

Mechanics' Corner: Educate the masses

Continued from page 17

program does not sound time-consuming, it is.

It takes me and four other men helping to complete the work in time for the upcoming golf season. So, as the 1996 golf season approaches, the membership at Sunset Ridge Country Club can be sure that the maintenance facility will be ready, even if the weather isn't.

Although this maintenance

program does not sound time-consuming, it is. It takes me and four other men helping to complete the work in time for the upcoming golf season. So, as the 1996 golf season approaches, the membership at Sunset Ridge Country Club can be sure that the maintenance facility will be ready, even if the weather isn't.

MALOY JOINS GREEN SECTION MID-CONTINENT REGION

Brian Maloy, the construction superintendent during a recent renovation of Great Southwest Golf Course in Grand Prairie, Texas, has joined the U.S. Golf Association Green Section as an agronomist. He will work with Mid-Continent Region Director Paul Vermeulen, who left an agronomist's post in the Western Region to succeed Jim Moore. Moore is director of the newly created Construction Education Program. A superintendent for 10 years, Maloy worked at Indian Creek Golf Course in Carillon, Texas, and Oakridge Country Club in Garland, Texas. He holds bachelor's degrees in agronomy and horticulture and a master's in horticulture from Iowa State University.

Q&A: Engelke

Continued from previous page

One problem is, we don't retire old varieties. We just add more. Competition is healthy and ultimately provides greater choice, a real plus for the consumer as long as the consumer is properly informed.

The USGA initiated Green Section Research in 1982 and began intensely funding breeding programs. With the exception of Penn State, little effort had been made in golf turf development. Efforts by the University of Arizona, University of Rhode Island and Washington State University yielded improved bentgrasses — SR1020, Providence and Putter, respectively. Most of the breeding effort in creeping bentgrass was an aside to the primary mission of their programs and consequently very little support was available for timely or rapid advancement.

GCN: Where can we expect to see the greatest advances in turfgrass research in the next 10 to 20 years?

ME: Biotechnology will play an even more important role in the development and advancement of new turfgrasses, although it will be somewhat hampered in the short term due to restrictions on the exchange of genes and germplasm resources. In the long term, we will be able to transfer desirable genes across plant species to accelerate the development process. The turf industry will likely face many challenges due to the self-interest of selected user groups. We have already seen major efforts to restrict turf use in many Southern cities because of the perception turf consumes too much water. Educational efforts are needed to promote turf as the "glue" that unites the environment and helps keep it intact.

GCN: Do the golf-related associations do a good job of allocating their research dollars?

ME: The USGA, GCSAA and similar organizations have funded research for decades, mostly in small grants to numerous individuals and institutions. Unfortunately, most of these dollars were only supplemental or generally of a minor nature, meaning a significant piece of research was seldom accomplished. With the advent of the USGA Green Section research effort, the number of grants were significantly reduced. However, the level of funding substantially increased, enabling serious research efforts be put forth in fewer but significant areas.

The initial emphasis targeted breeding (which requires a long-term effort with significant funding) along with understanding the physiological development and performance of grasses under stress conditions. The shift in attitude enabled the industry to substantially improve varieties and management strategies because funding was consolidated into significant and continually accountable grants.

S. DIMENSION®



Dimension® turf herbicide, on the other hand, gives you real value. Dimension offers premium performance, along with extra benefits that make your job easier. Here are a few reasons why Dimension stands out from the competition:

- Dimension provides unmatched crabgrass control.
- It controls crabgrass all season long—without breakthroughs.
- Dimension also handles goosegrass, oxalis and spurge.
- Fall applications help you manage unwanted *Poa annua*, as well as crabgrass and other weeds.
- Altogether, Dimension takes care of more than 20 tough weeds.
- Dimension works before or after crabgrass appears, extending your application window.
- It's *completely non-staining*—all you see is great-looking turf.
- You can stretch the long-lasting control of Dimension *even further* with split applications.
- Dimension works at low use rates.
- It's labeled for lawn care and golf course uses.
- Dimension offers the application flexibility of sprayable EC or granular fertilizer formulations.
- You can overseed just three months after application.
- And you can always count on exceptional turf safety.

To find out more about the benefits of Dimension, see your local Rohm and Haas distributor.



Weed control beyond compare.

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS FOR DIMENSION TURF HERBICIDE.



Dimension® is a registered trademark of Rohm and Haas Company. ©1995 Rohm and Haas Company T-0-147 9/95