

should be designated at the teeing area to help assure a hasty pace of play.

Tee-markers should never be changed during a round and normally, they are not changed between rounds of an one-day 36 hole competition.

There are many other requirements in making a golf championship successful which involve many of the club's personnel. The Club Professional for Pro Shop needs, scoring, golf cart requests, and practice facility use. The Club Manager for tee and scoring items, restaurant and bar service, press facilities and locker room necessities. All of these tournament requirements revolve around the host club's Board of Directors and Committee personnel. A cordial relationship with all these people definitely helps to make a golf tournament successful. It takes a lot of concern and hard work by everyone connected with a golf course to set it up and make this year's championship the best.

Wisconsin Plant Pathology Report

Snow mold: Gray, pink and ???

By Dr. Gayle Worf

Some interesting observations have come about in recent weeks concerning snow mold that are worth noting at this time. We've considered this complex to be among the most serious of golf course disease problems over the past years, and I don't believe that situation has changed much. But most of the superintendents I've visited with were pretty pleased with the way their greens came through this past winter, especially from the standpoint of snow mold. This is certainly not because we didn't have the conditions for snow mold! Areas that were left untreated, or greens that were treated lightly demonstrated well the importance of timely and adequate fungicide treatments this past fall. If your greens came through well this year, it's probably a good indication that you've done things right!!

Pink snow mold is much more of a threat than it was some years ago when we began our snow mold control studies. Time was that it was virtually impossible to get good readings on pink snow mold. This year, our **primary** data will have to do with that disease. Of course, we picked the Westmoor location because of a recent history with that problem, but we hadn't expected that to be the case with Walt Stepanik at the Wausau course, where we've gone on previous occasions for a good readout on Gray. We still got some of that data, but pink dominated. Why is this? These trials were conducted on fairways that have been receiving some summer treatments, and one might wonder whether this was influencing winter disease development. Perhaps so, but the interesting fact is that the materials used during the summer are generally very poor actors against Gray. So I'm looking for another explanation. In the meantime, this shift augurs well for the idea of using a mixture of two or more good fungicides each fall to provide some diversity of protection. We'll give you a more complete report later, but in summary, the old "tried and true" fungicides—mercury, PCNB and chloroneb—still are the products to beat! Some other combinations offer something to look at, but none of the new products tested were outstanding this year.

By the way, most of you are no doubt aware that the basic manufacturers of both PCNB and chloroneb have changed hands during the past year. In contacts

with the new manufacturers, we've been given assurances that they will continue to produce the products for turf needs.

One of the questions we looked at was the importance of late applications versus, say, an application a bit earlier when its more comfortable and with less concern about sudden permanent snowfall. In preliminary examination of the results, we were pleased to see that we may have considerably more latitude than we once thought. More on that later, too.

Our greatest personal interest this spring has come from the observation of symptoms resembling "winter dollar spot" on some greens. The symptoms appear to affect primarily Poa, and they have a color and size characteristic strongly resembling a dollar spot, except possibly for more mixing of healthy and affected plants. We recall seeing symptoms virtually identical to this in the Milwaukee area in 1974, and have seen an occasional spot here and there since. The tissue looks pretty clean under the microscope—isolations are underway to see if anything will surface. One organism we're keeping in mind is **Pythium**, because of reports elsewhere regarding "cool weather **Pythium**", and also the fact that in this year's situation, summer **Pythium** was a problem on the same greens.

We'd appreciate hearing from anyone who has encountered similar symptoms. If you've had unexpected or unusual problems with snow mold, we'd also like to know about those.

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