

GRAU from page 12

clubs, individuals and associations that are involved in turf. These membership monies are turned over to qualified research institutions, which do the job of developing and testing these newer and better things for better turf.

Because this writer belongs to several councils, but is more intimately associated with the Pennsylvania Turfgrass Council, let me tell how the Pennsylvania system works. Golf clubs are invited to join as Sustaining Members at \$100 a year. Superintendents are urged to put this item in the maintenance budget so that it becomes routine. Tax-assist money and grants-in-aid no longer can support the full-blown program. Firms that make their living from turf also are invited to join at \$100 a year. We have not neglected the individual, who can be affiliated for a modest \$10 a year. Then, too, there is a slot for contributions. In this category anyone can help, no matter where or who they are. We have people who enjoy the fruits of

Pennsylvania research in such far-away places as California, Hawaii, Australia and South Africa. With the exception of minor expenses for clerical help and office supplies, all monies are transferred to the Pennsylvania Turfgrass program—with no overhead skimmed off the top.

Other states operate similarly. Plans are afoot to coordinate activities among state councils.

NEW RYEGRASSES WORTH COST?

Q—*In overseeding bermudagrass greens, most clubs have relied mainly on common (domestic) ryegrass. Now clubs are being urged to use the new turf-type perennial ryegrasses, which, among other things, are said to be easier to mow clean. Do you think that the extra expense is justified? Are these grasses that much better?*

(Georgia)

A—I will vote for the new turf-type perennial ryegrasses, preferably in a blend. Leaders include Pennfine, Manhattan, NK-100 and NK-200. Supplies are limited, which is one reason for blends.

Blends also overcome a weakness in one strain or another. Mowing clean is but one advantage. These new ryegrasses are less competitive with bermuda; they persist longer into hot weather (smoother transition), which gives the bermuda a better chance to recover and they are much more resistant to diseases. The color is brilliant compared to annual ryegrass and the texture is comparable to bentgrass. Resistance to cold is another plus. Yes, I would say that the higher price per pound is amply justified. Expense may be only a little greater, because less seed is required.

LIME DUST PROBLEM

Q—*Most golf courses in this area, and in the rest of the state, use limestone generously to improve fertilizer efficiency, to keep thatch to a minimum and for the general good of the grass and micro-organisms. The trouble is, every time lime is spread there is a general outcry because of the dust on golfers' shoes and in the air. Dust drifting onto ericaceous plants is*

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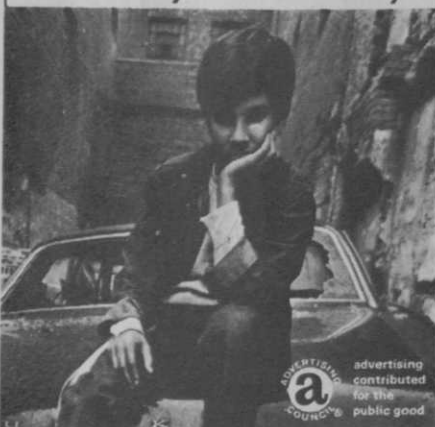
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a concern, too. Do you know of any way that the dust can be reduced short of eliminating liming? (Pennsylvania)

A—Superintendents who have hydraulic applicators (hydro-mulchers, hydro-seeders, hydro-grassers) have the problem licked, especially for putting greens and tees. In water suspension there is no dust. For 50 to 70 acres of fairways hydraulic spreading is a bit impractical and this is the area where dust is a big problem.

Very recently, I have received a sample of finely-pulverized limestone that has been pelletized into firm granules. This product is virtually dust free and can be spread with conventional gravity feed spreaders or with spinner type spreaders. The granules can be crushed with firm pressure from one's fingers. Dropped into water, the pellets quickly disperse and spread out in the familiar appearance of finely pulverized limestone.

One advantage of granules is that they roll off blades of grass. When moisture is supplied (rain or irrigation), they dissolve (they really disintegrate) and settle down to the job that lime is designed to do—without dust. You can expect the cost to be somewhat higher than conventional limestone.

In naming the company that designed and manufactures this pelletized lime (known as Granulime), I assume no responsibility for the product. I would prefer that Paul Perrine, president, answer the inquiries, rather than I. The company is Calcium Products Corp., P.O. Box 270, Aurora, Ind. 47001. The mine and plant are near Irvington, Ky.

No information has been given to me about Ca and Mg contents nor about the fineness (screen test) of the limestone prior to the granulating process.

This question and answer has been prepared to acquaint GOLF-DOM's readers with another step in progress toward refined management of turfgrass areas. It implies no recommendation for use or endorsement of the product. Those readers who are interested are asked to correspond directly with Paul Perrine.

JET FUEL DAMAGE

Q—Everyday there are 20 to 25 big jets that fly over my golf course in their landing pattern. I can see fuel being dumped as they approach the runway. The greens that lay beneath this approach pattern give me more trouble than all the others. Is there a connection? (Maryland)

A—There is a first time for everything and this is the first I've heard of possible trouble from dumped jet fuel. I don't know the answer, but I'll work with you to find the answer. I wonder if other clubs near big airports have had any similar experiences?

NATURE'S BOUNTY

Q—We have many, many plants of pokeweed (*Phytolacca americana*) springing up all around our golf course, especially where the soil has been disturbed and organic materials have been placed for disposal. What is a good way to get rid of them? (Virginia)

A—Eat them! Boiled pokeweed greens are a delicacy superior to spinach. Poke is similar to asparagus. All you have to do is gather it, cook and eat it. You can freeze it for winter eating. But don't eat the purple berries. When pokeweed grows tall and the leaves are old and inedible, one can use the fleshy roots. If anyone wants to pursue the subject I will accept letters and answer all of them in the future. I cannot answer individual letters. □

PRESIDENTS from page 29

ing potential; 54 per cent indicated that their clubs have been refusing outside business because of the guideline. Twenty-five per cent of the presidents of member-owned facilities said their clubs have considered giving up their non-profit exemption to secure more non-member income. On first consideration, this figure does not seem great. However, on further consideration, it is considerable when viewed in light of the very advantageous tax status that would be lost. Therefore, these clubs must feel that the potential income that could be derived from outside business, even after taxes, would far outweigh any savings via an exemption. □