

DON'T JUST TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT

On June 23, 1971,
the Environmental Protection Agency
issued amended registration 8959-1
for CUTRINE algaecide.

CUTRINE is now registered by the
E.P.A. for use in:

**POTABLE WATER RESERVOIRS!
FARM, FISH AND FIRE PONDS!
LAKES & FISH HATCHERIES!**

FOR NON-CROP USES IN

Water from treated lakes or ponds may
be used to irrigate turf, fairways, putting
greens and ornamental plants.

This sticker is an extension of CUT-
RINE's registered label in several states
and appears on all CUTRINE containers
sold within those states.

CUTRINE®

It's Some Algaecide!

Let's Talk About It

At Booth I-25

43d GCSAA Conference

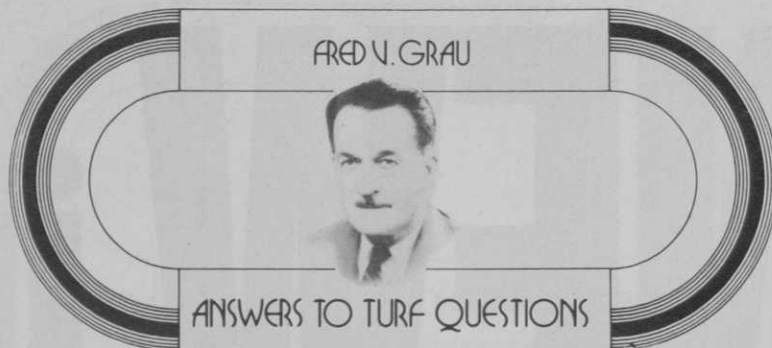
Cincinnati

Feb. 13-18

or

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Professional proficiency

This term may seem unfamiliar to many readers, partly because it is not in general use. "Just what does it mean?" you may ask. To be blunt and direct, we interpret it to mean "the degree of acceptance of modern methods that enhance the profession."

Each turfgrass manager can best evaluate his own PP by rating his performance in several categories, each of which is part and parcel of his professional standing.

1) Turfgrass conferences and field days. The latest findings and progress reports are distributed and shown at these events. Not attending means that the vital information must be gathered second-hand. Delays in acquiring and using up-to-date data can be costly to the professional turfgrass manager and to his employer. Ten points for each event attended—a big fat zero if you didn't attend any.

2) Use of improved turfgrasses that have been released and are available on the market. Research institutions are very conscientious about thoroughly testing a new grass before it is released and increased for general usage. Turfgrass managers would do well to be equally conscientious in acquiring seed or stolons of the new releases to plant in a nursery for observation side by side with the ones currently in use. Ten points for a nursery plot of each new grass; five points for each tee, each fairway and each green in a new improved grass.

3) Use of new efficiency machines that release labor for other tasks and which contribute to better turf for the user. Aerating machines still count even though the first one was built in 1946—25 years ago. Recent developments include scarifier-seeders, three-gang putting green mowers with vertical mower attachments, hydroseeders, sweepers, core shredders and trap rakes, among others.

Ten points for each modern machine in use.

4) Self improvement efforts. One is never too old to learn. There are courses offered in ecology, letter-writing, public speaking, accounting, business administration, plant protectants and many others. Some can be self-acquired by private reading, others may be obtained through non-credit courses at universities, community colleges or private schools. Ten points for each bona-fide effort in this direction.

5) Library. Books on turfgrass management and related subjects are essential to one's professional standing. An education is measured not so much by what one knows as by knowing where to find information when it is needed. Five points for each book on the shelf in the superintendent's office.

6) Communications. The professional man writes letters proficiently, dresses well, speaks well and welcomes opportunities to address gatherings of superintendents, home owners and others. He cultivates a friendly telephone voice and writes reports for his newsletter, for the local sports scribe and for his employer. He prepares a professional brochure on himself in case of an offer to move and to better himself, and he keeps it up-to-date. Ten points for the brochure, ten each for each speaking engagement and written report.

7) Certification is the latest device designed to place the superintendent on a true professional basis. The Golf Course Superintendents Assn. of America is to be commended for the effort that it has expended in developing the details of this worthwhile project. We hope for widespread participation.

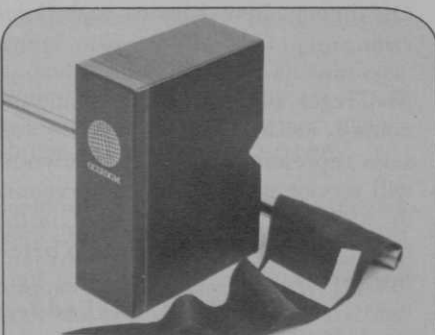
Note: The "points" suggested for active participation represents a bit of whimsy of the part of this writer. No one is expected to actually tally

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points, but if true professional proficiency is to be attained, close attention must be paid to each category—and more.

Q—Recently we learned that Certified Pennncross bent seed can be obtained in two different grades: greens quality and fairway quality. We had always thought that certified meant certified—one level of quality only—the best. Can you help us to understand this situation so that we may be guided in our purchases? (Maryland)

A—With the increased interest in and use of Pennncross bent for fairways, the decision was made to skim off the purest seed for greens and market a less-pure seed for fairways where high purity is not so vital and where a lower cost is of considerable interest. Here are the established figures for certified seed:

	Greens quality	Fairway quality
Pure seed, min. %	98.0	96.0
Germination, min. %	85.0	80.0
Other crop, max. %	.10	2.00
Inert matter, max. %	1.8	4.00
Weed seed, max. %	.10	.25
Poa annua permissible	0.00	Trace

By these figures we see that the processors do not have to clean the seed as hard for the fairway quality. The field history that accompanies the tests assures the buyer that every bent seed in the bag is authentic Pennncross. The certified tag guarantees this.

Other crop seed may be another grass, such as redbtop, Colonial bent or fescue which one wouldn't want in the greens, but wouldn't mind in the fairways where they would be crowded out.

By allowing more inert matter in the fairway quality, the seed can be sold at a lower price. The point to remember is that in both grades every bent seed is genuine Pennncross.

Q—We used a scarifier-seeder to overweed our fairways to Ky 31 fescue last fall (1970). The catch was that all that one could expect, but when summer heat and humidity hit us, the Ky 31 suffered and crabgrass and goosegrass came in heavily. The mowers were set at about three-

fourths inch. We are on a good nutrient program. We are going ahead with overweeding again in 1971, adding a little Fylking and Pennstar bluegrass. May we have your comments? (Maryland)

A—I would advise setting the mowers higher (1¼ to 1½ inches) until the plants are well rooted. Your fertilizer program is O.K. There is indication that the soil is very compact. Deep thorough aeration is needed. Limestone will help to improve the soil structure.

Heat and humidity will knock out many of the susceptible plants, leaving the resistant ones. Just one year of this overseeding program is not the final answer. Annual overseeding is favored more and more. Addition of elite bluegrasses can be very beneficial. With pre-emergent chemicals, the summer grassy weeds should be less of a problem. Your program seems sound.

Q—Looking over one of your old letters, you say to reduce disease and algae to spray two pounds Powder Blue with one-half pound hydrated lime and also, if color fades, pep it up with Powder Blue-hydrated lime, plus a bit of iron sulfate. Then I had read in GOLFDOM where you said to apply hydrated lime late in the evening, leaving it on the grass overnight and then wash it off the grass early the next morning.

My question is: Is it safe to use either of the above combinations—applying it late in the evening and watering it in the morning? (Indiana)

A—You will be perfectly safe to apply either Powder Blue-hydrated lime or the three-way combination of Powder Blue-hydrated-iron sulfate in the evening after all play has left the course. Both combinations may lie on the grass overnight to be rinsed off in the morning (actually you rinse the materials in). The chance for a burn is minimal; the opportunity for the materials to do their work is maximal. □