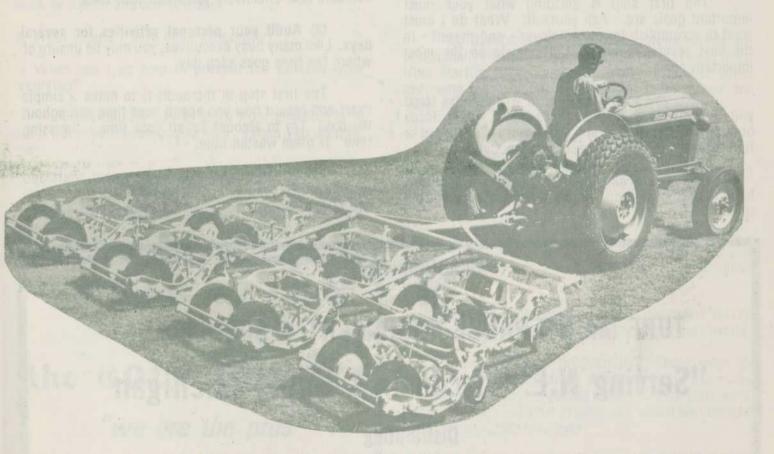
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Roseman Hi-Cut gang mowers with large heavy-duty 4-bladed reels are designed to withstand the rugged demands of tall grass mowing to more efficiently and safely mow dense, thick, deep turf, and to give a better finished appearance.

Roseman rear-drive design, with drive wheels located behind the reel, hugs the ground and eliminates bobbing of cutting reel. Mowing speeds can be considerably increased with all grass cut uniformly.

Roseman rear-drive designs also trim over curbs and shrubbery beds and close to obstructions. Savings in hand labor and small trimming equipment are tremendous. Appearance greatly improved at no extra cost.

Roseman Mowers operate safely at low RPM's and do not throw debris with missile force and potential danger to tractor operators and passers-by. Roseman gang mowers offer maximum possible safety while mowing.

Greater capacity, an improved mowing job, elimination of hand trimming, heavy-duty quality construction and the built-in safety of Roseman Hi-Cut mowers, assure you of efficiency, economies and safety available with no other mower.

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Seven Ways to Increase Your Personal Productivity

Increasing your personal productivity does not mean working harder or longer. It means working smarter. Here are 7 ways to accomplish more of what's most improtant to you with less time and effort.

(1) Manage your time the way you manage your business. A successful business budgets, controls, and regularly evaluates its use of its assets. To increase your productivity, you must manage your most important asset - your time - in a similar way.

The first step is deciding what your most important goals are. Ask yourself: What do I most want to accomplish for my employer - and myself - in the next several months? Concentrate on the most important goals.

Next, you should outline, in writing, the steps you must take to accomplish these goals. Again, focus on the most critical steps. Also try to set out a timetable for completing each of these steps.

Re-evaluate your goals frequently. Get in the habit of asking yourself: Is this still the best use of my time?

(2) Focus each day's activity on your important goals. Each day, you face a collection of things you have to do, would like to do, want to avoid, can't forget, and so forth. How do you sort these out?

An effective way is to list these activities and rank them according to how much they help you accomplish your important goals. You can categorize it: A, if it is urgent or a significant step toward achieving your goals; B, if it is of lesser value; and C, if it can be postponed.

Use your list to manage your discretionary time. Try not to work on B's or C's until you finished all your A's. At the end of the day, you can use the list to evaluate how effectively you spent your time.

(3) Audit your personal activities for several days. Like many busy executives, you may be unsure of where the time goes each day.

The first step in the audit is to make a simple chart and record how you spend your time throughout the day. Try to account for all your time - "missing time" is often wasted time.

At the end of each day, review your chart and see how much time you spent on your important goals and tasks. Ask yourself questions like these:

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- ★ What kept me from spending more time on my A and B activities?
- ☆ What was my most frequent distraction or interruption? How can I avoid it in the future?
- ☆ What steps can I take tomorrow to spend more time on my A and B activities?
- What activities could I have delegated, postponed, or dropped completely?
- (4) Learn from mistakes. You can turn mistakes to your advantage by trying to learn from them. Take whatever you think was your biggest mistake in the last week or month and ask yourself:
- ☆ What should I have done differently?
- ☆ What can I do now to prevent the mistake from recurring?

A less painful way to learn from mistakes is to learn from the mistakes of others. When you do this, ask:

- ☆ Could the same thing happen to me?
- What can I do now to avoid having the same problem?

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- (5) Be careful about taking work home. Sometimes you have no choice but to take work home with you. But don't forget that the possibility of working at home can be a crutch that keeps you limping through the day. It's easier to fritter an afternoon away if you think, "I'll do my important work tonight." Try to work for a week on a no-homework rule. If you can't do that, set a limit on the work you do at home.
- (6) Don't overcommit yourself. There is a limit to what you can accomplish in a day or a week. Don't commit yourself to doing more than you can successfully handle.
- (7) Overcome mental blocks. Many people are occasionally hampered by mental blocks that keep them from starting some important work. You can often overcome these blocks by analyzing them. Here are some examples:
- ☆ Do you lack facts? Then start with some research.
- shaller tasks and begin with just one of these tasks.
- Are you tired? Take a break.
- Are you afraid of something? Figure out what you fear. You'll often find that it doesn't merit your concern.

☆ Do you lack conviction? Think about what you're trying to accomplish and be sure it's really worthwhile.

Make a hebit of productivity. These ways of increasing your productivity will work if you use some of them every day. Making them part of your work habits will improve your production, which will benefit both you and your employer.

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Controlling the Black Turfgrass Ataenius

by Dr. Harry Niemczyk and Gerald Wegner

Since 1973, golf course superintendents have assigned various names to the Ataenius spretulus, many of which we cannot print. However, this insect now has an official name, the black turfgrass ataenius, which was approved in August 1978 by the Entomological Society of America.

First reported as a new grub problem for golf course turf in the March 1976 issue of **The Golf Superintendent**, the insect has since caused serious damage to one or more golf courses in 22 states and Ontario, Canada. The development of resistance to chlordane and the lack of natural controls are probably among the major reasons for its resurgence as a pest.

Life History

Three years of careful study have shown that the black turfgrass ataenius overwinters as an adult one to two inches in the soil under leaves and other debris on the edges of fairways and in wooded roughs. Adults begin leaving these overwintering sites during the time when crocus (Crocus neapolitanus) and red bud (Cercis canadensis) bloom. Migration from these sites continues through April when adults are often seen on greens or flying about the course in swarms on warm afternoons. When adults alight on the turf, they quickly burrow into the thatch.

After a period of flight activity during April and early May, the adults begin laying eggs about the time black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia), horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanium) and Vanhoutte spirea (Spiraea Vanhouttei) are beginning to bloom. Eggs are deposited in clusters of 11 or 12 in the soil or in thatch just above the soil. From mid-July, larvae can be found in the thatch and soil, feeding on the root systems of annual bluegrass (Poa annua), bentgrass (Agrostis sp.) or Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis), Symptoms of injury include wilting despite regular irrigation.



Larvae burrow two to three inches in the soil, pupate and form adults that emerge in July and August. The red and black adults are often numerous around lights and under turf killed by the larvae.

Studies in Ohio show that these adults begin laying eggs about the time rose of Sharon (Hybiscus sp.) blooms, thus producing a second generation of larvae. Apparently, the second generation does not occur in northern states such as Minnesota. However in Ohio, this generation has been known to cause significant injury to fairways.

Completion of larval development and pupation of the second generation occurs in late September and October. These adults emerge and leave the fairways for overwintering sites during October and November.

Control of Larvae

Infestations of the black turfgrass ataenius larvae are usually discovered when the root zone of wilted or dying turf is examined. When larvae are found, other fairways should be checked to determine the extent of infestation. Generally, populations of less than 30 to 40 grubs a square foot cause little damage unless the turf is under additional stress from disease, moisture or other factors. Only careful observation can determine whether damage is serious enough to warrant an insecticide treatment.

Other infestations are localized on a few fairways, and spot treatment with an insecticide is sufficient. Occasionally, entire fairways may require treatment. If liquids are applied, the treated area should be irrigated with one-half inch of water immediately after application. Sprays should not be allowed to dry before irrigation is applied. Applications can be made in the early morning before the dew dries, late in the evening, or during a rain shower.

Granular insecticides also have been effective against the larvae. Applications should be made when the turf is dry so the granules won't stick to grass blades. One-half inch of water should be applied soon after application to move the insecticide to the feeding grubs as soon as possible.

The Preventive Approach

A method of preventing infestation of the black turfgrass ataenius larvae was tested in Ohio and other states from 1976 to 1978 by applying an insecticide just as the beetles started laying eggs. The objective of the method was to deposit insecticide in the first one-fourth inch of thatch so that residues would kill the beetles when they landed on the turf and burrowed in the thatch to lay eggs.

The test showed that controlling the adults before they lay first-generation eggs prevents larval infestation. With good control, the second generation either does not develop, or the number of larvae is too small to cause damage.

The timing of the insecticide application is critical to this method of control. If applied too early, insecticide residue may be gone before the overwintering adults return to the golf course. If applied too late, enough eggs may be laid to produce a damaging population of larvae. The insecticide residue must continue killing adults throughout their peak period of egg-laying.

To provide treatment times for this method which are applicable to all locations where the black turfgrass ataenius has caused injury, the beginning of adult egglaying is keyed to the bloom of certain trees and shrubs common to those locations. The signal plants in the test included black locust, Vanhoutte spirea and horse chestnut. The time to apply the insecticide, then, is when one of these plants is in bloom.

The relationship between bloom, the black turfgrass ataenius and the timing of the treatment is based on the fact that biological events such as these are a function of accumulated units. The number of units required for bloom is about the same as that required for the ataenius adults to begin laying eggs; therefore, both events occur about the same time, regardless of the location.



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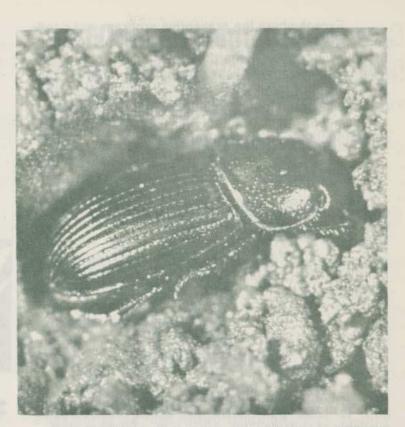
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Insecticide applications for this method of control should be lightly watered (no more than five minutes for each irrigation head) in order to wash the insecticide off grass blades and into the first one-fourth inch of thatch. It is important to keep the insecticide residue in the upper half of the thatch layer where the black turfgrass ataenius adults seek shelter.

Testing

In 1977, a single application of diazinon 4EC, or 14 percent granular at 6 pounds AI/A (active ingredient/acre), successfully prevented development of damaging larval populations. Control with these two formulations was 87 percent and 90 percent respectively on two golf courses in Cincinnati, Ohio. Similar tests in 1976 at this location showed that whereas diazinon 4EC at 6 pounds AI/A gave 93 percent control, Dursban chlorpyrifos at 4 pounds AI/A gave poor control. In 1977, two applications about 10 days apart of Dursban at 2 pounds AI/A provided an average of 72 percent control on two golf courses.

In 1978, the preventive method was used extensively on many golf courses in the Cincinnati area. With support funds provided by GCSAA and Ciba-Geigy Corporation, the program also was tested on golf course fairways in Missouri, Colorado, Minnesota and Michigan that had experienced severe damage in 1977. In all cases, application of diazinon 4EC was timed to the bloom of the signal plants.

Except for one or two golf courses in Cincinnati, damaging populations of the black turfgrass ataenius did not develop the rest of the year at any of the test locations. In fact, many superintendents found the effectiveness of the program difficult to believe.

Except where the preventive program was used on the entire golf course, reinfestation is likely to occur the following year. Regardless of the control method used, it is advisable to keep a watchful eye out for the appearance of adults in April. If numerous, the potential for damaging populations of larvae is present. Proper application of either the preventive or larval control methods should control damage.

- Dr. Harry Niemczyk is professor of turfgrass entomology and Gerald Wegner is a Ph.D. candidate and graduate research associate in the department of entomology at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, Ohio.

Reprinted from - Golf Course Management/April 1979

Golf Outing

At Mascoutin, on Tuesday, July 17, 1979. 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. - 1/3 lb. Grilled Hamburgers available at Outside Grill. 12:30 p.m. - Shotgun start. 5:30 p.m. - Social "UnScramble" hour with Hors d'oeuvres. 7:00 p.m. - Sit-Down U.S. Choice Prime Rib Dinner AuJus. Meeting After. Cost is \$17.00 per "Super". Price includes, lunch, golf, shower, hors d'oeuvres, dinner, tax and tip.



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ON THE UPBEAT, Vol. A. No. 5





CORREX

1979 WGCSA Meeting schedule

The following is a tentative schedule of WGCSA meetings for

DAT	E	

March 28 April 23 May 14 June 31 July 17 August 14 September 18 October November 5

West Bend C.C. Tripoli C.C. Rhinelander C.C. Beloit C.C. Mascoutin C.C Cherokee C.C Bulls Eye C.C Mee Kwon C.C. Waupaca C.C.

SITE

HOST Dennis Willms Jim Belfield Paul Cooper Don Ferger Glen Gerth Melvin Mork Bruce Worzella Robert Gosewehr Jeff Bottensek

"SCRAMBLE"

At Mascoutin Golf Course on July 17, 1979. Glen Gierth will be the host. Foursomes will be grouped by golf committee. Send checks to 10757 Range Line Road, Mequon, WI 53092. No later than July 13, 1979. Include handicap as it is impossible to run this event without your cooperation and assistance. No phone reservations will be accepted after 5 p.m. on July 13, 1979. If you reserve and do not attend, you will be billed for the entire day.



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Too Hilarious Not To Share

Taken from "AIDE", the USAA Insurance Company publication, what follows are actual quotes from accident reports submitted to various insurance companies by hapless policy holders:

"Coming home, I drove into the wrong house and collided with a tree I don't have."

"The other car collided with mine without giving warning of its intentions."

"I collided with a stationary truck coming the other way."

"The guy was all over the road, I had to swerve a number of times before I hit him."

"I pulled away from the side of the road, glanced at my mother-in-law, and headed over the embankment."

"To avoid hitting the bumper of the car in front, I struck the pedestrian."

"My car was legally parked as it backed into the other vehicle."

"I told the police I was not injured, but on removing my hat, I found I had a fractured skull."

"I was sure the old fellow would never make it to the other side of the road when I struck him."

"The indirect cause of this accident was a little guy in a small car with a big mouth."

"I was thrown from my car as it left the road. I was later found in a ditch by some stray cows."

"The telephone pole was approaching. I was attempting to swerve out of its way, when it struck my front end."

Geo. A. Davis

☆ ☆ ☆ LAST WORD BEFORE ADJOURNMENT "There are many esstntial oils in industry but the best is still elbow grease."

Lawrence Kiwanian

Creed

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