

OCTOBER, 1968  
VOL 22. NO. 5.



# The Bull Sheet

*Official Bulletin*

*Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents*



FALL DINNER DANCE  
NOVEMBER 1, 1968  
BEVERLY C. C.

**M.A.G.C.S. ANNUAL  
GOLF TOURNAMENT  
OCTOBER 15 AT  
WESTMORELAND C. C.**

**Julius Albaugh  
Host Superintendent**

#### ARTICLES

1. Are We Up-To-Date?
2. Holmes' Corner
3. U.S.D.A. and F.D.A. Regulations
4. 16th Annual Turf Clinic Program



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

DICK TREVARTHAN, Editor  
122 Evergreen Drive  
Frankfort, Illinois 60423

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### *The President's Message*

The National Amateur Golf Tournament, held here in Columbus, Ohio at the Scioto Country Club, went very smoothly. I was pleased with the condition of the course. I had only eight weeks to prepare for the tournament. The USGA said they too were pleased with the condition of the course. I had the complete cooperation of my employees, the Club members, and the Club Chairmen. The weather was ideal all week. The rain held off until the next day after the tournament was over. It was a pleasure watching great golfers like Bruce Fleisher, Marvin Giles, John Bohman, Hubert Green, Robert Barbarossa, Rick Mas-sengale, Jack Lewis Jr., and Michael Bonalleck, the British Amateur Champion. As you probably know the tournament was won by Bruce Fleisher with a score of 284 for 72 holes. I have listed the above names in the order that they finished with the exception of Michael Bonalleck. He had a score of 296 and placed 12th.

Mr. Jim Holmes of the USGA Green Section was our house guest in August. I asked him about the joint meeting with Wisconsin. He told me that Les White, since May of this year, had done a fine job of improving all facets of play at Tuckaway Country Club. Les, and his employees, worked hard and diligently. Jim said it was a pleasure associating with the Wisconsin fellows and that Les White's hospitality was outstanding.

The golf season is drawing to a close and our thoughts should turn to the educational side of our work. This means, as all of you know, the Midwest Association's Annual Clinic for Golf Course Management. It will be held in November at the Medinah Country Club. Medinah Country Club has again made their club available to us to hold this clinic. We are grateful to them for allowing us to hold the clinic at their club. Ted Sokolis and Ed Wollenberg, chairmen of Education and Research, have worked out a very fine program. It is one you can't afford to miss. Both Ted and Ed deserve a lot of credit. You will receive a complete program in the mail later on.

It is with satisfaction that I watch the continued interest in our activities during my term of office. I am indebted to all who are serving so well on our various committees. You have done well and I am grateful.

Walter H. Fuchs, President



**Denis Straus, Superintendent of Rolling Green Country Club.**

The annual golf tournament of the MAGCS was to be played at Rolling Green Country Club but was called off due to rain.

The tournament will be played at Westmoreland Country Club October 15, 1968.

Not having a planned educational session, (due to the golf tournament festivities) educational chairman Ted Sokolis, organized two on the spot panels. The two topics for discussion were fungicide programs in 1968, and fall renovation programs in 1968. Participating members were the following: Julius Albaugh, Bruce Sering, Gene Polrud, John Jackman, Ray Schmitz. Oliver Miles and Dick Trevarthan acted as chairmen of the two panels.

Ted's idea was a success.



## Are We UP-To-Date?

by Stan Frederiksen  
Manager, Turf Products  
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works  
St. Louis, Missouri

"In business, if you don't move forward, you move backward. You don't stand still — nor can you maintain top ranking position just by doing nothing."

So said a respected business executive recently. His company (let's call it Company B), by hard work, sound promotion, good products, modernization and sheer perseverance, had just jumped ahead of Company A, who had been "Number One" in their industry for years.

Why had Company A slipped? For two reasons.

First — its management decided — "Well — we're at the top — no need to push forward anymore — we can relax — our name and reputation will keep us at the top." From that moment, Company A went backward! Its management forgot that its competitors — especially Company B — wanted that top spot — and certainly wouldn't let Company A keep it by default.

Secondly — Company B had set up as an important objective "Unseat Company A as the top firm in our industry" — and "pull out all stops in order to grab that top position".

The principle here applies to any business or profession — including that of managing fine turf, whether on a golf course or elsewhere. If we don't stay up-to-date in thought and action — if we don't move forward — we move backward. We don't just stand still.

How can you get to be "number one" in your profession? Well, it's easy to generalize — use the standard phrases like "hard work", "perseverance", "good planning", "modernization", etc. But there are significant specific things you can — and must — do, to insure that you stay up-to-date and move always forward — maybe right into that "number one" spot in your area. Here are a few of those "specifics".

1. **Get an education** — this means constant and continuing study, whether you're 19 or 59 — whether you've been a turf manager for one year or 30 years — whether you have only a grade school program behind you, or can sport a PhD from an important University.
2. **Build a library** — the books and periodicals on Turf Management are numerous — and many are excellent in scope and content. Have them handy — refer to them often.
3. **Get involved** — you get out of your career only what you put into it. Put **much** into it. Be a member of the GCSAA, and of your local association — attend local, regional and national meetings. But, more than just attend, **participate**. Contribute toward the thinking, the planning, the decision-making, and the action. Leaders are always marked by involvement — and **active** participation.
4. **Take the "extra step"** — the fellow who does just enough to "get by" never becomes the leader — and never reaches the "top rung" of the success ladder. That "top rung" is always reserved for the man who recognizes that his very best may not be quite good enough — and who challenges himself always to do better. He does more (not less) than is expected of him. He "takes the extra step".

5. **Serve others** — help your fellows willingly, when they need, or ask for, a "lift". Let your successes become their successes. As you do, new successes will become yours. The old adage "As ye sow, so shall ye reap" was never more true than when applied to a career. Note that it puts the **effort** — the work — **first**. The return comes later. In any career, the reward, whether financial or in terms of self-satisfaction, comes **after** (not before) the effort. For this reason, the turf manager who becomes the leader is the one who dedicates himself to service. He serves his employer — and he serves his Association. He'll respond affirmatively to each opportunity to serve — and he'll seek more such opportunities. He knows the rewards are significant and sure.

6. **Stay up-to-date** — fulfilling the above conditions will get you well up the success ladder, but you just can't reach that top spot without following this principle. There's an adage that says "If you're doing something this year just like you did it last year, you're probably doing it wrong". That's not 100% true, of course, but it's true often enough that every one of us should take a "close look" at our every activity. As we do, we'll find, in many cases, that **there's a better way!** Change just for the sake of change doesn't make sense — and it's sometimes costly. But change that brings improvement, in terms of better results, lower cost, increased enjoyment of turf, or a job done faster or more efficiently, is a **must** — and should be sought after continually.

If all the above points could be summarized in one word, that word would be "attitude". Take a look around you. You'll find that the really successful career man, in turf or anywhere else, is the man with the positive, humble, helpful attitude — the man with knowledge and vision — with a penchant for improving himself — and serving others.

Let's examine ourselves. How's our attitude? And — are we up-to-date?

### THE ANNUAL MAGCS FALL DINNER DANCE

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Entertainment Chairman,  
Harold Frederickson



## PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The USGA Green Section staff has released a new publication entitled, "Building Golf Holes for Good Turf Management". I have not been informed if a charge will be made for this bulletin, but a quick review of the contents indicates that it will be a valuable addition to a superintendent's library. It is quite comprehensive and covers points such as site selection, acreage requirements, water and power availability, irrigation, turf nurseries, trees for golf courses, maintenance equipment, traffic flow, clearing of debris, etc., etc. Dr. Marvin H. Ferguson, who is retiring from the USGA Green Section on August 31, edited this bulletin — he is to be commended for another excellent piece of work.



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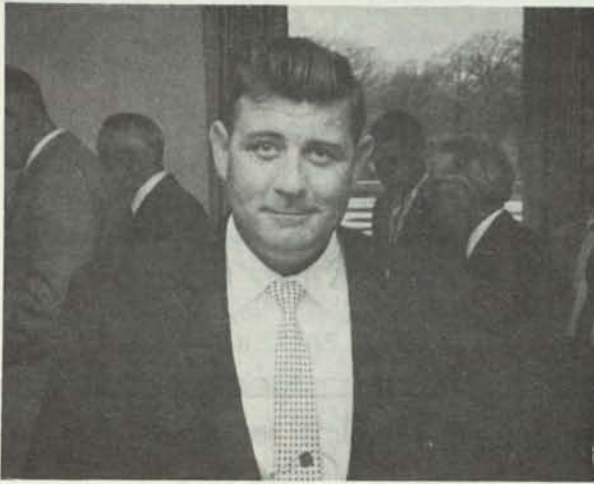
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## HOLMES' CORNER

by James L. Holmes  
USGA Green Section  
Mid-Continent Director

While visiting in Iowa last week, a number of superintendents informed me that the grass which "desiccated out" last fall was not what they refer to as the Washington strain, but, rather the Metropolitan strain. Regardless of the name of the stuff, I am sure we are all aware of what it looks like. Sure enough, this is the same type of bentgrass which tended to fluff this summer and result in scalping damage, in the few instances where scalping was a problem. Even though soils were opened and overseeded in desiccated locations, the old, established (Metropolitan?) bentgrass gradually recovered.

I heard many people say, in late August and early September, that *Poa annua* simply must go. In fact, in most cases it had already gone. The big point is how do you keep it from coming back? Overseeding with bentgrass and using recognized pre-emergent *Poa annua* chemicals such as arsenicals and bensulfide are the only "chemical" approaches we have to this problem at the present time. It is always interesting to note that most severe damage, or the greatest encroachment of *Poa annua*, results where fairway watering systems have been used for a number of years. It is apparent that most golf course superintendents are watering for *Poa annua*, rather than other types of grass. Even though this may be so, I have yet to hear anyone come up with a solution as to just exactly what we can do about it or how we are going to change our watering programs. Calcium arsenate is being used and being considered by more superintendents all the time. Of extreme importance, if you plan to use this material, it must be an absolute cinch that rapid surface drainage is assured. Further, when a calcium arsenate program is initiated, the chairman of greens committee and the rest of the membership should be made fully aware that turf fade-out and sparsely or thinly-turfed fairways are to be expected for from two to four seasons. Whenever bentgrass is overseeded, open soils as much as possible. There is equipment suitable for this purpose on the market at the present time. As previously stated, the membership had better be aware of what's going on and plan to "stay with the entire program" for as long as necessary. On newly established golf courses which have solid bentgrass on fairways, you might well consider a *Poa annua* control program before this weed becomes a discernable factor.

Circular yellow to deadened spots appeared in bluegrass, both common and the Merion type, practically everywhere where large areas of these grasses were cultured. This disease was more noticeable on Kentucky bluegrass during July, August and early September than I have ever seen it before. With repeated microscopic examinations, the only fungus I could find which appeared to be damaging is known as *Stemphylium* sp. Where diseased samples were submitted to plant pathologists, they invariably reported this disease as being caused by *Fusarium* spp. On diseased leaf blades, the *Stemphylium* fungus could be observed in the yellow to yellowish-green zone immediately adjacent to live tissue or just barely into the yellowish or dead-appearing tissue. It would seem to me, if this fungus were active in this area, it must be doing some damage to growing and healthy tissue. Certainly, as it is always the case, some *Fusarium* spores could be found on the slide, but, as previously stated, if the *Stemphylium* fungi could repeatedly be found in the area adjacent to green tissue and *Fusarium* was not immediately detected in this area, it would appear that *Stemphylium* must be involved in this disease pattern so evident this past season on bluegrasses. Fungicides tried as controls were of limited value.

Most newly introduced fungicides will control brown patch if "brown patch weather" is not severe. If brown patch weather is severe or successive days of high heat and humidity are experienced, these products will give enough check of this disease to keep a smoke ring from forming. But, they **do not** stop the incipient activity of *Rhizoctonia* sp. and it continues to work in the crown area of bentgrass, gradually thinning putting turf. Fungicides used, except those containing mercury, worked in this fashion in July and August. Much putting turf was lost to incipient brown patch without the condition ever being recognized as brown patch as a smoke ring did not form. When brown patch weather is severe, mercury simply must be used. The combination of mercurous and mercuric chloride continues to give the most effective control for brown patch and when brown patch weather continues, by all means use same.

Traffic on most golf courses has reached absolutely unbelievable proportions. Golf cart use is accelerating in leaps and bounds. Even though much has been said in the past and much is being done at present to control, greater controls must be effected. As commented in a past Holmes' Corner, South Bend Country Club is the first private club with which I am familiar in the Midwest, with plans to place cart paths throughout, and insists that carts stay on them. It is my guess that many more private country clubs as well as semi-private daily fee courses will be forced into this arrangement. That is, if they expect to culture suitable playing turf on many areas of their golf courses.

## MILORGANITE

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## Golf Course Superintendents Associations' of America Public Relations' Firm at Work

An uncontrollable grass killing fungus, Pythium Blight, is wreaking havoc with American golf courses.

Golfers should not panic, however. No courses have been closed as a result of the disease which in many areas of the country is also known as "cottony blight." But some fairways, greens, and green collars — aprons or fringes — are marked off as ground under repair. When a ball comes to rest in these areas, a free lift is granted under local rule.

These facts were brought to light in a just completed, spot-check survey by the Golf Course superintendents Association of America (GCSAA), among research scientists, agronomists, golf course superintendents and other golf agencies around the country.

A combination of unusually long periods of warm, humid weather and excessive rain was the chief source of trouble, the survey showed. Afterwards, a whitish cobwebby substance forms in and on top of the turf, in the early morning. As the sun rises and the infected turf becomes water soaked, the fungus darkens giving off a greasy appearance.

Later in the day, the "web" disappears and the infected leaves take on a tan to red color. In early infection periods these spots often run in streaks, following the surface drainage of the links.

According to the survey, the disease is most aggressive in moisture saturated atmospheres, when temperatures range between 85 and 95 degrees. It has no known cause nor cure, nor are there any preventive measures for curbing it. This leaves the golf superintendent completely helpless and at the mercy of the weather.

Chemical programs may contain the bug briefly, but the surest "stopper" is cool, dry weather.

The most seriously damaged courses, the survey noted, are in the following critical areas.

Metropolitan St. Louis and the remainder of the crabgrass belt ranging from Kansas City to Washington, D. C.; the Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati areas of Ohio, and the Carolinas; Central Illinois and Central Indiana.

Non-critical but serious, these areas include, the New England States; northern Ohio bordering on Lake Erie; Palm Springs and San Francisco Bay areas of California; Central and Northern New Jersey, plus Metropolitan New York and Northern Virginia.

Other less serious cases have been reported in Michigan, Texas, Northern Illinois, Northern Indiana, Wisconsin and Florida.

GCSAA cautioned club officials and greens chairmen of courses not in Pythium areas.

They should not get that smug feeling, GCSAA warned. Pythium could strike their courses at any moment. Remember, August is one of the hottest months of the year and it isn't over yet. In the meantime, swing away.

Based in Des Plaines, Illinois, GCSAA is composed of nearly 3,000 golf course superintendents who are in charge of keeping the nation's courses in top shape for the millions of golfers who enjoy the game.

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# 16th ANNUAL TURF CLINIC PROGRAM

## "MODERN GOLF COURSE OPERATIONS"

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1968.

### A.M.

9:00 Registration	Howard Baerwald Richard Trevarthan
9:45 Call to Order Host Superintendent, Welcome	Walter Fuchs, Pres. John Jackman
10:00 Keynote Address	Dr. H. Couch

### SESSION I

Moderator	Dudley Smith
10:30 Trap Maintenance, A Complete Analysis—Panel	H. Frederickson Philip Bersin Tom Gilman Paul Popp Paul Voykin
11:45 Questions	
12:00 Lunch	

### SESSION II

P.M. Moderator	James Holmes
1:30 Thoughts about Pythium— Panel	Ray Gerber Doug Jabaay John Jackman Judd Negus, South Bend C. C.
2:30 Diagnosis and Control of Turfgrass Diseases	Dr. H. Couch
3:15 Compatibility of Spray Materials	Dr. Shurtleff
4:00 Questions	
5:00 Cocktail Hour	
6:30 Banquet Toastmaster—	Chas. N. Eckstein, Director West Golf Association

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1968.

### SESSION III

A.M. Moderator	Edwin Wollenberg
9:30 My Experiences on Lake Construction	Julius Albaugh Bruce Sering
10:10 Aquatic Weed Control In Golf Course Ponds	Dr. R. C. Hiltbran
10:50 Planting and Care of Trees and Ornamental Shrubs	Victor de St. Aubin
11:30 Questions	
12:00 Lunch	

### SESSION IV

P.M. Moderator	James Holmes
1:30 Men on Wheels	Jerry Dinelli
2:00 Modernizing the "Shop"	Carl Grassl
2:20 Today's Golf Course	David Gill
3:00 Thatch Control Using Modern Equipment—	
Greens:	Gene Palrude
Tees:	Ray Schmitz
Fairways:	Paul Frankowski
3:45 Questions and Summary.	



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### WATCH FOR FERTILIZER QUACKS

If you're approached to buy a new and unusual soil treatment material, think before you buy. You may be talking to a fertilizer quack.

**Sam Aldrich, University of Illinois agronomist**, says many of the materials have no proven value on Illinois soils. He suggests you consider these points before you buy:

— Study the specific claims. Ask about the guaranteed analysis and whether the elements are in an available form.

— Ask whether the material has been tested by an unbiased research institution such as the U. of I. Testimonials from farmers in other states — under different soil and crop conditions — are likely worthless. And chances are, the farmer made no real comparison with standard fertilizers.

— Compare the cost of actual plant nutrients with the cost of equal nutrients in standard fertilizers.

Aldrich says the quacks often claim that their product stimulates the release of locked-up soil nutrients, feeds the soil bacteria, conditions the soil, guards against drought and in general supplies nutrients more efficiently than conventional fertilizers.

Some salesmen do not guarantee a level of nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium to sidestep regulations of the Illinois fertilizer law.

In some cases, the materials supposedly provide benefits from micronutrients, but the content is not guaranteed and may be less than is already in the soil.

Aldrich points out that the nutrients may not be available even if they are present and several elements present are not used in plant growth.



Prof. Emeritus H. B. Musser

Professor Burton Musser, a valued friend of the turf industry, passed away August 12, at the age of 74. Prof. Musser retired from Penn State University in 1959 after many years of distinguished service. "Burt", as he was affectionately called, was responsible for the development of Penncross bent which many of our golf courses use today.

He was a speaker at many turf meetings and wrote numerous articles. His contributions have been far more than would be expected from many men. Prof. Musser was honored at a pre-retirement dinner in February, 1959. In January, 1966, he was awarded the Greens Section award of the USGA for "distinguished service to golf through work with turfgrass." "Burt" was also a Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy, another distinguished award. His life, though rich in spirit, was also modest. He was a man who spoke only when he had something important to say. Yes, "Burt" will be sorely missed by all of us who were privileged to know him.

Are you an active member, the kind that would be missed?

Or are you just contented that your name is on the list?

Do you attend the meetings, and mingle with the flock,

Or do you stay at home and criticize and knock?

Do you take an active part to help the work along,

Or are you satisfied to be the kind that just belongs?

Do you do your job well without a kick,

Or do you leave the work to just a few and talk about the clique?

There's quite a program scheduled that I'm sure you heard about,

And 'twill be appreciated, too, if you will come and help out.

Think this over, member, you know right from wrong.

Are you an active member, or do you just belong?

Author unknown



GREENSHIRE GOLF COURSE OWNER PAT RYAN DIES. THE MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS WISHES TO EXPRESS ITS DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO HIS WIFE AND FAMILY. PAT WAS A MEMBER OF THE MAGCS AND GCSA.

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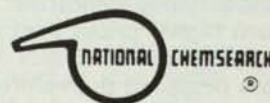
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## USDA and FDA Regulations

by Stan Rachesky

Entomologist, University of Illinois

The majority of homeowners use some form of pesticide every year to treat their vegetable gardens, trees, shrubs, lawns or pets to control various types of insects, plant disease, weed or small predator (mice or rats) to make life a little more comfortable.

Growers of fruits, vegetables, and other crops in the United States today used over 176 million pounds of insecticides last year alone. A wide variety of the insects if not controlled would make many of the crops yielded today delicacies. This, of course, would mean much higher prices than we as consumers now pay.

Killing weeds, control of plant disease, stopping fruit from dropping prematurely, preventing too much fruit from setting, keeping seeds from rotting, etc. extend great advantages to farmers and contribute to the abundance, variety, quality and economy of our food supply in America.

There are federal, state, and local pesticide regulations which are safeguards to insure safety in the use of pesticides and to insure a safe food supply.

Federal laws apply to pesticides and agricultural products moving in interstate commerce and are the basis for state and local laws. Federal laws are intended to assure the effectiveness of the chemical and safety to the purchaser, user, and the public.

Federal control over the safety of pesticides is accomplished under two major laws:

1. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1947.
2. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938.

**The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1947** is a label registration law. It provides that pesticides must be registered with the USDA before they may be moved in interstate commerce.

Under the law the responsibility for label registration is placed upon the manufacturers. Before a pesticide can be registered, the manufacturer must show that the material is (1) effective in controlling the pests for which it is intended, and (2) safe to the user, other people or animals in the area, and to other crops when used as directed. It often requires as much as 3 to 5 years of scientific research on the part of the manufacturer to obtain proof acceptable to the USDA of the safety and effectiveness of a single pest control formulation. In addition the USDA conducts intensive research on pesticides to assure the development of effective and safe use practices.

**The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938** is a consumer protection law. It prohibits the movement in interstate commerce of adulterated and misbranded food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics. This law is administered by the Food and Drug Administration in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

This law recognizes the necessity for the use of pesticides in food production. It does not prohibit their use, but it does make provisions to guarantee the protection of the consumer. It prohibits the addition of any harmful substance to food. Under the original act the burden of proof of the harmfulness of the substance was placed on the FDA.

**The Miller Amendment of 1954** reset the burden of proof, placing the responsibility on the manufacturer to (1) provide data to prove that the chemical is safe, (2) provide a practical method of analysis, and (3) request the establishment of a tolerance by the FDA. The Miller Amendment provides that any raw

agricultural product may be condemned as adulterated if it contains any chemical that has not been cleared for safety, or which is present in excess of established tolerances.

**The Food Additives Amendment of 1958** established tolerances to permit the legal presence of food additives. It prohibits the addition of such substances to food until they have been tested adequately and their safety established. The **Delaney** clause in this amendment prohibits the use of any chemical in or on food or feed products if such chemicals are carcinogens (cancer producing). The Food Additives Amendment also prohibits the use of additives to promote deception.

**The Color Additives Amendment of 1960** extended regulations similar to those placed on food additives under the Food Additives Amendment to color additives.

**The Kefauver-Harris Amendment of 1962** requires feed manufacturers to register with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare each year. It also established regulations in connection with the use of good manufacturing practices as outlined by the FDA.

Both the USDA and FDA have enforcement programs. The USDA is responsible for insuring that marketed pesticides are properly labeled. The FDA is responsible for insuring that tolerances are not exceeded.

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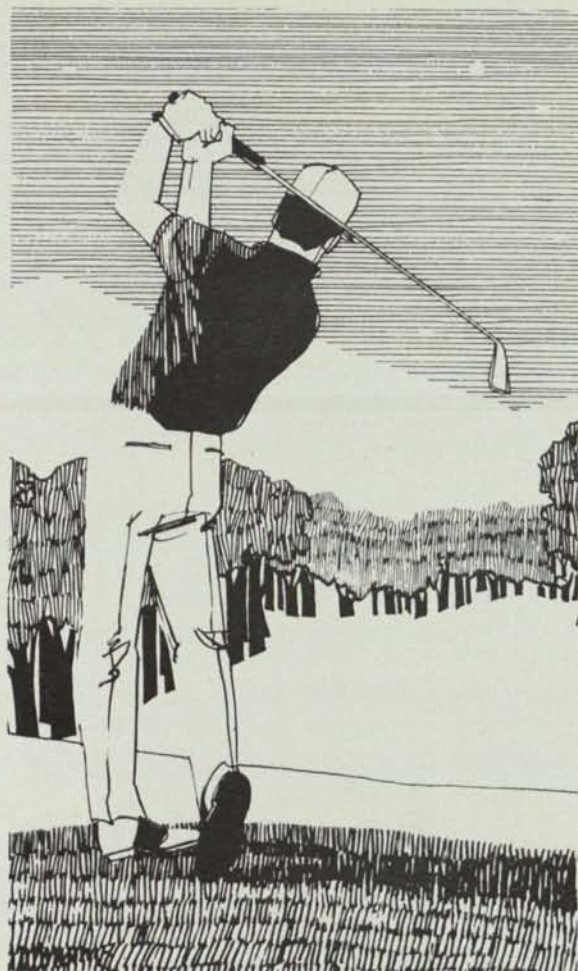
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