FEBRUARY, 1968 VOL. 21. NO. 9

Official Bulletin

he

Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents

ull Sheet



TED WOEHRLE Midwest's Candidate for GCSA Directorship

MARCH MEETING CLAYTON HOUSE MOTEL

Wheeling, Ill. MARCH 14, 1968 — 12:00 Noon

ARTICLES:

- 1. Holmes Corner
- 2. Why Certification?
- 3. Par For The Grass
- 4. Poisonous Spiders in Illinois

THE BULL SHEET, official publication of THE MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS.

DICK TREVARTHAN, Editor 122 Evergreen Drive Frankfort, Illinois 60423

OFFICERS

President – Walter H. Fuchs First Vice-President – Ed Wollenberg Second Vice-President – Paul N. Voykin Secretary-Treasurer – Roy Nelson

DIRECTORS

Alfred Bertucci Bertram H. Jannes Dudley Smith Harold F. Frederickson Theodore J. Sokolis Richard E. Trevarthan



Al Johnson, Superintendent of O'Hare Inn Golf Course and host to the January, 1968, meeting of the Midwest Golf Course Superintendent Association, with Reuben Thomas.

MIDWEST DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- TOM BURROWS AND PAUL VOYKIN -

Tom and Paul have served the last couple of years as the Midwest delegates to the National Advisory committee. Through their efforts, they have given a helping hand in getting better Hotel Facilities, a Parliamentarian for annual meetings and elections, Conventions in warmer climates, luncheons for the Chapter Editors, improvements for The Get Acquinted Party, and the Gay 90's Party held in Washington, D.C. last year.

If you have any suggestions for the advisory delegates please call or see Tom Burrows at Ravinia Green Country Club, 945-6202 or Paul Voykin at Briarwod Country Club, Wi 5-3350.



The President's Message

The Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents will be over 40 years old this year. We have had many good years together. Let us continue to have many more as top professional turf men.

Your new officers and board met for the first time December 11, 1967. All officers and directors were present.

The January meeting was held at the O'Hare Inn. Al Johnson was our host. Many thanks to Al for providing the fine facilities at O'Hare Inn. The Association had met at O'Hare Inn in February of 1967 also. O'Hare is easily reached from the toll roads, a feature well appreciated on a winter night.

There will not be a Midwest Association meeting in February. This is due to the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America Turf Conference and Show in San Francisco February 18th through February 23rd. Also many members will be on vacation. By the time this issue of the Bull Sheet reaches you many Superintendents and wives will have their bags packed and ready to leave for San Francisco. I hope I will see all of you there. When you are there be sure to stop by the Midwest Association's hospitality room. Invite your friends to come also.

The Midwest has a well qualified member, Ted Woehrle, seeking the position of National Director. Let us all give Ted our full support by campaigning for him. There will be caucuses held in the hotel. You will be notified when they will be held.

May I wish our golf team at the G.C.S.A.A. Golf Tournament long straight drives. Magic in their putters, and low, low scores.

I also wish all of you a fine trip and a safe return home.

Walter H. Fuchs, President

MEMBERSHIP: Total membership as of October 31, 1967 is 2633; new members in the last 12-month period – 357; deaths, withdrawals and delinquents – 158; net increase over last 12 months is 199.

Reprint - GCSAA Newsletter - November, 1967

ILLINOIS TURFGRASS FOUNDATION EXECUTIVE SECRETARY DIES

From the Office of Dorothy Carey, Acting Executive Secretary - 349-7766.

Dr. Frederick F. Weinard, 74, passed away suddenly January 1, 1968 at Urbana, III. Dr. Weinard held the position of Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois Turfgrass Foundation since 1963.

Dr. Weinard was born Dec. 2, 1893 at Lincoln, Nebraska. He graduated from the University of Nebraska with a degree in forestry and botany. He received his AM in botany in 1917 at which time he joined he U.S. Dept. of Agriculture as field assistant in the office of forest pathology. He served in the U.S. Army's Medical Dept. during the First World War. He joined the University of Illinois faculty as an assistant in botany and received his PhD in plant physiology and plant pathology and agronomy in 1922. He was associate in floricultural physiology until he was promoted to assistant professor in 1927. He was associate professor and associate chief of the experimental station from 1929 to 1951 at which time he was named professor of floricultural physiology.

His professional affiliations include Gamma Alpha, scientific social fraternity; Gama Sigma Delta; Phi Sigma; Pi Alpha Xis, which he served as a national officer; American Association for Advancement of Science; American Society of Plant Pathologists; Amreican Society for Horticultural Science; Illinoi State Academy of Science; American Association of University Professors, and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Weinard was commissioner on the Urbana Park District Board and served as the board president 1954-59 and 1965-66. He was a member of the board of directors of the Illinois Association of Park Districts and served as vice president. He was president of the State Assn. 1961-62. Dr. Weinard had been a member of the Urbana Plan Commission since 1954 and was current president of the Champaign County Camera Club. He was secretary of the Illinois State Florists Assn. since 1950, belonged to the Illinois Sportsmen's Club and was active in the Isaac Walton League, Polliwog Assn. and Audubon Club.

Along with his many accomplishments he was one of the nation's foremost floriculturists and the University of Illinois emeritus in floricultural physiology. Dr. Weinard was the author of eight Illinois agricultural experiment publications and some 200 scientific articles. He served as editor of the Illinois Florists Association Bulletin.

In May 1967, Dr. Weinard was enrolled in the Urbana Exchange Club's Book of Golden Deeds. A member of the club since 1947, Dr. Weinard was honored for his "community service, civic leadership, professional competence, personal integrity and steadfast friendship."

The Illinois Turfgrass Foundation sent a wreath and the President, Robert G. Johnson along with Vice President Ben Warren and Theodore Woehrle attended the Mass and Funeral of a truly great man.

POSITION OPEN

WANTED: GOLF COURSE GREENSKEEPER

Working greenskeeper. New 18 hole course under construction to open summer 1968.

Qualifications: At least 3 years head greenskeeper and supervisory position.

Sent resume and picture to: Frank Strainis, General Manager Lake Bluff Park District P. O. Box 83, Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044



Dr. Frederick F. Weinard

ILLINOIS TURFGRASS FOUNDATION ELECTION OF OFFICERS

From the Office of Dorothy Carey, Executive Secretary – 349-7766.

Mr. Robert G. Johnson of the Illinois Lawn Equipment Inc. in Orland Park was elected President of the Illinois Turfgrass Foundation, Inc. at the December meeting of the Foundation held in Urbana, Illinois. Ben Warren of Warren's Turf Nurseries in Palos Park was elected Vice President.

The Board of Directors are John Coghill, Silver Lake Country Club; Harold Frederickson, Edgewood Valley Country Club; Vernon Verstraete, Kewanee Park District; Leon Short of Leon Short & Sons Inc. in Keokuk, Iowa; Oscar Miles, Olympia Fields Country Club; George Bottoms of DuPage Forest Preserve District and Basil Hurr, Landscape Contractor.

The Illinois Turfgrass Foundation membership is composed of homeowners, parks, cemeteries, golf clubs, sod growers, suppliers, and other individuals or groups interested in the establishment and maintenance of turfgrass.

The purposes of the Illinois Turfgrass Foundation are to encourage research on turfgrasses in Illinois, and to co-operate in the dissemination of knowledge among persons concerned with the establishment and maintenance of turf grass areas.





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HOLMES CORNER

by James L. Holmes USGA Green Section Mid-Western Agronomist

It certainly was a pleasure working with **BULLSHEET** editor Tom Burrows during 1967, at which time I learned to respect Tom's ability and judgment, and I wish Dick Trevarthan, the new editor, equal success. I had an interesting conversation with Dick a couple of weeks ago when he asked me if "Holmes' Corner" could be continued. Dick said that many people are willing to "sound off", but amazingly few are willing to write. Editors of publications such as the **BULLSHEET** are fully aware of this, as it seems no matter how articulate and informed a person may be, many become completely thought and tongue-tied when it comes to the written word.

I have received a number of telephone calls, primarily from Minnesota and northern Wisconsin, regarding ice sheet cover. It seems that a severe ice storm in mid December completely covered the ground to a depth to include grass. One caller reported, he had been informed, if adequate snowmold preventive chemicals were applied prior to the time ice sheet formed, no damage to turf would result. However, he said he had heard or read somewhere that ice sheet cover itself could be damaging, especially to putting green turf. The winter of 1963-'64, was an excellent lesson for us in the Chicago area, regarding ice damage. Therefore, I informed the caller that continued ice sheet cover could completely destroy his turf, whether or not suitable snowmold chemicals had been previously applied. Further, I told him that we in this area have decided that 25 days is as long as an ice cover can safely remain in place. After 25 days of complete ice cover, such ice must be removed somehow or other. A dark material such as a natural organic fertilizer or topdressing is effective if temperatures are not excessively cold and sunshine is a reality. However, if temperatures are low and sunlight missing, the ice cover must be removed by mechanical means if necessary. It is interesting to note that even with the publicity which resulted from ice sheet cover and damage in 1964, there apparently are many golf course people who have not received this information.

In the Chicago area, and other sections of the midwest, for that matter, environmental conditions are ideal for activity of snowmold disease causing fungi. I am aware that many golf course superintendents in this location and especially further south, have become somewhat complacent regarding snowmold and many may not have applied a preventive chemical. In the event a suitable preventive material has not been applied, it is advisable to make this application at the first possible opportunity, or as soon as greens are "open." Even though disease activity is more severe in late winter or early spring, conditions such as we currently have predispose turfgrasses to attacks by the various fungi which cause snowmold disease and it is my opinion that unless a suitable preventive material is applied, severe snowmold damage will be in evidence later.

The USGA Green Section conference on Golf Course Management will be held at the Biltmore Hotel in New York on Friday, January 26, 1968. The discussion for the entire day will be "The Putting Green". All facets of the putting green will be discussed, including design, building and maintenance. This same program, with a few changes in speakers, also will be given at the 39th International Turf Conference and Show in San Francisco. As a matter of fact, it will take up the entire 5th educational assembly on Thursday, February 22nd. I hope to see many of you there.















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Al Bertucci

MEET YOUR DIRECTOR

Al Bertucci started his golf course career working for his dad during summer vacation in 1930. Except for two seasons at Knollwood under Elmer Bertucci, and 20 months in Europe during World War II, Al has been at Old Elm for 37 years.

In 1957, after a long career Al's dad retired, turning over the course to Al, where he has been Superintendent ever since.

Al has kept up in the field by attending the many valuable turf conferences offered to us.

Al and his wife, Anne, live in Highwood. He has two sons, Jerry and Ronald. Al's hobbies are golf and "the quiet life." Al has been appointed to be Golf chairman.

MEET YOUR DIRECTOR AND BULLSHEET EDITOR

Richard Trevarthan was born in Louisville, Kentucky and raised on a farm in southern Indiana.

He has a B.S. degree in turf management in the school of Agronomy from Purdue University. While attending Purdue he worked for Ray Phillips at Louisville Country Club, Louisville, Ky., during the summer vacation.

After being honorably discharged from the U.S. Army, he went to work for Ted Woehrle at Beverly Country Club, Chicago, III., as an assistant. From there he went to Island View Country Club, Sterling, Va., as superintendent. He helped complete the golf course and stayed on for one year.

In 1963, he came to Prestwick Country Club, Frankfort, III., upon completion of construction of the golf course. He has been superintendent there for the past five years.

His hobbies are golf, and fishing.

Dick and his wife, Janet, live in Frankfort with their three children, Jeanne, Bobby, and David, amid absolute and utter confusion.

Dick has been appointed Bullsheet Editor, and to the Golf committee.

An appointment can be made with the editor by calling 815 - 469-5238 in the evenings after 6 P.M.

Woodridge Golf Club

This fall at Woodridge we sodded 1672 yards of A-20 Blue Grass on tees. This grass was grown by Ben Warren of Warren's Turf Nursery. It is from a naturual selection of an old stand of blue grass from a golf course fairway. It has been in test plots at the University of Illinois, Rutgers and Ohio with no proven leaf spot and is very disease resistant. Of course, these tests are not on a golf course tee. However, with cutting heights between 5/8" and 3/4" and proper fertilization and management practices it has stood up well, having a very stiff leaf. It has been used some at neighboring clubs but it is still too new to evaluate it because of varying conditions.

Another project at our Club this summer was improving tee paths. Last spring one of the Directors suggested I go to Medinah and see the material used on their paths. After surveying their course with Gerald Dearie decided the white stone screenings were very serviceable and looked outstanding. Consequently we did put in several tee paths this summer and did receive many compliments. One good thing is that once the path is settled by rolling and use, it gets very hard and does not wash. It depends on the terrain of the path how much base is needed. On some of the hills we dug out the top soil and used two to three inches of road gravel under them and two inches of screenings on top. On others with flat surfaces used only two inches of screenings. The golfers do not seem to mind walking on them and from my observation know we will have to make them longer, going along the edge of the rough and fairway so traffic will turn off the paths at various places, instead of all going off the end of the path.

Last winter the inside of the Club House received quite a face lifting with panelling, new furniture, etc. Cliff Van Poucke is the Manager. We hope to have a meeting of the Golf Course Superintendents at Woodridge during the coming year.

> Sincerely, Anthony Meyer, Grounds Superintendent



Bill Saielli, Adolph Bertucci, Lindo Bernardini

The following is a reprint from the Rocky Mountain Golf Course Superintendents Association "SCOOP-SHEET".

WHY CERTIFICATION?

A certification program as given elsewhere in this paper will be presented for the consideration of the membership at the Annual Meeting. This program is patterned after the certification plan of the Club Managers Association of Amer ca.

The purpose of this program is to set apart those persons who are truly professional golf course superintendents. Anyone designated as a Certified Golf Superintendent will have the "hallmarks of a proprofessional." He will possess an organized body of special knowledge; He will be competent to practice; He will be independent and thereby carry his assets primarily in his head; and he will use his talents for the public welfare.

After being designated a Certified Golf Superintendent the initials C.G.S. may be placed after his name. This will let everyone know that he is a professional golf superintendent who knows his business. We as a professional organization are putting our stamp of approval on this man and saying to the public, here is a man you can be sure of when it comes to managing a golf course.

This program will benefit everyone in our association by establishing the occupation of golf course superintendent as a profession. Our members will be provided the incentive to meet the qualifications of this program and be designated. By becoming a C.G.S. our members will be brought to the public's attention and it is only by the attention of the public that this certification program will have any beneficial meaning.

CERTIFICATION PROPOSAL

- Eligibility to apply for Certified Golf Superintendent
 Applicant must be presently employed as a golf
 - course superintendent.
 2. Applicant must be a Class A member of the Golf Course Superintendents of America and must have held Class A membership for the past three years.
- II. Requirements for becoming a Certified Golf Superintendent
 - Accumulate a total of 200 points based on experience, education, and association activity.
 - 135 points must be earned according to the following means:

a.	Experience	70	points
h	Education	50	nainte

- c. Association activity 15 points
- The appointing activity 10 points

The remaining points may be earned in any one, or combination of, the above three categories.

- 3. Experience Points
 - Assistant Superintendent, working under a Class A or Certified superintendent. Points can be earned for a maximum of three years and are based on the size of the golf course.

Number of	18 holes	More than
full years	or less	18 holes
1	5	10
2	10	20
3	15	30

b. Superintendent. Points are also based on the size of the golf course.

	Less than		More than
Years	18 holes	18 holes	18 holes
1	10	20	30
2	20	30	40
3	30	40	50
4	40	50	60
5	50	60	70
6	60	70	80
7	70	80	90

etc.

c. Golf Course Construction. Additional points may be earned by experience in golf course construction. To qualify, construction experience must cover all phases of construction from rough grading through seed germination. 15 points for each regulation 9 holes. 10 points for each 9 hole par 3 course.

4. Education points:

- a. Full school year attendance at college: Agriculture major 15/year Other major 10/year
- b. Degree(s) following four years of college 5 each
- c. Approved turf winter school 10 each
- d. Golf Course Superintendents of America Turfgrass Conference 5 each
- e. Regional turf conference 5 each
- 5. Association activity:
 - a. Golf Course Superintendents of America Membership 1/year
 - b. Chapter meetings 1/year (maximum of 6 per year) 1 each
 - c. Chapter office holder 1/year
 - d. GCSAA office holder 5/year
- 6. Additional information:
 - The Certified Golf Superintendent is entirely voluntary. Its purpose is to encourage Class A members to upgrade themselves as well as their profession.
 - b. The CGS rating will be granted to the applicant by the Certification Committee of the Rocky Mountain Golf Course Superintendents Association upon receipt of such records as are deemed necessary by the committee.
 - d. Should it become necessary in the future to upgrade the requirements of Certification, those previously granted CGS stature will automatically retain their standing.





PAR FOR THE GRASS

W. H. Daniel, Turf Specialist Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana

(Original talk presented at St. Louis Turf Day, 1967) In these days of televised golf, par is constantly assaulted by experts of the game. You, as turf managers, are more concerned about Par For The Grass than par for the course.

There is within each grass its tolerances and limitations, and no one has observed these more closely than turf managers. The extremes in weather conditions, the extremes in rates of use come **together** in **your locale** so that any variety of grass is tested. Professor Musser said that two bad years weatherwise tested a grass more than five years of ordinary weather.

What is Par For The Grass? In Louisville, in Cincinnati, as well as St. Louis, the demands for fairway turf are unsettled. Some have chosen the bluegrass route, many have chosen the Bermuda route, some talk hopefully of the Zoysia route. Few are on the **Poa annua** wagon. This latter group may realize they will not hook their wagon to a star, but at least it is easy to get on the road.

One of the significant contributions to Par for Grass is the availability of **irrigation**, for by removing drouth as a contribution to failure, survival of desired grasses can be much improved. Whereas a few year ago the question was "Will I irrigate?" – now the question is, "How much shall I automate?"

Perhaps bluegrass, no bentgrass, is the most improved by irrigation, for the cooling effect of evaporation, the increased wear under turgid leaf conditions, and the continuous rejuvenation by new rhizomes and leaf growth give even bluegrass a much better chance even into the St. Louis area.

As another contribution, some **fungicide usage** to protect existing turf from deterioration by disease buildups must be anticipated with bluegrass, with bentgrass, with **Poa annua**; thus golf courses using four to six applications per year of fungicide on fairways may be able to counteract adversity and assure continued vigor. Thus, Par for Bluegrass is closely related to irrigation, fungicides and avoidance of failure or weakening.

Such is not the case for Bermuda. As you know, it has terrific powers of recovery. Its question comes at its weak points — winter survival, spring dead spot damage, dormancy conditions, early sprring drying, and **if these are to be circumvented**, then technology must be employed. In my mind one pre-requisite of Bermudagrass performance is a once-a-year intense aerification and verti-cutting as a part of rejuvenation, for we know young Bermudagrass is



usually at its best, and old, weakened Bermudagrass is most susceptible to damage.

When we switch to Zoysia there is some hew and cry about millipedes, billbugs and some eating insects. However, these do not appear major to me. Of all things we are best equipped to use insecticides, and to regulate insect population after the problem is understood; so on Zoysia these are just management problems. Long ago we accepted insect control on bluegrass and bentgrass as a part of bluegrass and bentgrass culture.

During the St. Louis Turf Day you observed the slit seed planters now developed. As we talk of highpriced seed, of special varieties, such planters look most appropriate as a way of introducing preferred grasses even at light rates.

Nitrogen fertilization on fairways has, in some locations, reached its peak and is drdopping back. Admittedly these were high peaks – 6 pounds N. per year in repeat applications, but there are some who are now talking about how little nitrogen they can use – not how much for fairways. When one considers thatch problems, disease problems and damage, then this makes sense. Nevertheless, one of the basic advantages of living over artificial turf is its phenomenal ability to rejuvenate and recover from damage. You have long ago learned fertilizing was a very valuable technique to encourage such processes.

Without a doubt the turf manager of tomorrow will be more variety conscious even though users, people, will continue to measure turf by its "greenness." Par For The Grass is the management challenge.



TAXES EXCEED BENEFITS

By the time the 21-year-old who goes to work (1967) retires at 65 in 2010, the value of the old age taxes he will have paid during his working life (including interest lost) will exceed by more than \$12,000 the benefits he will draw in retirement says Tax Foundation new study: Economic Aspects of the Social Security Tax." If such a man had saved a sum equal to his tax, and got 31/2% interest, he would accumulate more than \$32,000 by retirement date. On the same day the value of the social security payments he would get (assuming normal life expectancy) would amount to about \$19,000.







Bert Jannes

MEET YOUR DIRECTOR

Bert Jannes was born in Chicago, Illinois and raised in Desplaines, Illinois. After completion of school in Desplaines, he went to work on a farm with his cousin. There he learned to plow, disc, harrow, plant, and cultivate with a team of horses, and the many other phases of farm work.

His career in golf courses was what you might say started from the ground up. His first job was driving four hourses pulling a fresnal. There were five fresnals, one plow team, one man to load the fresnals and one man to dump them, who was called a green builder and was in charge of the gang when constructing a green. He soon became a green builder. When building greens in those days, you consulted a scale model made of green modeling clay.

The final shaping of the traps was done with a No. 2 Western Slip Scraper. The fairways and roughs were plowed, disced and graded using iron wheel Fordson tractors. This is the type of equipment that was used back in the early 20's.

Some of the golf courses he helped to build are as follows: A. D. Laskers, Knollwood, Pickwick, Elm Gate, Sportsmans and Waveland.

Construction of the Waveland Avenue golf course began in 1928 for the Lincoln Park Board of commissioners, and was opened and dedicated on June 15th, 1932. He supervised the maintenance of Waveland thirty years. After the retirement of Mr. Ruben Thode in 1959, he became the golf course superintendent for the Chicago Park Districts golf courses and bowling greens.

His wife, Marie and he were married in 1928 and have three children, Marilynn, Phillip, and Paul, plus six grandchildren.

Bert has been appointed to the Ararngements and Membership committees.

Mike Bavier, Superintendent of Calumet C. C. is engaged to Miss Penny Holly of Homewood, III. A summer wedding is planned. That means a short honeymoon.

Ted Sokolis

MEET YOUR DIRECTOR

Ted Sokolis was born and raised on the southwest side of Chicago.

After he was honorably discharged from the U.S. Air Force, he trained for five and one-half years under Howard Baerwald at La Grange Country Club, La Grange, Illinois. In November of 1963, he became superintendent at Palos Country Club, Palos Park, Illinois, where he did extensive remodeling on the course. In July of 1965, he became superintendent of "The Village Links", Glen Ellyn, Illinois, where he oversaw construction of the new golf course. He took over complete management of grounds immediately after seeding was completed. He also finish graded the greens and planted them with C- 15 Stolons.

His education in turf management is mostly practical experience. He has attended various evening classes at the University of Illinois extension, and at Morton Arboretum.

His hobbies are fishing and golf. He is also a member of the Village of Glen Ellyn Beautification Commission.

Ted and his wife, Rochelle, live in Glen Ellyn with their two boys, William, 9 years, and Mark, 7 years. Ted has been appointed to be Education chairman, and serve on the membership committees.

Midwest golf course superintendent Association Golf Team for the 1968 G.C.S.A. Tournament to be held February 14-16, 1968 in Monterey, California.

- 1. Peter Volkin, Idlewild C. C.
- 2. Oscar Miles, Olympia Fields C. C.
- 3. Emil Mashie, Onwentsia C. C.
- 4. Benard Kronn, Twin Oirchard C. C.
- 5. Bill Hargrave, Kankakee C. C.
- 6. Robert Williams, Bob-O-Link C. C.

Poisonous Spiders In Illinois

by Stanley Rachesky Extension Entomologist University of Illinois

Distribution — The black widow spider, a native Illinois species occurring throughout the state, is more abundant in the south half of Illinois than in the north half. The brown recluse spider, first found in 1957 in Jackson County, has now been found as far north as central Illinois. This spider, probably of southern or southwestern origin, may now have become adapted to our Illinois climate.

Symptoms and Injury – Only the female blick widow spider bites. This bite feels like a pin prick and is followed by a burning sensation. Although the pain spreads, it eventually localibes in the abdomen or back, where the muscles become rigid from severe cramps. Concurrently there may be nausea, depression, insomnia, tremors, speech defects, and a slight fever. The victim should be kept calm and taken to a hospital or physician for antivenom and other relief medication.

Black widow spider venom is more toxic than that of the prairie rattlesnake, but the effects are considerably less serious because of the smaller quantity of venom injected. Black widow spider bites are becoming less common and the percentage of bites resulting in death is extremely low.

Both the male and the female brown recluse spider bites and injects toxin. Either the bite may not be noticed at the moment or extreme pain may be immediate. However, a stinging sensation followed by pain usually occurs, a small blister arises, the area becomes swollen, and local pain is intense. The tissue affected by the venom is killed and over a period of time gradually sloughs off, exposing the underlying muscles; the edges of the wound then thicken. The bite may take six to eight weeks to heal. The final result is a sunken scar ranging in size from a penny to a half-dollar.

These are typical symptoms of a brown recluse spider bite. However, in some cases, general systemic reactions — occasionally very severe — have occurred. These violent reactions, ranging from a skin rash to severe internal disturbances, may be due to extreme sensitivity or to an over-abundance of venom. In these cases, immediate hospitalization is required.

Description — The female black widow spider is jet bleck with the red "hour-glass" on the underside of the abdomen. The male usually has yellow red bands and spots over the back.

The brown recluse spider lives in cracks and crevices, spinning an irregular web near the shelter. It prefers to nest in and near homes and buildings.

Control — First and foremost, avoid the bite. Rid premises of piles of rubbish and trash. Be careful when maving piles of lumber and machinery that have not been used for some time. Examine and shake out clothing that has hung unused in closets or other storage areas before you wear it. Be careful when cleaning storage areas.

Good insect control is helpful in spider control, as it removes the source of the spider's food. Infested areas may be sprayed with household sprays containing two percent chlordane or five percent DDT. Other household sprays may also be useful in controlling these spiders.

Foundation spraying with two percent chlordane as used for ants may prevent spiders from entering. the house.



BROWN RECLUSE SPIDER

Female, half natural size



Enlarged hour-glass



X

Half natural size



Male, natural size

MEETINGS COMING UP

Midwest Regional Turf Foundation Conference — March 4-6, at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. Midwest Golf Course Superintendent Association — March 14, 1968, at the Clayton House Motel, Wheeling, III. Be there. 12:00 noon Refreshments, 1:00 P.M. Lunch.

The educational committee has a surprise.

Oliver Miles, Superintendent Joliet C. C., wife gave birth to a baby girl, Angela Marie, Dec. 22, 1967. Oliver said, "it was a nice Christmas present."



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HOUSEHOLD TIPS WHILE ON TRIPS

With an increasing number of American families taking vacations in winter months there is a related increase in concern about house care during this period.

If you took a vacation in summer for example, you would stop milk and mail deliveries and possibly arrange to have someone take care of your lawn.

In winter there are special items to consider, too, before you leave your home for an extended period.

- Make sure your outside faucets are fre of water. Most house have valves for shutting off water to outside pipes. After the valves are closed, see that outside spigots are open. This keeps freezing water from bursting pipes.

- Ask someone to clear your walks in the event of a heavy snow. Many cities have laws requiring the clearing of sidewalks, and you could escape a damage suit brought about by someone's slipping on the sidewalk and injuring himself.

- Make sure the furnace is in good working order. Your furniture needs warmth and could be damaged seriously by a long cold spell. Keep your thermostat at 60 degrees. This also can keep inside water pipes from freezing.

- Leave at least one window shade up in a room. Fire is more likely to strike in winter. If people passing can see in, a fire may be spotted sooner, reducing the chance of loss.

 Check with a dealer or repairman whether you should keep your refrigerator running. Some type of refrigerators, if left idle, can develop costly trouble.
 Motor News – Jan, '68, FR 2-1818.

CONGRESSMAN ARENDS

As an avid golfer, I could not enjoy the game nearly so much were it not for the outstanding, dedicated work of the golf superintendents who help make golf courses a pleasure on which to play. Time and again as I leave a golf course I have said, "What great shape those fellows keep the course, regardless of the many hackers like myself who continue to tear them up with occasional poor shots."

The pleasure one derives from playing on a wellkept, manicured course as against playing on a poor course is as different as night and day. Regardless of what our scores may sometimes be, playing on a properly cared for course is a pleasure in itself, as well as a true test of competitive skills.

Golf superintendents are never given the credit they richly deserve for the diligence they exert in doing the multitude of little things that make a good course so playable and enjoyable. In fact, I sometimes feel that golf course superintendents love a golf course like a mother loves her offspring. Their pride and devotion to keeping the golf course in the best possible condition is appreciated, although not always expressed by all of us who play the game.

My hat off to you who labor hard and long in the constant effort to make the game more and more enjoyable!

> L. C. Arends Congress of the United States House of Representatives 17th District, Illinois Minority Whip



Two former Illinois graduates are new workers in our area — Kenneth Quandt and Ronald Bild



Ray Gerber and West Updegraff



Gerald F. Dearie and Jim Meyer



Toney Meyer, John Lapp, Charles Schultz

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA - HILTON HOTEL

THE SITE OF THE 39th INTERNATIONAL TURFGRASS CONFERENCE AND SHOW

FEBRUARY 18-23, 1968