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lowa Turf Course Draws 150 to Ames

Course supts. and turf men numbering about 150 came from more than a half dozen states to Iowa State College, Ames, to attend the 18th annual Greenkeepers and Turf Association short course.

The theme of the first afternoon was grass seed production and turf establishment. Brown and Hutchins described the grass seed industry of Iowa and stated that more than 40 percent of the domestic supply of blue grass seed was produced



L to R. "Al" Johnson formerly supt. Iowa State College golf course; former president Iowa Greenkeepers Assn., now superintendent at Indian Hills, Winnetka, Ill. Robert Fritsch, Ames, Iowa, Secy-Treas., Iowa Greenkeepers and Turf Assn. Charles G. Wilson, USGA Green Section and USDA, Beltsville, Md. W. A. Creary, Creary Chemical Co., New Brunswick, N. J.

in Iowa. A Kodachrome firm gave a description of harvesting processes.

This was followed by an excellent presentation of the grass seed production industry of Oregon by Joe W. Jarvis for-merly of that state, but now of Omaha as Supervisor of Agricultural Develop-ment with the Union Pacific Railroad. The Oregon grass seed areas are characterized by high yields and high quality. Dr. "Dutch" Sylwester told of the functions of the seed testing laboratory at Iowa State College and what the results of seed testing mean to the purchasers of seed. Dr. I. J. Johnson, head of Farm Crops and Dr. Jess Scholl gave an excellent review of grasses adapted to Iowa and how to establish turf, by selecting the kind of grass for the job, and how to decide what fertilizers can be used at planting time to secure a good turf.

On Tuesday, turf maintenance was the theme. Beryl Taylor described the fertilizer, seeding, and aerification program followed to make the Iowa State College football field one of the best. Taylor also described the management practices followed to secure maximum results on the 18 hole college golf course at Ames. He is a believer in frequent light applications of fertilizers. Fungicides are applied as a

protective measure, protection against disease, not as a means of arresting attacks after an infection starts.

Charles G. Wilson and H. L. Lantz gave an account of the cooperative National Fungicide trials. Again in 1951, the cadmium compounds were outstanding in controlling dollar spot. A newcomer in the fungicide field was Calo Cure, which gave excellent results in controlling both dollar spot and brown patch.

Dr. O. J. Noer, the ambassador of good turf, described what is happening all over the country on golf course fairways and other turf areas, and described how a sensible fertilizer program, aerification and other procedures are urgently needed to restore turf. Good greens require regular fertilization, few dispute that, but many times regular feeding during the growing season is neglected. He stressed the need of applying around 1½ lbs. of nitrogen per 1000 sq. ft. each month of the growing season to maintain satisfactory putting green turf.

Marvin Elsted and John Keating stressed the need of taking the utmost care of turf machinery and told how to do it by paying close attention to adjustments and lubrication. Machinery is expensive and more than that, machinery is in short supply.

The banquet on Tuesday evening was a highly entertaining feature. Good food and fine fellowship prevailed. Iowa State



Dr. "Tiny" Gunderson, Extension Entomologist, Iowa State College, giving some timely advice as to how to control insect pests and rodents. Tom Mascaro and the wire recorder make a record of the proceedings.

College Octet gave an entertaining 20 minute concert. Herb Cormack of the athletic staff was the speaker of the evening. His high sense of humor provided a fine sequel to a busy day.

Wednesday forenoon was filled with timely and informative discussions. Dr. W. H. Bragonier described the seriousness

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IOWA TURF COURSE

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of oak wilt and the two fatal diseases of the elm. Insect pests that are troublesome on recreational areas can be banished by the use of one or more of the modern pesticides, according to Dr. Harold Gunderson. He also described how to control moles and gophers, harpoon trapping for moles and poison for the gopher. Paul Burdette described the type of spray machinery used to control insect pests in large shade tree areas. A color movie illustrated how to do it.

A new idea in drainage was presented by Dr. Glen Schwab. The new idea under extensive test by the college is to pull a perforated plastic tube into a mole constructed drain, and at a saving in cost over tile drains.

Last, but not least on the program, Charles Wilson and H. L. Lantz reviewed the past season's results secured by chemical control of crabgrass. By proper dosage and timing, three chemicals gave an excellent kill. At the two leaf stage, sodium arsenite and the phenyl mercury acetate compounds did a good job. Potassium syanate gave best results when applied at the period of seed head formation. It appears that chemical control is

feasible, but both speakers stressed that chemical control should be accompanied by a fertilizer program that will promote the kind of turf that is able to compete successfully, with weeds and weedy grasses.

Tom Mascaro took a tape recording of the lectures, and in addition gave an illustrated talk on how aerification can be used to help rejuvenate fairways and tees.

U. OF MASS. MEET PAYS

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not forcibly inform the club members and directors of the costs—particularly cultural cost—involved in following a fad or popular demand. The club officials should take the major portion of the responsibility.

It is unfortunate that the business management of golf courses is far behind the requirements. The golf superintendent is comparable to the superintendent in charge of production in the business world. He has the knowledge and interest of the club at heart and his opinions should be given and considered.

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