Vol. 6, No. 1 July, 1952

Sheet

Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents

Our 26th Year

Official Bullotin



DICK and JULIUS BUCHEN Supts. Chesterfield Country Club THE JULY MEETING MONDAY, JULY 7, 1952 CHESTERFIELD COUNTRY CLUB GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS JULIUS & DICK BUCHEN, OUR HOSTS GOLF TOURNAMENT IN AFTERNOON DINNER 6:30 P. M. BUSINESS MEETING EDUCATIONAL MEETING

THIS WILL BE A VERY INTERESTING MEETING. LET'S HAVE A BIG TURNOUT.

THERE WILL BE A QUESTION BOX DURING THE EDUCATIONAL MEETING, SO IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, BRING THEM IN

PRO-SUPERINTENDENT TOURNAMENT, WOODRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB, JULY 28

THE BULL SHEET, monthly publication of the Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents.

Editor, William H. Stupple, 543 Michigan Ave., Highland Park, Illinois.

Associate Editors; Bert Rost, Al Johnson.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Members of the National Association recently received a list of subjects tentatively proposed for the turf conference at Atlantic City next winter. The officers and directors of the National are very anxious to present the best conference possible and want to give the members every chance to voice their preference. They want the members to make a selection of subjects and in other ways let them know just what they There will be a Directors meeting of the want. National on July 26-27 and Frank Dinelli, who is a Director, would like some comments on the turf conference and on any other Association matter which might be of particular interest to members in this district. Frank would like to talk things over at our July meeting at Chesterfield Country Club so that he will be prepared for the Directors meeting. Let's all get behind Frank and help him in his sincere effort to promote a better Association in every way. See you at Chesterfield.

Ray Davis, President

ED TILGES

We are very sorry to announce the death of Ed Tilges, Midwest member and formerly Superintendent at Evanston Country Club. Ed passed away on Sunday June 15 and was laid to rest on Wednesday, June 18. We will all miss him.

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THE JULY MEETING

Julius and Dick Buchen, co-Superintendents of Chesterfield Country Club Shermer Road, Glenview, Illinois will be our hosts for our July meeting.

Julius, the father, has been in greenkeeping activity for 30 years, being at the Pickwick and Northwestern Country Clubs for 20 years and for the last ten years has been Superintendent at Chesterfield.

His son, Dick, was made joint Superintendent this season. He is married and is the father of three children, two girls and a boy. Dick served his father as assistant for four years. He is 23 years old.

Two years ago it was decided at Chesterfield ty rebuild four greens a year until all the greens have been changed. Eight of them have been completed using C-15 bent. They are fine greens and well built.

The Buchens promise a fine golf course and have made arrangements for a fine buffet dinner when we visit them in July and invite all fellow Superintendents to come and have a good time following a busy weekend.

THE MEETING AT RIDGEMOOR

It was a wonderful day, the golf course was in beautiful shape and we had a nice turnout of golfers in the afternoon for the Spring tournament. Sixty golfers signed up with Herman Woehrle, golf Chairman. It was indeed a pleasure to play this fine course and Harold Reed sure had things in great shape and left nothing interfere with the boys having a great time. The day was warm enough to make the refreshment stand on the course a very popular spot, it being located in a spot adjacent to a number of the greens. Refreshments were by courtesy of Geo. Davis and Oscar Borganeier, who are members of Ridgemoor.

In the evening we were served a delightful dinner which was enjoyed by all.

After a short business meeting, the meeting was turned over to Al Johnson, our Educational Chairman, who introduced our speaker of the evening, Mr. William Klomparens of Michigan State College. Mr. Klomparens gave us a very interesting talk on turf fungus diseases, illustrated with slides. We are indeed indebted to Mr. Klomparens for his very interesting and instructive discourse.

Our thanks to the officials, management, Harold Reed and all who helped to make this meeting so interesting.

Golf winners were as follows; Blind Bogey; 1. Jimmy Service; 2. Peter Bild; 3. Reverend Blume; 4. Ray Davis. Low Net, 1. Ray Gerber; 2. Bob Williams; 3. George Roloff; 4. Frank Wedel; 5. Chuck Daugherty; 6. Dom Grotti; 7. Bill Krafft; 8. Bill Saielli; 9. Dick Buchen; 10. Bob Chamberlin; 11. Norm Kramer; 12. Jerry Spottswood; 13. Joe Canale; 14. Andy Dunn; 15. Warren Roseman; 16. Frank Dinelli.

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SPECIAL GOLF DAY AT BONNIE DUNDEE

Members of the Midwest who were interested in an afternoon of golf and relaxation gathered at Bonnie Dundee on Monday, June 16. Jock Anderson, Al Rauch and Miss Harms, clubhouse manager (homemade bread, homemade pie and a wonderful roast beef dinner) left nothing to be desired in the way of hospitality. We always have a good time at Bonnie Dundee. The course was in great shape, but none of the boys burned the course up, its tougher than it looks. Those who lingered late for a card game, had to start for home in a terrific thunder storm, which lasted most of the night, off and on. Golf winners were: 1. Warren Roseman; 2. Wally Strang; 3. Bill Saielli; 4. Stan Arendt; 5. Adolph Bertucci.

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Don't forget to fill in your golf course maintenance survey and send it in to Ray Gerber, Chairman of Information Committee.

COMING EVENTS

July 7, Regular meeting, Chesterfield Country Club.

- July 28, Pro.-Superintendent Golf Tournament, Woodridge Country Club.
- August 4, Regular Meeting and Picnic, Kankakee Country Club.
- September 15, Joint Meeting with Wisconsin Greenkeepers Association. Browns Lake Golf Club, Burlington, Wisconsin.

TURF RESEARCH IN CANADA

by J. H. Boyce Division of Forage Plants Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario

Over ninety per cent of all turf research currently being carried on in Canada is being conducted by the Division of Forage Plants at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa. Turf research was started by this Division in 1924 with the setting up of a project entitled "turf grass experiments" the objects of which were to determine the relative value of species and strains of grasses and mixtures of these for the production of turf on putting and bowling greens, lawns, fairways, parks, cemeteries, play grounds, athletic fields, airports, roadsides and other turfed areas; to determine the best cultural practices such as soil preparation, rate, date and methods of planting, fertilizing liming, topdressing, rolling, watering and other operations necessary for the production of satisfactory turf for the above mentioned purposes; and to determine the best methods of controlling weeds, diseases, insects and other pests and disorders in turf.

All research work at Ottawa is set up on a project basis. Main projects and sub-projects directly bearing on turf research are as follows:

- I. Under Project Title, "Plant Introduction and Testing New Species".
 - a) Preliminary testing of new introductions of turf species.
 - b) The collection and preliminary testing of vegetatively propogated turf species.
- II. Under Turf Grass Experiments.
 - a) Active sub-projects.
 - 1) Turf nursery.
 - Comparative tests of species and strains of bent grasses for the production of turf on putting and bowling greens and high quality lawns.
 - 3) Comparative tests of species and strains of grasses for the production of turf on lawns, fairways, parks, cemeteries, play grounds, athletic fields, airports, roadsides and similar turfed areas.
 - 4) Studies on the control of turf weeds.
 - 5) Studies on the control of snow-mould.b) Contemplated sub-projects up on which
 - some preliminary work has been done. 1) Studies on the influence of different
 - nitrogenous fertilizers on the growth and quality of turf.
 - 2) Studies on the effect of bituminous materials on soil stabilization and on the establishment of turf.
 - Studies on the influence of fungicides on the germination and establishment of turf grasses.
 - Studies on the influence of aeration and related maintenance operations on the quality and usefulness of turf.

III. Under Grass Breeding Projects.

The primary purpose of the grass breeding projects conducted by the Division of Forage Plants is the development of superior strains for agricultural purposes. Nevertheless the breeding material of turf forming species is screened for lines which might be useful in the production of turf. As a result of this work with creeping red fescue a progeny test of what appeared to be superior lines was laid out last year.

IV. Future Developments.

Future plans include the continuance of active projects now being carried and the further development of the sub-projects mentioned in II: b): 1 to 4, in so far as limitations of land, labour and finances will permit. Because of the high maintenance costs associated with turf research work it is planned that as much research as possible will be conducted on local golf clubs and other turfed areas. It is also hoped that it will be possible to promote turf research work in other regions of Canada. Recent attempts along this line have resulted in increased interest at a number of Stations in the Experimental Farms Service. Turf research projects are now being set up at some of these Stations. October 3, 1951.

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BUILDING A COMPOST PILE

Although compost is not used as much for a topdressing for greens, as it was in former years, a compost pile is still a valuable thing to have on the golf course. With the great amount of raw material available on the course, it is relatively a simple matter to construct one. At one course in the Chicago area last year there was produced over 50 yards of well decomposed humus.

A compost pile must be started on the bare ground. Bacteria from the soil are absoultely necessary for decomposition of the raw material. It is best started with a two-inch layer of rich compost, well-fertilized topsoil or manure.

On top of this comes grass clippings, falen leaves, discarded plants, weeds or any other green material. When the layer is five or six inches deep when tramped and watered down, sprinkle it with a commercial fertilizer-a quarter pound per square yard is sufficientand about three ounces of agricultural lime, followed by a thoro watering if the material is dry. Then cover the whole with a thin layer of top soil, not more than a half inch in depth- this is very important.

Keep building in this sequence until the pile stands four or five feet high. It's sides should slope to the center slightly, and there should be always a raincatching hollow at the top.

After a few weeks, when the inside of the pile should be about half decomposed, the pile should be turned so that the outside goes inside and has a chance to be processed.

When the pile has been broken up by weather and bacteria action so that it is almost black and none of the original form of the materials are left, it is humus and ready for use.

It is great stuff for the flower garden and shrubbery beds.



Superintendents in this part of the country find that it is necessary to spray the rough areas on their courses once every year for weed control. Many of the men skipped a year and found that in order to keep the rough clean it had to be done every year. Fairways and other areas which receive more attention require much less actual spraying. Fairways which have been sprayed with sodium arsenite or arsenci acid more or less regularly, show an almost total absence of chickweed. In fact it is almost impossible to find any on courses so treated.

SPREADING IT THIN

LAWN MOTH (SOD WEBWORM) CONTROL WITH CHLORDANE

Gerber's new system for keeping out of sand traps "Don't hit them so far".

Gerald Dearie says "Now the Supt. does everything but keep grass. I put up back stops 65 ft high, spray trees, trim trees, paint swimming pools, make fence, fix fence, paint fence, build halfway houses, everything but keep greens.

Unkown at Ridgemoor, "If I win a prize I'm going to pick that bag- the one with the blue skirt".

It was an over flow crowd at Ridgemoor C. C. A good course, a good meal. About 90 sat down to eat.

Bill Kraft says "There is nothing going on in our section. In spite of the rain we had a good crowd over Decoration day week end." Bill says "My wife had everything under control, the greens cut, fairways mowed, cups changed and clean towels on each tee.

Albert Staudt of Edgewater C. C. bowled an almost perfect game in a recent bowling tournament. Al says Gerald Dearie can bowl but "can't control the ball".

Warren Roseman broke 100 at Ridgemoor.

Emil Cassier has opened a wading pool at Sycamore Park.

Norm Kramer of Silver Lake has moved into a new home and expects an addition to his family this summer.

You might suspect that our revered President Ray Davis of Medinah C. C., being both the president of our group and the local P T A would lose his taste for the simple things of life. However Ray is quite a vegetable gardener and the middle of May Ray became again the foster father of 100 baby chicks. In discussing the growth of these children, destined for the deep freeze, Ray says" I started with 103, got three for nothing, had to kill one that was weakly, and still have 102 out of 100. I think thats good".

Harold Reed's newly acquired addition to his pond are six new ducks calculated to meet the fertilizer requirements of the 18th green at Ridgemoor. These are live ducks, not clay birds to be shattered at will with the 12 gauge before an admiring audience.

Eddie Wollenberg of Navajo Fields spent several years with Mel Warneke at Idlewild C. C., served in the Air Forces during the war, and took his present job at Navajo Fields some five years ago. He is married and the father of three girls and lives at Matteson, Ill. For many years we have admired Eddie's energy and ability to get things done under adverse conditions that have prevailed and thought that he had his hands full just living and working.

It now develops, however, that Eddie has another side to his good nature. He is an ardent sports tan, and it develops that he has been the manager for the last two years of the Matteson soft ball team playing in the Walther League and that last season the team took third place in the Northern Illinois section of the League.

However, as sometimes happens when a man is active in outside activities, that is, activities outside his regular business and home life, pressure piles up and some things that have to be done just don't get done. This year it looks as though Eddie will have to give up the team management as pressure from home has developed to bet the house painted. It may work out all right before the season gets too active as the team has proposed to paint the house early in the season if Eddie will manage the team this summer.

THE MOLE

Sod webworms, also called Lawn Moths in certain areas, are an important insect pest of lawns in many sections of the country. During the summer and early fall serious damage to bluegrass, bent and other grass lawns may be done by the caterpillars of the lawn moth. The larvae feed on the growing grass and the greener parts of the crown but not on the roots. Injury to the grass may be distinguished from other damage by the unevenness of the grass, the dving-back of the new grass shoots and the brown irregular dead spots. The moths breed continuously throughout the spring, summer and early fall months. Soon after the adults have scattered their eggs over the lawns, irregular brownish spots may make their appearance. When such a condition exists caterpillars are probably abunant and control with chlordane should be initiated.

Entomologists in various sections of the country have in the past several years recommended various chlordane formulations for lawn moth control. Large turf areas should be treated with 5 pounds of 40% chlordane wettable powder or 4 pounds of 50% chlordane wettable powder to 100 gallons of water and applied at the rate of 6-7 gallons per 1,000 square feet. After about six weeks it may be advisable to repeat this treatment. An emulsion concentrate applied at the rate of 2 pounds actual chlordane per acre may also be used. It is necessary to water the lawn thoroughly before treatment, and do not water again for several days.

Home lawns suffering from moth damage should be treated with 4 level tablespoons of 40% chlordane wettable powder or 31/2 level tablespoons of 50% chlordane wettable powder in I gallon of water and applied at the rate of 1 gallon per 150 square feet. An emulsion concentrate of chlordane may be substituted for wettable powder and used at the rate of I teaspoonful of 45-48% concentrate or 1/2 teaspoonful of 72-75% concentration in I gallon of water and applied to 100 square feet of lawn. A 5% chlordane dust, applied at the rate of 5 pounds per 1,000 square feet of lawn has also been recommended. Since reinfestation of lawns may occur, it may be advisable to repeat the operation in about six weeks. The frequency of application required will depend upon the age of the grass, the kind of grass, cultural factors and the abundance of moths in the area.

The lawn should be watered thoroughly before treatment, and should not be re-watered for several days. It is important that the spray be evenly applied to the lawn.

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Ray Didier's newest piece of equipment is a big, brand new microscope. Ray has been doing quite a bit of work with it and says that the things he sees thru it are enough to scare anybody to death.

Al Gehring, Supt. of Skokie Country Club had his course in beautiful shape for the Women's Western Golf Association Open Tournament held at Skokie June 16-21.

The cloudburst of Monday night, June 16, flooded a number of courses in the Chicago District. The water receded rapidly, however, and there was no report of damage except to a number of trees that were struck by lightning during the storm. It is estimated that the rainfall for the week from Wednesday, June 11 thru the following Wednesday, was about 6 to 8 inches, varying in different sections.

ELECTRIC GAUGE MEASURES NEED FOR IRRIGATION

An electrical robot to tell when crops need irrigation, and how much, was described by a soil scientist. It also shows how deep the water penetrates and can save money in irrigation, Dr. George J. Bouyouces, research professor of soil science, Michigan State college told the 26th national colloid symposium of the American Chemical society.

The electrical farmer is a water absorbent block of plaster of paris, or nylon. The block is buried in the ground at any depth. It always holds as much moisture as the surrounding soil.

Electric current is fed thru the block, and the resistance to the current indicates its moisture content and thus that of the soil.

Dr. Bouyoucos said it is a practical, scientific guide to show farmers, fruit growers and golf course superintendents how much water is needed.

"Irrigation water is scarce and expensive in many places, and this method revealed that the same yield of crops can be obtained with considerably less irrigation water, bringing about large savings," he said.

The blocks can be left in place for continuous measurements.

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