



The Bull Sheet

Official Bulletin - Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents

Vol. 1

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No. 9

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Member:

A number of interesting meetings have been scheduled for the fall months, and it is hoped that the attendance at these meetings will be above par.

Our committees have been working hard to give you something at each meeting that will be of some benefit to you and your club. Up-to-date information and methods that are discussed at our monthly meetings, is something that none of us can afford to pass up.

Dates of our meetings are usually made a month in advance in the bulletin, so please check the calendar of events from time to time on the coming activities.

Fraternally yours,

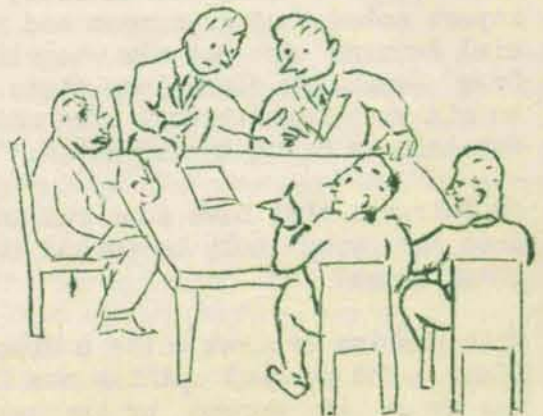
Don Strand,
President

Must Specialize

Anyone who hopes to achieve success, even the average, must know more or at least as much, about some one thing as any other one, and not only know, but know how to do -- and how to utilize his experience and knowledge for the benefit of others.

RECREATION ▷

◁ EDUCATION



(EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
HARD AT WORK)

AUGUST 9th 1948

MIDWEST MEETING

AT

COGHILL GOLF and COUNTRY CLUB

LEMONT, ILLINOIS



SPONSORED BY

MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS

GOLF IN THE AFTERNOON - BLIND BOGEY
DINNER AT "EIGHT"
QUESTION BOX DISCUSSION

Bert Coghill - Host Superintendent.

PRACTICAL RESEARCH (Question Box)

- Q. Has anyone had any experience (favorable or unfavorable) in treating --- greens with chlordane for the control of cutworms and ant infestation?
- A. Very favorable results have been noted to date. A 50% wettable mixture under the trade name "RIVICOL" has been used at rates of from two ounces per green to one pound per green with the optimum being one-half pound. This material has been applied with fungicides in solution without watering in, and has also been used with liquid fertilizers with watering after applications. The only ill effects were noted when the powder material was used dry for the ant hills; in this case a slight discoloration of the turf occurred. The cost of the material is approximately \$1.50 per pound.
- Q. Has anyone had large brown patch on putting greens after aerifying or drilling?
- A. No particular decrease has been noted. It has been observed that aerifying has produced healthier plants that should be more resistant to fungi.
- Q. Are all fungicides compatible with insecticides?
- A. Many combinations have been used with success. Some are untried. One report noted that Auragreen and Special Semesan do not mix together. Crag fungicide directions state not to mix with fertilizers. The reason for this is being investigated.
- Q. On fairways that have some poa annua, does aerifying help to spread it to other areas?
- A. This problem brought quite a discussion. The general opinion was that poa annua is spread by the use of mechanical means of aeration, although the more desirable grasses are benefited by aerifying practices and more able to crowd the poa annua during the growing season.
- Q. What chemical provides a satisfactory control of "copper spot" on greens?
- A. Best results have been obtained with liquid Pura-Turf. Copper sulphate dusted on spots lightly was reported to have given control.

Editor's note:

The question box information is compiled for the benefit of our members and is the result of practical and research experience by the members of this association. The questions and the answers are

PRACTICAL RESEARCH, Editor's Note Cont.

not to be construed as a recommendation by this association for any given problem, therefore, it is hoped that whatever applications are accomplished thru the information of this bulletin, will be performed in a sensible and flexible manner.

FIRE BLIGHT

This tree ailment is caused, not by fire as one might reasonably suppose, but by a bacterium with the euphonic name Erwinia amylovora. The term fire blight however, is aptly descriptive of the effect of this disease upon its host plants for it causes the leaves near the branch tips and the flowers to suddenly wilt, - turn brown and black, as though they actually had been scorched by fire. The infection may spread downward through the more succulent twigs and into the main branches where discolored cankers, water soaked in appearance, may develop. Affected branches may die. The disease may be carried by flies, bees and other insects.

Apple, pear, quince, juneberry, hawthorne, mountain ash, flowering plum cotoneaster, spirea and rose are common host plants. Control measures include the pruning and burning of all infected twigs, one or more applications of fungicide at blossom time, and removal or chemical treatment of cankers.

(Shade Tree Digest)

G. S. A. TOURNAMENT

A T

MEDINAH COUNTRY CLUB

OCTOBER 4th and 5th, 1948

36 HOLE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENT

and

DISTRICT TEAM MATCHES

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:

- Ray Gerber - Chairman
- Bob Williams
- Ray Davis

Educational Committee:

- Don Strand, Chairman
- Bill Stupple
- Ray Didier
- John Coghill

Reception - Information Committee:

- Norm Johnson - Chairman
- Frank Dinelli Carl Bretzlaff

1948 CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

"HANGING ON"

The American Society of Agronomy will conduct a national meeting at Fort Collins, Colorado - August 24th - 27th.

THE 1ST ANNUAL GOLF TOURNAMENT between the Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents and Illinois Section, Professional Golfers Association will be held at Tam O'Shanter Country Club, September 13th.

The WISCONSIN GREENKEEPERS ASSOCIATION and THE MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS will hold a joint meeting - September 20th at the Waterford Woods Country Club, Waterford, Wisc.

THE GREENKEEPING SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION (National Organization) will hold its Championship Golf Tournament at the Medinah Country Club, October 4th and 5th. All matches will be played during the mornings of the two day event. Afternoon sessions will be devoted to educational programs and tours to golf courses in the Chicago area.

20th ANNUAL NATIONAL TURF CONFERENCE AND EQUIPMENT SHOW sponsored by the Greenkeeping Superintendents Association will be held in Los Angeles on February 7th to 11th, 1949.

The man who watches the clock usually remains one of the hands - -

QUACK GRASS CONTROL

Most gardeners have wished many times for an easy way to kill quack or witch grass. Reports of experiments conducted at the Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Maryland, indicate that the chemical isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, dubbed IPC for short, may supply the answer to the gardeners' quack grass control problem. Under the direction of J. W. Mitchell, P. C. Marth and L. W. Kephart, the chemical was applied dry both outdoors and in the greenhouse at varying rates, from five to sixty pounds to the acre, using sand as a carrier. All growth was killed within six weeks in outdoor areas treated at the rate of ten pounds of IPC to the acre, while applications of half this strength effectively checked the growth of shoots from stolons and of seedlings in the greenhouse. The scientists warn that applications of IPC will interfere with the growth of useful grasses, for sometime if the soil is dry and that little is known so far about the possible effects on broad-leaved plants. In using this, or any other chemical still in the development stage, extreme caution is always advisable.

It's hanging on that does it,
When others faint and tire;
To keep a-going onward,
To climb a little higher.
Some folk are always weary;
They say it can't be done,
While others keep on trying,
And find in work their fun.

It's hanging on that does it,
It takes a lot of grit,
But the more of that you're spending
The more you have of it;
And soon it gets as easy
As singing an old song,
For forget that you are plugging,
And the days just slide along.

It's hanging on that does it,
Folk see you standing pat,
They say you are a wonder,
A genius, and all that;
You laughed at their exclaiming,
"Superior brain or brawn,"
And know that all the difference
Is just in hanging on.

---- R. Walter Wright

SHOP TALK

Pliers and Wire Cutters - Pliers and wire cutters, like all other tools, should be kept clean. It is well to give them an occasional bath to wash off the dirt and grit, and to put a drop of oil on the joint pin. Pliers should not be used to loosen or tighten nuts. Using Pliers on hardened surfaces dulls the teeth which in turn, causes the pliers to slip. When working with pliers or wire cutters on live electric circuits, the current should always be shut off before beginning work.

When cutting wire under tension or when cutting spring wire in coils, always take hold of the wire close to the cutter, stand so that the loose end will not fly into the face, and be sure that cutting is done away from cutter.

Screw Drivers - The screw driver becomes dangerous if the blade is broken, but a broken blade can be reworked and retempered. Always use a screw driver that fits the screw. The blade of the screw driver should be seated squarely against the bottom of the screw slot.

Never hold the work in one hand and the screw driver in the other, because the screw driver might slip from the screw slot and pierce the hand holding the work. It is generally good practice to drill an undersized hole before inserting and turning down wood screws. Screw drivers with insulated handles should be used when making electrical repairs or installations. Since even insulated tools may not be safe, the current should always be turned off when doing the work.

SHOP TALK, cont.

Hatchet, Axes, Adzes - When using the axe or hatchet, be careful that there is no obstruction in the line of swing, and see that no one is close enough to be hit by flying chips. The eyes should be kept on the object to be hit, and the handle of the tool should be nearly horizontal when the blade strikes.

When not in use, these tools should be driven into a block of wood firmly enough to embed the cutting edge. Leather cases should be used for carrying double edged axes, or the tool should be carried with the cutting head forward, the handle gripped directly behind the head. Single edged axes should be carried with the handle on the shoulder, the axe head back of and close to the shoulder with the blade turned out.

FERTILIZATION OF FISH PONDS

During the last few years considerable interest has been manifested in the fertilization of fish ponds for the production of fish. Many ponds varying in size from an acre to two or three acres, have been built according to the specifications of various governmental agencies. These specifications usually provide that the lowest point in the pond be at least five feet deep, so that during hot weather the fish can seek cool depths, but that much of the area under water be relatively shallow so as to provide the best feeding grounds for the fish.

As fish feed largely upon microscopic life, the abundance of fish in a pond is largely determined by the quantity of the microscopic plant and animal life present. The quantity of microscopic plant life present in a pond is largely determined by the amount of the plant nutrients, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash that may be present in the water of the pond. Fish culturists have shown that economically it is a sound practice to apply commercial fertilizers to the surface of the water for the purpose of supplying these nutrients.

The fertilization of fish ponds should necessarily vary depending upon the location of the pond, the depth of the pond, and the composition of the water entering the pond. About 400 to 500 pounds per acre, per year, of a complete fertilizer is generally recommended. The fertilizer should be applied to the water surface in split applications during the spring or early summer. It is sometimes best to scatter the fertilizer about the edge of the pond so that rains will carry it into the pond gradually.

Tests conducted at the Alabama Experiment Station, as reported by Robertson (1939), have shown that as much as 580 pounds of fish per acre of pond can be produced annually by proper fertilization. The Alabama Experiment Station recommends using 100 pounds per acre of a commercial mixture analyzing 6-8-4, together with 10 pounds of sodium nitrate, at weekly intervals during the spring and at four to eight week intervals during the remainder of the summer. The aim of fertilization should be to keep the microscopic plant life of the pond at such a concentration that the pond water presents a slightly greenish cast.

(Collings) (Commercial Fertilizers)

"Floating around on paper
Adorned with printer's ink,
We find a lot of little things,
Which make us stop and think."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

July 16,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Duke:

I think Goit said a mouthful in his note about the "BULL SHEET". I enjoy it a lot, and only wish I were in your neighborhood so I could get in on some of the meetings.

Sincerely yours,
Claude Whalen

July 18,
Pinehurst, N.C.

Dear Norm:

Enjoy an awful lot these BULL letters which you send me regularly. I feel as tho' I'm an active member of your association. Matter of fact, I'm saving them all, perhaps they'll be useful someday.

Regards,
Joe E. Maples

SEND IN THE NEWS -

WE CAN'T PRINT IT

IF WE DON'T KNOW IT.

THE BULL SHEET EDITOR
470 Phillips Avenue,
Glen Ellyn, Illinois.