, leaving you with only 80-percent (\$120,000 in this case) of your lump sum to roll over.

Q. I thought I had 60 days to roll it over tax free?

A. Through December 31, 1992 that is correct. You can roll the funds into an IRA or another company's pension plan within 60 days of receipt and you will not pay any tax on it. After that, you are out of luck.

Q. What exactly could this cost me?

A. The government would withhold 20-percent of your lump sum, or \$30,000. If you are in the 28-percent federal income tax bracket, you will pay taxes of \$8,400 on the \$30,000. To make matters worse, if you have not reached the mandatory retirement age of $59\frac{1}{2}$, you could end up paying an additional 10-percent penalty tax of \$3,000. So on the \$30,000 that was withheld, you will pay taxes of \$11,400 and the balance (\$18,600) will be refunded to you by the IRS.

Q. That's outrageous. Is there any way around it?

A. There are two ways. You can get the 20-percent withholding back when you file your tax return if you can make up the shortfall (in this case 30,000), and add it to the 80-percent so that 100-percent is actually rolled over. Since the government will not let you use the 20-percent it withheld, you will have to find the funds elsewhere — not an easy task for most people. Furthermore, you will have to make up the 20-percent within 60 days of receipt of the original distribution. Even if you do make up the difference, the government will get to keep your 30,000 (interest free) until you file your tax return.

Q. That does not sound promising. What's the second way?

A. Have your employer transfer the lump sum directly from your custodian (pension) account to another custodian account such as an IRA. Do not touch it unless you absolutely need the money.

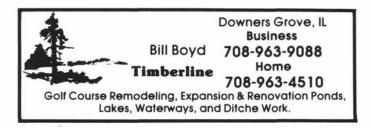
Q. Are employers required to tell their employees about this law?

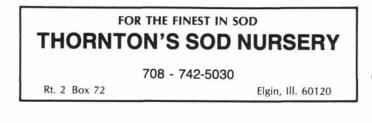
A. Yes. They are also required to provide proper forms for

the custodian-to-custodian transfer. But inevitably there will be breakdowns in communication or confusion. Especially vulnerable are small-business employers or the self-employed who may not be fully informed. The people who will be caught in this pension trap — and who will pay — will be the unwary.



A. More than a few legislators think so too. Congress dreamed up this obscure tax to help pay for extending unemployment benefits, but there is already a move to repeal this provision. But until that happens, be alert and be informed.





The Ohio State University Golf Course Management Short Course

The seventh annual OSU Golf Course Maintenance Short Course will be conducted January 11-15, 1993 at the Holiday Inn on the Lane in Columbus, Ohio. This short course will provide current valuable information on golf-turfgrass maintenance. Emphasis will be placed on principles of agronomy, soils, entomology, plant pathology, and applicator safety. The short course is designed for all golf course personnel including golf course employees, foremen, and superintendents seeking a more formalized training in golf-turfgrass maintenance. Attendees will qualify for recertification credits from the Ohio Department of Agriculture for Licensed Pesticide Applicators. Certified Golf Course Superintendents (CGCS) will qualify for continuing education units from the GCSAA.

The registration fee is \$350.00. The deadline to register is December 21, 1992, or until 60 applications are received. Lodging facilities are available at the Holiday Inn on the Lane, or other local hotels. For more information, please contact Barbara Bloetscher at (614) 292-7457 for short course content, or the Department of Conferences and Institutes at (614) 292-4230 for course registration.







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- "LLN&B" Acer platanoides Norway Maple, by Fred Opperman
- "Tall Fescue Turfs in Illinois" by Tom Fermanian
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- "Using Prairie Plants in Golf Course Planting Beds" by Tom Voight
- "Milorganite as a Deer Deterrent" by Terry Ward
- Poem "New Season" by Kenneth Zanzig

February

This issue dedicated to Dr. Joseph Duich who retired from Penn State. Includes many letters from his students and friends in the industry.

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- "Prevent Wildlife Damage to Landscape" by Jim Fizzell
- "What They Don't Teach in Even the Best Schools" by Peter McWilliams
- "LLN&B" Pinus strobus White Pine, by Fred Opperman

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"Saving a Diamond in the Rough" by Nick Hongisto/Others

"The Season of 92 - What Happened" by Rex A. Bastian

"Lightning Protection for Golf Courses" by Jeffrey A. Hager

"LLN&B" Quercus robur - English Oak, by Fred Opperman

"Sod Faced Bunkers: An Old Idea That Works Today" by Tim Scott

"On the Waterfront" by Jim Reed

"Negotiating for Success" by John Turner

"Chicago's 'Gentle Ben' " by Dudley Smith

Poem "Nature's Treasure" by Kenneth R. Zanzig